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HISTORY OF WATERBURY, VT.

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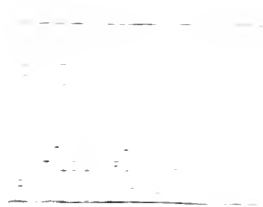
HISTORY OF WATERBURY VERMONT

1763-1915

EDITED AND COMPILED
BY
THEODORE GRAHAM LEWIS

PUBLISHED BY
HARRY C. WHITEHILL

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WATERBURY, VERMONT



THEORY OF THE
EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
JUSTIN W. MOODY, WITH GRATEFUL RECOLLEC-
TIONS OF HIS LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE TO
HIS TOWNSMEN AS PUBLIC SERVANT, CITIZEN,
NEIGHBOR, AND FRIEND.

FOREWORD

Conscious that there are many imperfections in this volume, the Editor nevertheless ventures the hope that it may be found to contain in convenient form matter concerning the more important periods of Waterbury's history, biographical data of a certain interest and information about some of the men whose words and deeds have earned distinction for the town. No pretense is made at giving full genealogies and many of the biographical sketches are regrettably incomplete. Omission of much that might properly have been included is, of course, one of the inevitable incidents to the undertaking. Acknowledgments are made to Mr. Harry C. Whitehill, Senator William P. Dillingham and Mr. O. A. Seabury for their effective assistance and unwearied interest without which the work could not have been accomplished. Thanks are also due the members of the staff of librarians at the Waterbury Public Library and the Vermont State Library for their helpful courtesy. Many others have evinced a kindly disposition to assist in the compilation of military and biographical data; to all such the Editor expresses his sense of obligation. It will be apparent that material in many instances has been verified by recourse to such sources as Hemenway's Gazetteer, Child's Gazetteer and Thompson's Vermont. The subscriber takes this occasion to hazard the remark that some such paraphrase as "happy is the town that has no history" is of no assistance to one attempting utter justice to Waterbury's.

April 1–November 1, 1915.

T. G. L.

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CHAPTER I

1763-1800

The site of the town of Waterbury lay in the track of the murderous French officer, Hertel de Rouville, who with other French officers led a band of Indians upon an expedition of plunder and massacre against the ill-fated town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, in the early part of 1704. The expedition came down from Canada by the way of Lake Champlain. They branched off at the mouth of the Winooski River and followed the trail of that river through its peaceful valley until they came to the upper waters of the stream, from which they again branched off through a gap in the Green Mountains and followed the White River Valley until they debouched upon the Connecticut River, the frozen surface of which served as a highway directly to their objective point. The march was made by easy stages until at length they reached a bluff above the doomed town and prepared for their unspeakable orgy of blood. The horrible story of massacre, pillage, rapine and burning of that night of February 28 and morning of the 29th is familiar to every New England school boy. What is not often mentioned, however, is the main object of the expedition as tradition gives it. It is related that the chief purpose, to which other plunder and captives were merely incidental, was to recover the church bell from the Deerfield Meeting House. This bell was said to have been taken from a French vessel by a Colonial privateer while it was being transported to its destination, one of the Catholic churches of Canada. On this raid the 340 French and Indians secured the bell and carried it back to Canada by the same route, up the Connecticut, across to the Winooski headwaters and thence down the valley repassing the site of Waterbury, to the river's mouth. The bell was hung in the Chapel St Regis and was used to call the Children of the Faith to the Jesuit services (3 Sylvester's Indian Wars of New England, p. 54). No authentic records

are extant of the occupation of this part of the Winooski Valley prior to the date of the coming of a surveying party in 1782. As the river valley afforded a natural trail to Indian war and hunting parties passing over southeasterly from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut, there is little likelihood of the region ever being for long the home of the less nomadic offshoots of the Iroquois tribe (well known to have had a bent for agriculture and peaceful pursuits), lying as it did directly in the pathway of hostile marauders. To be sure, here and there in the Winooski Valley are evidences of aboriginal efforts at agriculture, but nothing has been found that would indicate a prolonged sojourn in the region. The usual earthenware vessels, flint arrow heads, axes, pottery, fire-stones, and even rudely cultivated corn patches and sites of lodges have been encountered just as they are found almost everywhere in the United States. There are Indian earthworks too, now and then, and burial places. We are told with great circumstantiality the story of the tapped maple trees on the Moss place, and the theories about a permanent occupation of North Hill by the Indians as evidenced by these tapped trees. It was not, however, until after the Indian mission was established, following the subjection of Canada to British rule, that the Indians in this part of Vermont evinced any pronounced desire for a domestic or sedentary life. In scattered villages were a few on both the Lamoille and Winooski rivers who kept fowls and cattle. It is stated upon no less an authority than Mr. Joshua Merriam of Waterbury Center that the hens kept by these domesticated Indians were marvelous layers, besides being the object of awe-struck admiration for their supernatural gifts as soothsayers. "It was a type of these hens," says Mr. Merriam, "that crowed near Captain Miller's camp during the battle (at Plattsburg) of September 11, 1814, and Captain Miller being of the same faith had those hens sent back near Montpelier as fatidic fowls." The allusion, of course, is to the crowing of a hen upon the mast as prophetic of victory and the particular type was known as a "buff Coossuck." Upon the whole, it is a safe inference that the Winooski Valley was used chiefly by the Indians as a highway or trail way.

At the date of the granting of the royal charter by George III through his "Trusty and Well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq." to "Our loving subjects," etc., on the 7th day of June, 1763, the township of Waterbury came into documentary existence, though its municipal and civic life did not begin until nearly twenty-seven years later, March 31st, 1790. That the phrase, "our loving subjects," as used in the royal grant was merely in conformity with the stilted style and grandiose verbiage of kingly usage is grimly evidenced by the attitude of New Englanders and other colonists at the date of the charter. The almost absolute isolation of this region at that time from the gathering storm between the Colonies and England was sufficient to set apart this geographical portion of what later became the State of Vermont from any participation in the ante-revolutionary doings of historical interest, but the embers of discontent and rebellion were being fanned into flame in New England and to a lesser degree even in New York. It was as if Waterbury town were segregated with others in this part of Vermont from the eddies and whirlpools of insurrection and her lovely valleys, hills and streams preserved in peace for the important part in the building of a commonwealth she was destined to play.

Patrick Henry at this time was inflaming the people of Virginia in the famous tobacco cases involving the royal right of veto of Colonial acts, wherein "a lowly parson's private right was obscured by the gathering shadow of a public wrong." James Otis in Massachusetts was carrying conviction by sheer force of logic and knowledge of government and law. The "loving subjects" of George III were strangely averse to his enforcement of navigation laws authorizing arbitrary seizures of merchantmen, the imposition of direct and indirect taxes for the raising of revenue and the use of this revenue for the maintenance of standing armies of royal troops in Massachusetts. Such, then, was the outside situation when the charters of Waterbury, Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Williston, Bolton, Duxbury, Moretown, Jericho, Underhill, Middlesex and Berlin were granted by Governor Benning Wentworth at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the then seat of government of the Grants.

Following a general policy of encouraging settlement by Connecticut citizens who sought to transplant pioneer stock in virgin territory, the grant of land for Waterbury township was made to John Stiles and sixty-five other individual proprietors, nearly all of Connecticut and New Jersey, in the quaint phraseology following:

{ WATERBURY }
P.S. } GEORGE THE THIRD,

By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith ect.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, That We of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a *New Plantation* within our said Province, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and Well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province of New Hampshire, in *New England*, and of our Council of the said Province; Have upon the Conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do give and grant in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of New Hampshire, and Our other Governments, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever, whose names are entred on This Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Seventy two equal Shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire containing by Admeasurement, 23040 Acres, which Tract is to contain Six Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, *Viz.* Beginning at the South Easterly corner of Bolton on the Northerly side of Onion or French River, from thence Easterly up said River (& bounding on the same so far as to make Six Miles on a streight Perpendicular Line, with the Easterly Line of said Bolton, from thence Northerly on a Parrallel with the East line of Bolton six Miles, from thence Westerly about six Miles to the North Easterly Corner of said Bolton, from thence southerly by said Bolton East line six Miles the place begun at—And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Waterbury And the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter Inhabit said Township are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the

And the

other on the annually which Fairs are not to continue
longer than the respective following the said

and that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also, that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province, shall be held on the 20th Day of July next, which said Meeting shall be Notified by Cap Isaac Woodruff Jun^r who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of our said Province, and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town, shall be on the Second Tuesday of *March* annually, To HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the following Conditions, viz.

I That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the Same.

II That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, 1763.

V Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the above said twenty-fifth Day of *December*, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1773 *One shilling* Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which money shall be paid by the respective Persons above said, their Heirs or Assigns, in our Council *Council Chamber* in *Portsmouth*, or to such Officer

or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the Seventh Day of June In the Year of Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three And in the Third Year of Our Reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

By His Excellency's Command,

With Advice of Council,

T. ATKINSON Jun^r Sec^{ry}

Prov^o of New Hamp^r June 7th 1763

Recorded According to the Original Charter under the Pro^v Seal

T ATKINSON Jun^r Sec^{ry}

THE NAMES OF THE GRANTEEES OF WATERBURY

John Stiles Esq ^r	Jon ^a Crane Esq ^r	Isaac Woodruff Jun ^r
Josiah Crane	John Nixson	Isaac Roll
Hezekiah Thompson	Zophar Squire	John Boyle
Jesse Muir	David Potter	David Lacey
Abner Frost	John Dickinson	Jonath ^a Stiles
Nath ^l Potter	Daniel Bedford	James Cory
Kennedy Vance	Joseph Abbets	Will ^m Connet
David Ball	Thomas Gardner	James Puflosey
Manen Force	Charles Gillam	James Osborn
Jeremiah Mulford	Thomas Miller	Joseph Osborn
Joseph Bagdly	Nath ^l Salmon	Steph ^o Bedford
Sam ^l Bedford	Nath ^l Wade	James Scudder
Jere ^{ab} Pangboon	Nath ^l Baker	David Meeker Jun ^r
David Baker	Henry Baker	Daniel Baker
Will ^m Pierson	Will ^m Pearson Jun ^r	John Meeker
Jon ^a Dayton 3d	Will ^m Mills	John Mills
Abra ^m Rool	Thos. Willis	Bernerdus Van Neste
Eben ^r Price	Jesse Clark	John Marsh
Ichabod Deane	Elias Bedford	Benj ^a Williams
Will ^m Willcocks	Patridge Thatcher	Sam ^l Averill
Hon ^{ble} James Nevin	Meshech Wear Esq.	
Jos ^b Newmarch	John Page Esq ^r	
Nath ^l Barrell	Cap ^t Ezekiel Worthen	

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq^r a Tract of Land to Contain Five Hundred Acres as marked B-W in the plan which is to be Accounted two of the within shares, One whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Establish'd one Share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel, And one Share for the benefit of a school in said Town

Province of New Hamp^r June 7th 1763

Recorded According to the Back of the Original Charter of Waterbury under the Pr^o Seal

T ATKINSON Jun^r Sec^{ry}

To the tract described in the charter were added strips from Bolton and Middlesex which became annexed to Waterbury under the Laws of 1850 and 1851. The boundaries of these additions were described in the following Acts:

So much of the town of Middlesex, as is contained in lots numbered fifty, fifty-five, fifty six, fifty-seven, fifty eight, sixty-three and sixty four, in the fourth division, and lying on the westerly side of Hog-back mountain, and so much of the undivided land in said Middlesex as lies westerly of a line commencing at the most south-Easterly corner of the aforesaid lot number sixty-four and running south, thirty six degrees west, and parallel with the present line between Waterbury and Middlesex to the northerly line of the Governor's right, so-called, and thence on the northerly line of the Governor's right to Waterbury line, is hereby annexed to said town of Waterbury, and shall hereafter constitute a part of the town of Waterbury, the same as if it had been included in the original charter thereof. [Approved October 30, 1850, Sess. Laws 1850, p. 46.]

So much of the town of Bolton in the county of Chittenden as is hereinafter described, to wit: beginning on the north-Easterly corner of lot number one hundred and nine in the first division; thence westerly in the northerly line of lots number one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, and one hundred and twelve to the northwesterly Corner of said lot one hundred and twelve; thence northerly, in the westerly line of lot number one hundred and five, and the other lots in the fourth tier of lots, to the southerly line of that part of Stowe, which was formerly Mansfield; thence easterly in the southerly line of said Stowe, to the corner of Waterbury; thence southerly in the line between said Bolton and said Waterbury, to the northeasterly corner of lot number one hundred and nine, the place of beginning, is hereby annexed to the town of Waterbury, in the county of Washington, and shall hereafter constitute a part of the town of Waterbury, the same as if it had been included in the original charter thereof. Said piece, so annexed to said Waterbury, contains forty-four lots of land; *Provided*, the rents and proceeds of lot number ten (back lot) and lot number one hundred and eight, be and remain payable to the town of Bolton, in the same manner as though said lots had not been annexed to the town of Waterbury.

[Approved October 30, 1851, Sess. Laws 1851, p. 64.]

The next date of importance in the history of the town was May 10, 1770, when at a meeting of the proprietors in New Milford, Connecticut, it was voted to lay out the township by survey; this meeting was adjourned to September 25, 1770, and again to October 25, 1770, at Newark, New Jersey, where, at another meeting, November 15, 1770, the various portions or divisions of the original tract granted to the proprietors were

allotted by number. Thereafter there were meetings of the proprietors April 13, 1773, and the second Tuesday in May, 1773, at Kent, Province of New York (now Londonderry, Vermont), at which a second division or apportionment of lots was made. Little or nothing affecting Waterbury as a town occurred between 1773 and the close of the Revolution, but mention must be made of the alternate ebbings and flowings of the fortunes of the political division of which the town was soon to become an integral part. Pending the carrying out of the plan of confederation, the Continental Congress was torn with sectional strife and jealousy. New England states, particularly those whose land grants were extensive, were the objects of many bitter attacks of a polemic and forensic kind; these emanated for the most part from southern sources but in all their clashing the respective adversaries could not excel in bitterness those doughty protagonists of New Hampshire and New York, who came almost to sword's points over possession of the Green Mountain Territory. Not quite a year after the Declaration of Independence Vermont petitioned the Continental Congress to be admitted as a state into the Union. Then began a series of backings and fillings; the people of Vermont, almost at the point of fruition of their hopes for admission, saw them dashed to earth repeatedly; meanwhile the struggle for the territory west of the Connecticut River and the southwestern part of what is now Vermont waxed furious; New York had been and remained insistent upon her claim to what was then called the New Hampshire grants. An attempt had been made at an amicable test of title to the disputed territory under the Bennington grant by Governor Wentworth in pursuance of an arrangement with the Royalist Governor of New York, by which it was agreed that no further grants should be made until the boundary question then pending should be settled. But Governor Wentworth continued to grant charters, so that by the end of 1763 he had chartered one hundred thirty-eight towns all coming under the political power of New Hampshire, among which was the township grant of Waterbury. The claims of New York Tories and the counter-claims of settlers holding

under the original grants in resisting regrants continued to vex the people, even during the Revolution, until over forty years had elapsed from the date of the Bennington charter to a final settlement.

Still remote from the stirring scenes that were being enacted along the shores of Lake Champlain and in the southern, southwestern and more populous parts of Vermont, the valley of the Winooski remained sparsely settled, and the valley was peaceful until October, 1780, when a band of three hundred Indians, bent upon the capture of one Whitcomb at Newbury, ascended the Winooski River from Lake Champlain. Passing through the valley and probably over the site of Waterbury, the band of marauders came at length to the spot where Montpelier now stands; through the representations of certain white captives the Indians were diverted from their original purpose and made a descent upon the town of Royalton, then a thriving settlement, though it had received its charter only the year before. After killing two men and capturing over a score of prisoners, they put women and children to flight, burned the village, seized and drove off many cattle and horses and returned on their way to Canada through the Winooski Valley.

The first survey of the town is ascribed to Colonel Partridge Thatcher in 1782, by Reverend C. C. Parker in his discourse of February 10, 1867. Mr. Thatcher was prominent among the original proprietors and presided at their meeting in New Milford, Connecticut, and afterwards at Arlington. The beautiful tributary of the Winooski River, known as Thatcher's Branch, takes its name from the pioneer from Connecticut who built his surveyor's camp at a spot in the rear of the double tenement building now owned by Thomas O'Neill, between the branch and the railway line, a few rods northwest of the twin bridges. A later survey on record in the Town Clerk's office in Waterbury, dated in 1774, is there attributed to Jabez Pritchard, Isaac Hitchcock, William Daviss, Partridge Thacher and Paul Averill, in which the last four men, including Mr. Thacher, are described as "Chain Bearers, Markers, etc." A copy of the record is given herewith:

A SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WATERBURY

Lying on Onion River, A Township Lately Granted by his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq^r Governor of The Province of New Hampshire Bounded as followeth: Beginning at the south East Corner of Bolton on the North east Bank of rd River from thence Run North 36 Degrs and 33 . . . East six Miles by said Town Numbring each Mile as was run then Beginning at the aforesaid Corner at the River and runing by said River untill it makes six Miles on a Right angle from the aforesaid Bolton Line to the South East Corner of said Waterbury which is a Pine Tree standing on the Bank of said River Marked Jabez Pritchard Partridge Thacher Dale &c from thense Running six Miles on a Paralel Line with the first described Line Between Bolton and Waterbury Marking Each Number of Miles as run then Proceeding to Lay out a division of Land of one Hundred acres. Each original Right Said Division Lying in the Teer of Lots being Twenty four Lots in Each Teer being 20 Chains Wide and 51 Chains and 50 Links of said Length Being Allowed For highways the First Teer of Lots Butting on a . . . Running Back of the Entervail said Line Beginning at the Town Line Between Waterbury & Bolton 20 Chains From the River runing a Right Angle from said Town Line Beginning to N^o the First Teer of Lots at the West side of the Intervail Numbering on to N^o 24 Each Lot being Numbred at the S. E. Corner of said Lot the Second Teer of Lots being Numbred at the North East Corner of said Lots beginning with No. 25 . . . East Side of said Town and so on in succession . . . 48 The Third Teer being Numbered at the South . . . Corner of Each Lot begining with N^o 49 so on through said Town ending with N^o 72 Said Work was done in the year 1774.

By JABEZ PRITCHARD

		Surveyor
{	Partridge Thacher	{ Chain Bearers Markers &c.
	Isaac Hitchcock	
	William Daviss	
	Paul Averill	

Recorded by Samuel Averill Jun^r Register.

At this point it is deemed appropriate to advert to the early geographical divisions of the town. The original intention was to have the Waterbury tract six miles square and to contain about 23,040 acres. We have already described the annexations from Middlesex on the east and Bolton on the west, which, of course, enlarged that first tract. A survey was made in three divisions; this soon gave rise to confusion and uncertainty regarding true boundaries. One hundred acres were included in the first division lots; thirty-one in the second and one hundred and twenty-four in the third, leaving



BOLTON (WINDOOSKI) FALLS UNHARNESSED
Camel's Hump in Distance

an undivided parcel of forty-seven acres to each right. Recognizing the value of river land, the proprietors evidently had it in mind to set off to each right an interval area of thirty-one acres on the Winooski. With this in view they started with a point or place of beginning on what was erroneously taken to be the east line of Bolton for the first division. The river land was found to be insufficient when the second division was lined out and the other small lots were located in the center part of the town. The third division lay north of the first and ran nearly to the Stowe line; the Governor's plot (marked B. W.) of five hundred acres is described by Mr. H. F. Janes in his supplementary paper to the Parker historical sketch as having been surveyed in the southeast corner of the town; adjacent to this was one portion of undivided lands and the other part lay between the third division and the south Stowe line. The mistake of the surveyor of the first division consisted in taking in the width of two Middlesex lots when he sought a place of beginning. This error with others was subsequently rectified but the falls which are located in the territory of Waterbury properly and should be known as Winooski Falls were always known as Bolton Falls.

The town is bounded on the south by the Winooski River. This beautiful stream is broken by the falls three miles below the village and is described in Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont as having worn "a channel through the rocks, which, in times past, undoubtedly formed a cataract of no ordinary height below, and a considerable lake above. The chasm is at present about one hundred feet wide and nearly as deep. On one side the rocks are nearly perpendicular, some of which have fallen across the bed of the stream in such a manner as to form a bridge, passable, however, only at low water. On the same side the rocks, which appear to have been loosened and moved by the water, have again rested and become fixed in such a position as to form several caverns or caves, some of which have the appearance of rooms fitted for the convenience of man."

The water power was first utilized for saw mill purposes by Benjamin Palmer who built a dam and erected a mill. This was afterwards carried away by a flood.

A lesser stream is the Waterbury River, flowing from its source in Morristown in a southerly direction through Stowe and the westerly part of Waterbury until it debouches into the Winooski one mile below town.

Thatcher's Brook, or Branch, has its source in Stowe and nearly divides Waterbury in two parts emptying into the Winooski at the northwesterly end of the village, flowing through lands owned by Doctor Henry Janes, at his death. This stream has been mentioned as having taken its name from one of the surveying party. The name was indifferently spelled "Thacher" and "Thatcher" in the early records. In Stowe is also the source of Alder Brook which empties into the Waterbury River near where the Free Will Baptist Meeting House stands. Saw mills and factories of various kinds were located on this brook. The stream has a precipitous descent at the picturesque falls. Other streams on which mills have been erected at different times are Cotton Brook and Ricker's Brook.

The general contour of the township is suggestive of an oblong amphitheater, situated, as it is, in the beautiful vale or depression between the Green Mountain Range on the west and the mountainous spur on the east called the Hogbacks. The soil is all tillable in the valleys and peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes on the uplands. Roughly speaking, as has been indicated, the town is bounded on the north by Stowe, east by Middlesex, south by the Winooski River and west by Bolton and lies in longitude $4^{\circ} 17'$ and latitude $44^{\circ} 23'$.

In nearly every instance the immediate grantees from Benning Wentworth were not *bona fide* settlers on the tracts covered by the grants; for the most part they were land speculators who parted with their rights to those who assumed the burdens of pioneering with the titles they purchased. Of course there were many instances of the chain of title passing through several grantees before it reached one willing to face the perils and hardships of an unbroken wilderness. Such a person was the first settler of Waterbury, James Marsh, a native of New Canaan, Connecticut, whose early struggles and almost superhuman endurance in his battle with the

wilderness have already been made the subject of a thrilling and pathetic narrative by the gifted clergyman, Reverend C. C. Parker, in his discourse on the early history of Waterbury. Indeed, this mention of James Marsh's share in the settlement of Waterbury is made with great hesitation in the light of the simple but soul-stirring account of Mr. Parker.

That James Marsh was of the best quality of pioneer timber is attested by his early experiences as a trooper in the French wars. Ever alert for seasoned veterans who knew how to fight and endure, the drafting officers for the Colonists marked him as their prey in the early days of the Revolution. Having removed with his family from Canaan to Cornwall, Connecticut, he found that his wife's enfeebled condition and his large family of children of tender years required his personal care and attention; doubtless thinking that his previous military service had gained for him the right to turn his attention to the needs of his family, he sold his home in Canaan and hired as a substitute, for \$100, a man to respond in his place and stead to a call for minute men. Then to put himself beyond the reach of the draft, he sold his Cornwall place and purchased, rather too hurriedly it would seem, a right of land in Bath, New Hampshire, and one in Waterbury, Vermont, in 1780, this latter from a Mr. Steele whose name does not appear in the list of original proprietors but whose title was derived from some one in that list. Leaving Cornwall with his family, Mr. Marsh proceeded to Bath, New Hampshire, where he remained long enough to discover that his title to his land purchase there was defective. Upon the assurances of others who professed to be willing to begin a settlement in Waterbury, Marsh again braved the uncertainties of a new move and came to the site of Waterbury in the spring of 1783 and selected his holding, cleared a plot of ground on the northerly slope of what is now the cemetery, extending toward the river, and planted it to corn. He returned and awaited the ripening of his crop, which he gathered on a second visit in the fall, storing it in a roughly built corn crib against his needs for the following year. Mindful of his family's dependence he brought his wife and eight

children with him, in the early part of 1784, as far as the fort at Corinth, where he left Mrs. Marsh and five children for the time, while he with two young sons and a daughter proceeded to his holding in Waterbury. This journey was made on snowshoes under extraordinary difficulties; what with the care of the three children and the labor of hauling sufficient provisions for the journey on a hand sled, the sturdy pioneer's task might easily have daunted the spirit of a stronger and younger man.

Upon his arrival he took his children and what was left of his provisions to the Thatcher cabin, which the surveying party had erected for temporary use two years before. After a life of hardships, laboring under a burden of poverty incidental to his wanderings, ever mindful of his duty as a father and husband, the prospect of a fixed place of abode, however humble, must have cheered the heart of the lonely settler, when suddenly he was confronted by the paralyzing fact that his small store of corn, so carefully harvested and hoarded on his last visit, had nearly all disappeared. Having relied upon this store to eke out temporarily a scanty sustenance for himself and his family, he had provided for little more than was sufficient for his needs on his journey. His immediate necessities he managed to relieve precariously by hunting and fishing; no grain was to be had nearer than Corinth, about thirty miles away over a rough and dangerous trail.

In his dilemma Marsh set about laying in a week's store of provisions from hunting and fishing; after working on his clearing and replanting his crop from his scanty supply of seed, he set out to return to Corinth for the other members of the family, leaving alone his son, Elias, aged fifteen, his daughter Irene, of twelve, and James, a small boy. Incredible as it now seems, such absences of their elders were not unusual in the days when self-reliance was the heritage of all children of the wilderness. The story runs that the week's supply of provisions had been too nicely calculated and the week end brought with it an end of available food for the three growing youngsters. As if to vindicate their father's judgment in their self-reliance, the children started for the

falls to catch fish for food; in attempting to cross Waterbury River on a pole of buttonwood, little Irene lost her balance and fell into the river, whence she was rescued by her two brothers. For a week the brave youngsters subsisted on what wild vegetables they could find and finally started for the home of Mr. Jesse McFairlane, near Richmond, thirteen miles northwest of the Marsh holding. The wonderful courage and endurance of the children of the wilds has been made the subject of many a household talk with the youngsters of Waterbury and the grown-ups, as well. The tale of how they met a bear on this memorable journey, how their faithful hunting dog that had shared their hardships put the huge beast to flight and how, after a long weary tramp without food, they came at last to a haven of rest, safety and plenty, in the home of Mr. McFairlane has been told and retold and still remains ever new.

Meanwhile the elder Marsh had arrived at Corinth and attempted an immediate removal of his wife and the remaining members of the family to Waterbury, but was obstructed by delays of various kinds so that three weeks elapsed before the family was able to make a start. Meanwhile the father was desperately frantic with anxiety for the safety of those he had left alone—an anxiety that gave way to despair when, upon arriving at the surveyor's cabin in Waterbury, he found it empty and deserted and no signs of recent occupancy visible. A prey to the most poignant distress, the unhappy father dispatched a youth, who had returned with his party from Corinth, to the McFairlane farm on the bare chance of learning something about the children; the finding of the children in a place of safety tenderly cared for, the joyous return and the affecting family reunion in the rude cabin near Thatcher's Branch, all combine to round out the rough epic of the early attempts at settlement in Waterbury.

But James Marsh was not destined long to be favored of Fortune; the problem of subsistence for those dependent upon him was ever uppermost; obliged to wait for the harvest of his corn crop before Indian meal could be ground, the family lived on what wild onions could be found growing in the vicinity, while Marsh was beating the woods and fishing the

streams for food; now and then a chance moose, buck or bear would be added to the larder. What time could be spared from the providing of food was devoted to the building of a log house on the site already cleared, which is described by Mr. Parker as "a little to the west of the grave yard hill"; after the permanent home had been erected, the family moved in and began preparations for the coming winter. One can imagine the glow of hope that warmed the breast of James Marsh when he observed that his corn crop raised on the river bottom land promised to be bountiful; nor need the imagination be strained at the luckless man's discouragement when a sudden flood rendered useless all but twenty bushels of the corn that promised so well.

By dint of taking such spoils of the hunt as moose, deer and bear, and fish from the streams, the Marsh family kept starvation at bay, though the problem of getting grain for bread was ever present. At times it was possible to exchange bear, deer and beaver skins for grain in the distant settlements of Jericho, Williston and Richmond. With the arrival of the spring of 1785 the loneliness and isolation of the Marsh family was greatly lessened by the coming of another hardy settler who was the second in order of arrival. The name of this second settler was Ezra Butler, a man destined to stamp himself indelibly on the history of Waterbury and Vermont. Mr. Butler, however, did not remain very long on the occasion of his first visit before returning whence he came to remain until the following spring of 1786, at which time he again returned to Waterbury. An interval of one year and a half elapsed before another and third settler, Mr. Caleb Munson, joined the infant colony.

With the arrival of Mr. Munson and his family ends the sombre chronicle of the ill-starred James Marsh. Overjoyed as he was at the prospect of Mr. Munson's coming, Marsh went to the settlement of Richmond to meet and escort his new neighbor to his home site, March 29, 1788; he crossed the river to the home of a Mr. Brownson for the purpose of remodeling some pewter spoons; waiting until nightfall, he attempted to recross the river then filled with floating ice-

cakes, only to fall into an open space and drown. Upon the recovery of his body several days later, the funeral and burial was held at Richmond. It was as if James Marsh had been marked out as the sport and plaything of a malign influence, diabolical in ingenuity and remorseless in purpose. No sooner had the possibilities of a permanent settlement in his wilderness began to assume actual form than he was removed from the scene of his hardly won, puny success. The part James Marsh played in the history of the town is valuable, not only because he happened to be the first settler but also for the evidence it furnishes of the unconquerable spirit which, left undismayed in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, still animated the pioneers of those days and remains to us as an example of self-reliance, persistence, industry and courage.

The building of a new community involves something more than mere physical endurance and capacity for gruelling toil; it brings out whatever latent powers of leadership may be possessed by the builders. It is no small task to reduce to something like an orderly system the government of the smallest hamlet, and yet this task must be undertaken from the sheer necessity conditions impose. The town of Waterbury was fortunate in having in the person of its second settler, Ezra Butler, a veritable tower of strength; indeed, the first fifty-three years' record of the town's life has to do largely with the sayings and doings of this remarkable man, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Butler, though a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, spent his early life in West Windsor, Vermont, and Claremont, New Hampshire. He was born in the town of Lancaster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, the fifth of seven children, to Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler, September 24, 1763, just three months and seventeen days after the date of the charter of Waterbury. Before Ezra Butler had completed his seventh year, his father brought his family to West Windsor, Vermont; shortly afterwards his mother died and he went to live with the family of his eldest brother, Joel, with whom he spent about seven years. At the age of fourteen young Butler's business in life began in earnest;

according to the custom then widely prevalent he "bound himself out," or became an apprentice under a formal indenture of apprenticeship to Doctor Thomas Sterne of Claremont, New Hampshire, "to learn the art, trade and mystery of a husbandman." An indenture in those days was a legal instrument written in duplicate, the line of division of whose parts was literally "indented"; both parts were signed by the parties to the agreement and duly exchanged. The text of the instrument under which Ezra Butler served as an apprentice is given here as throwing a vivid side light on the obligations of a person so bound to his master, who, on his side, undertook to stand in *loco parentis* in many respects to the other party to the agreement:

This Indenture Witnesseth that Ezra Butler a minor aged fourteen years* the twenty forth day of September last, son of Asaph Butler of Wethersfield in the county of Cumberland in the State of New York otherwise called the State of Vermont . . . hath put himself and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord and with the Consent of his said Father the said Asaph Butler put and bind himself as apprentice to Thomas Sterne of Claremont in the County of Cheshire in the State of New Hampshire Physician to learn the art, trade and mystery of a husbandman & with him the said Thomas Sterne his executors or administrators after the manner of an apprentice to serve from the said twenty forth day of September last for and During the Term of seven years from thence next insuing to be compleat and Ended: During all which Term the said Apprentice his s^d master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep and lawfull commands everywhere Gladly Obey. He shall do no Damage to his said Master nor suffer it to be done by Others, without letting, or giving notice thereof to him the s^d Thomas Sterne, he shall not waste the Goods of his said master nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not Commit fornication, nor Matrimony contract within the said term. At cards, dice or any other unlawfull Game he shall not play: He shall not absent himself by Day or by Night from the service of his said master without his Leave; nor haunt Ale Houses, Taverns or play Houses but in all things behave himself as a faithfull Apprentice ought to do towards his said master and all his, during said Term. And the said Thomas Sterne, for himself, his executors and administrators doth hereby covenant and Promise to Teach & instruct, or cause the said Apprentice to be taught & instructed in the trade, art & Business of Husbandry by the best way or means he may or can (if said Apprentice be capable to learn) and to find & provide unto said apprentice good and sufficient meat, Drink, Washing and lodging & apparril (and in sickness medicine & attendance) and Teach him to read, write & Cypher so as to transact Common business among men

during s^d Term: And at the Expiration thereof to give unto the said Apprentice Two suites of apparel for all parts of his Body, One of them to be suitable for Lord's Day: and also to pay unto the said apprentice so much lawfull money (then passing) as shall be equal in value to sixty ounces Troy weight of Silver; or otherways as shall be Equivalent to Eighty Bushels, of good Merchantable Wheat at the price it shall then be Comonly sold at. In Testimony whereof the Parties, to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the Ninth day of July Anno Domini 1778

(sgd.) T. STERNE } Seal }

Sign^d Sealed & Dely^d in presence of

*allowing that he began his service from s^d
twenty forth Day of September. this wrote
before signing & sealing.

Seth Lewis

James Goodwin

Indorsed: "December 31st 1784. this may certify that we the Subscribers have settled all matters relative to the Indenture and all accounts to this Day."

(sgd) T. STERNE.
EZRA BUTLER.

It appears from the indenture and the indorsement thereon that his formal term of service was about seven years and three months; Mr. Parker's sketch refers to a period of six months during this term when the young apprentice served in the Revolutionary army and says that, but for this interval, he continued with Doctor Sterne until he came of age. Leaving the service of Doctor Sterne, young Mr. Butler, after a few months spent in Weathersfield, started with his brother Asaph for Waterbury in March, 1785. The first part of the journey was made with a team of oxen as far as the home of Judge Paine of Williamstown, the remainder on snowshoes with a handsled to carry their necessary outfit. Arriving at Waterbury on the 20th of March, they were warmly greeted by the Marsh family whose nearest neighbor for two years had been Thomas Mead in Middlesex, seven miles away. Allowing no precious time to elapse the young brothers set about the business of home-making. They selected a plot of ground, suitable to their purpose, probably without much thought as to the validity of its title.

After clearing the ground and putting in a planting of corn, they returned to their former home in Weathersfield where

Ezra Butler was married, in June of that year, to Miss Tryphena Diggins. The newly married pair came to Waterbury shortly after the wedding, making the trip and carrying necessary household utensils on horseback. It is easy to understand what uncertainties attended the slipshod methods of conveyancing in those early days; defective land titles were the rule rather than the exception, as the unfortunate James Marsh had found, and as Ezra Butler discovered with reference to his original selection. Mr. Butler's brother, Asaph, having settled for himself in Richmond, was no longer able to assist in the selection, clearing and improving a new home site. This time Mr. Butler picked out a plot situated on the right-hand side of the main road near the present residence of Mr. George Wells, at the base of the hill, on what is now the Burlington road.

Here to his log cabin he brought his wife and, with his meager effects, took possession in September, 1786. This last property remained his home for the rest of his life and comprised a tract including that afterwards owned by the state for the purposes of a Reform School, as well as the land on which Doctor Henry Janes lived and died. The whole tract was divided after Ezra Butler's death, the portion farthest northwesterly going to Russell Butler and that nearest the village to Mrs. Henry F. Janes.

The first framed house built in Waterbury was erected by Ezra Butler; the building still stands with its steep roof and central chimney designed to furnish open fireplaces for four rooms, a few rods to the southeast of Mr. Butler's first home-site. For many years it was occupied by Mr. Russell Butler, afterwards by Deacon Parker, and now by George Wells. Here was born Polly Butler, the first white child in Waterbury, October 23, 1788. The tale of the days of the first three years of Mr. Butler's residence in his new home was nearly identical with that of the Marsh family; there were the same insistent problems of subsistence; there was the same monotonous round of toil and hardship; there were the same dangers of isolation, but with all these there was the exultation of a strong man who has tangible evidence of his prowess in accomplished facts.



EZRA BUTLER FRAME HOUSE

The next important date in order is the year 1790, when a warrant was issued to Ezra Butler to convoke a meeting of freemen to perfect the town organization of Waterbury, at which he was chosen as town clerk in March, 1790. Meanwhile, Vermont had undergone certain vital governmental changes. The Revolution had ended in 1783, the year of Marsh's advent to Waterbury. Approximately, the period of state incubation was from 1776 to 1791; the new commonwealth had passed successively through the travail of a declaration of independence, the adoption of a constitution, the election of state officers and the long-desired adjustment of the rival claims of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, to Green Mountain territory. Nationally, the Articles of Confederation of the thirteen original states had been replaced by the Constitution of 1789, and the Federal Congress declared finally on the 18th of February, 1791, that on the 4th of March, next ensuing, Vermont should be admitted "as a new and entire member of the United States of America." Thomas Chittenden had served as governor since 1778, first as chief executive of the independent state, and after 1791 continuing as the head of the new member of the Federal family of states until his resignation in 1797. The civic birth of Waterbury, then, occurred in 1790, the year before Vermont's admission to the Union, and during Governor Chittenden's administration. Up to and including the year 1799, the name of Ezra Butler appears successively in the town records in one or another official capacity, and always in connection with some local movement for growth and improvement.

The town started its municipal life with Richard Holden, Caleb Munson and E. Butler as the first selectmen, Munson serving as treasurer, Elias Marsh, son of James Marsh, as constable, and Phineas Waters, first highway surveyor and fence viewer. At a point near where Stowe Street crosses the railway the first school building was located. The daughters of Mr. Reuben Wells were teachers in a private school at or about this time. It was not until after the new century was ushered in that any attempt to build a county

grammar school was made. This attempt proved abortive in the end for the town declined to finish the work already undertaken and carried forward in the building by private subscription. Apparently this official precedent must have had undue weight for many years afterwards as to adequate housing for the town's schools.

At the March meeting of the town in 1793 it was voted that "Swine may Run at large Being well Yolked and Wringed," but this piece of municipal legislation suffered the fate of other ill-considered measures, for at the town meeting in 1794 it was voted that "Swine shall not Run at large." A peculiarly tough Gordian knot was required to be summarily cut at the town meeting, March 1st, 1796, in which the office of constable was involved. It was voted: "We will set up at Vendue the Office of Constable—and it was struck off to Robert Parcher who Bid three Shillings and Six pence for the Office—and procured Richard Holden for his Bondsman who was accepted by the Town"; but local patriotism triumphed temporarily for we read in the record of March 4, 1799: "Voted that we Set up the Office of Constable at Vendue and John Peck offered to serve as Constable without any compensation from the town and at the same time procure Good Bonds." John got the job and a new era of civic virtue began. But this era proved short-lived, for at the meeting on the 10th day of March, 1800, it was again voted: "That we set up the Office of first constable at Vendue and it is struck off to Isaac Woolson who is to receive Ninety five cents for his services and procure Good Bonds." Ephraim was joined unto his idols. Conservatism held sway in the councils of the town fathers, as witnesseth the following from the minutes of town meeting of September, 1802: "Voted not to grant to Doc^r Daniel Bliss the priveledge of seting up a Pest House or Houses the insuing season for the enoculation of the small Pock." To make assurance doubly sure, at the town meeting of January, 1803, it was voted: "Not to introduce the small Pox into this town by inoculation."

Education was not overlooked. At the March meeting of 1803 it was voted "to raise two Cents on the Dollar on the

Grand List of 1800 for the support of schools payable in good Wheat and six Shillings per Bushel, Rye at four & In^d Corn at three shillings the Bus^l." Also "that the sum of Money received for the support of Schools be Apportioned on the Schollors from four to Eighteen years old." These excerpts from the town records are given as tending to illuminate the conditions of that trying first decade of town government. It must be remembered that the town builders were more intent upon carrying out their practical object than upon the niceties of system and cut-and-dried methods. They realized that they were confronted by a solemn duty and were looked to for results, which they undertook to accomplish without any unnecessary red tape or ceremony. They realized that there would still be plenty of time for that sort of thing after the town had emerged from its swaddling clothes.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly by Daniel Bliss in 1792. Though the government of the state approximated very closely to a true democracy, the arbitrary designations of republicans and federalists as then applied to the two great political parties, convey no distinctive significance today. The legislative power was reposed in the House of Representatives but each bill passed by the House was required to be submitted to the Governor and the Council of twelve persons for their action. If this checking body opposed any measure in its executive capacity, its passage was suspended until the next legislative session and the people in this way, expressed by a modified sort of referendum their approval or disapproval.

Seemingly there was no representative for Waterbury in 1793, but the line appears to have remained unbroken from the year 1794, when Ezra Butler was first chosen. Mr. Butler was reelected for each successive session to and including 1807, except the years 1798 and 1805, when George Kennan, of whom more anon, was the choice of the freemen of Waterbury. The last decade of the eighteenth century witnessed the town's growth from fifteen families and a population of about ninety-three to six hundred forty-four souls. A thrifty and

permanent air was given the growing town by the rapid establishment of the homes of constantly arriving settlers.

Caleb Munson, the third settler came here from Torrington, Connecticut, in 1788 and made his selection of a tract on the large meadow above the town, through which the railroad passes and a part of which is now owned by Emerson L. Johnson.

Richard Holden, who afterward was sent in 1793 as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, planted his household gods on the spot where the State Hospital Nurses' Annex now stands, known in early days as the Peck, Sheple or Doctor Fales place. The interval or property now occupied by A. M. Brigham was the home site of Amos Waters in 1788. The next place west of this at the mouth of the Waterbury River, on the east side, was the home of Doctor Daniel Bliss, the first physician and first representative of the town (1792), and afterwards became the shop site of Seth Chandler, the first blacksmith, who was killed there by a falling tree.

The widow of the unfortunate James Marsh was married to Mr. Phillip Bartlett. They occupied a house on the property known as the Henry farm, taking its name from Sylvester Henry, an early settler, the grandfather of Mrs. Albert Spencer, and, after his death, owned by Sylvester Henry, his son, the father of Franklin S. Henry, who was the donor of the Soldiers' Monument. Elias Marsh, a son of James Marsh, had married and established his home where Miss Electa Corse's residence was afterwards built, now occupied by Mrs. Thaddeus B. Crossett. In the year 1796, Deacon Asaph Allen and Mr. David Austin, coming from Massachusetts and Connecticut, took up residence, the one near the Center on what is now Mark H. Moody's farm; the other on the place now occupied by B. G. Webster, on Blush Hill.

Deacon Asaph Allen's life was reflective of the stern, vigorous, sturdy stock and the grim conditions from which he sprung. Born in the famous old fort at Deerfield, Massachusetts, October 25, 1751,—a circumstance in itself that might speak volumes—he went with his father's family to Bernardstown, Massachusetts. Here he became a deacon of the Orthodox

Congregational Church. It was not long before his service was required in the militia. He also served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, for which service he received a pension from the government. His marriage to Persis Sheldon occurred in 1773 or 1774 in Bernardstown. Coming to Waterbury in 1796, he settled on the place described one-half mile east of Waterbury Center Village. After an upright, honorable life he died March 19, 1840. His wife survived him nearly twelve years and died at the advanced age of ninety-four years and ten months. Nine children were born of the marriage: Roxana, born August 16, 1777; Zebulon in 1779; Sophia, December 10, 1781; Eliakim, February 24, 1785; Asaph in 1788; Horace, August 15, 1792; Charles S., February 24, 1795; Persis, born in Waterbury, July 2, 1797, and Seba, born in Waterbury, August 16, 1801. Of these Roxana (Allen), George and Eliakim who married Deborah Godfrey May 1, 1808, made their homes in Waterbury. Eliakim continued the conduct of the farm near the Center until the year 1846 when he came to live in the Village. Mr. Allen was town representative in the Legislature and was a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years. Mrs. Deborah Allen died October 19, 1857. Eliakim Allen was married for the second time to Achsah Kingsbury of Stowe, who was born in 1803. By his first marriage there were seven daughters. Of these Harriet Allen, Julia, Pamela, Aurelia and Alma were married in Waterbury, the first to Elymas Newcomb; Julia to True B. Colby, a farmer; Pamela to Lucius Marshall; Aurelia twice, to George Calkins and Charles Hicks, and Alma to Storrs Clough.

Horace Allen, one of the sons of Deacon Asaph Allen, was a farmer near Waterbury, and married Polly Field. He died in Waterbury Center, leaving one son, Charles S., who died in the United States' service in the Mexican War. Charles S. Allen, another son of Asaph Allen, married Nancy Hale. Three daughters were Cornelia (Mrs. Cornelius Eddy of the Center), Romelia (Mrs. O. W. Stearns), and Persis (Mrs. C. F. Clough), all of the town of Waterbury.

Prominent among the citizens of Waterbury at this time

was General John Peck, an uncle of Governor Asahel Peck. General Peck came directly from Calais, though a native of Massachusetts. He soon fell into the stride of affairs and was chosen town representative in 1811 and 1818. He also served as chief judge of the County Court and as high sheriff. He was a particularly active candidate for Congress on the general ticket nominated by the legislative caucus, but was defeated through the efforts of Mr. Van Ness who afterwards became Governor. General Peck held office under the Federal Government as assessor of Federal taxes and later was chosen as a member of the state council in 1826, and died soon after the adjournment of the session in December of that year. General Peck was held in wide esteem for his store of common sense, quick intelligence, affability, dignity and public spirit. His part as brigadier-general in command of the Vermont Militia at the Battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814, is noticed elsewhere. The parcel of land on which Ezra and Asaph Butler first made their pitch, which they afterwards relinquished, passed in due course to Richard Holden, then to Judge Dan Carpenter, and then to General John Peck; under General Peck's occupancy and ownership, the place by additions and improvements came to be the show place of the town. The property was sold by Peck's administrator to D. G. Sheple, thence it passed to Sheple's son-in-law, Doctor Horace Fales. This old colonial residence was on the south side of Main Street, the second from the present site of the Roman Catholic Church, easterly. It was burned while occupied by Doctor and Mrs. Horace Fales. Doctor Fales afterwards built the brick house, known as the Hospital Annex, on the site.

Massachusetts continued to furnish new settlers for Waterbury. In March, 1790, Jason Cady of Sheldon, Massachusetts, built a home near the arch bridge on South Main Street, leading to Duxbury. About the year 1788, one John Craig began a clearing on the meadow above the Winooski Falls and put up a small dwelling house. Craig removed to Ohio after a few years and the property passed to Joseph Palmer, then of rather more than local fame as a bridge builder. Mr. Palmer added to the tract by purchase and on his death it was divided into

parcels which included the farms afterwards known by the names of Davis, Remington and Randall—the Randall farm now being conducted by Doctor W. L. Wasson. Another early settler, who afterwards became prominent in the town history as a public official and town representative, was George Kennan, the great-grandfather of the widely known American traveler, lecturer and writer on Russia and Siberia, of that name. Mr. Kennan's home was on the site of the old Elisha Moody place, now occupied by Richard N. Demeritt. Isaac Wilson occupied a piece of ground near the present site of the Waterbury Inn.

Attracted by the outlook, Stiles Sherman and his brother-in-law, Jonathan Wright, came to the town in 1788 and were, respectively, the fourth and fifth settlers in the order of arrival. Imbued with the true pioneer spirit Sherman and Wright lived, worked and died at advanced years on the sites where they first settled. Both were public spirited, enterprising, substantial citizens. Mr. Sherman dispensed hospitality as Boniface in Waterbury's first tavern and endeared himself to the community for his unselfish, generous and thoughtful care of those ill and in need. Mr. Wright's home, at what is now known as Colbyville, was on the property recently sold by Warner L. Moody to C. C. Abbott, and was probably the first settled away from the river valley, although Mr. Parker's pamphlet admits the possibility of an earlier pitch on the hill "near the residence of George Stearns," while Mr. Sherman's selection was the site of the present town farm, to which he brought his family in 1789. Mr. Wright's cabin was situated on the stream above the Oliver C. Rood place; this was the birthplace of Tilman Wright, the first male child born in Waterbury. The Wright property was sold to James Green by the administrator of Tilman Wright and remains to this day in the Green family. Oliver C. Rood came to Waterbury in the full flush of strong manhood and set his brawn and brain at work in road making, bridge building, clearing and house raising; he built the grist mill which was afterwards rebuilt by W. W. Wells.

The first settler on Loomis Hill was Silas Loomis who, born

in Torrington, Connecticut, April 12, 1771, came to Waterbury about the year 1796; the following year he selected a place for a home on the hill named for him two miles from the Center. Here he cleared a home site in the forest, built a substantial log cabin and returned to his former Connecticut home for his wife, two children and personal effects. He is said to have announced his determination to live, die and be buried in his new home. Mr. Loomis, though never a large or robust man, was a hard worker and soon added to his holdings until his original home place comprised four hundred acres. An interesting description of the man is given in Child's Washington County Gazetteer:

He was small in stature, never weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds, very light complexion, large, lustrous, dark hazel eyes and bright red hair, which he never had cut but wore it in a queue to the close of his life. He dressed in homespun garments in winter, made by the deft hands of his competent wife, and linen in summer. His stockings were long, reaching above the knee, and over all he wore a long frock. He was scrupulously neat, and his farm, barns, sheds and tools were kept in perfect order. He was opposed to buying and maintained that farmers should raise their own provisions and clothing. . . . He despised fraud, deception and dishonesty. . . . He had a mind of his own and never endorsed an opinion because some one else had. At the call of his county in the War of 1812 he hastened to its defense. . . . He died March 2, 1853, aged eighty-two years.

Kneeland Flat was first occupied by Richard Kneeland (known as "Little Dick"). Born in Westford, Massachusetts, April 1, 1778, he married Katherine Knights of Claremont, New Hampshire, and came to Waterbury in 1803. His occupation was that of a house joiner and builder and farmer. He carried on farming operations on the property formerly owned by John Parker in 1813. He died in February, 1868. Mr. Kneeland served as justice of the peace, presiding as trial justice in many cases, and by virtue of his office he became known as the "marrying justice." He was wonderfully well informed on matters pertaining to ancient and Biblical history and naturally was something of a controversialist. He was wont to emphasize his somewhat dogmatic statements by adding the word "faithful" in much the same way as the locu-

tion "honestly" is used. His boast was that he alone in the community knew how to draft plans and specifications for winding stairways. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland were: Willard H., who died at the age of ninety-one; William, who married Dorothy Jackman, and settled on the old farm until it was sold in 1853; Henry, a Waitsfield farmer, and Doctor Lucius Kneeland, who went to Florida and died at the age of thirty years. The daughters were: Ortensia, who died at the age of fifty-one years; Martha (Kneeland) Parker, who died at the age of forty years; Mary A. (Kneeland) Whitney, who died at the age of seventy-three years; Catherine, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and Adaline (Kneeland) Wade of Colbyville.

Mention has already been made of the old Governor Butler place. This tract of between two hundred and three hundred acres included one hundred and thirty acres which was formerly the farm of the State Reform School. The first framed house, a photograph of which is in this book, stands on the seven-acre homestead plot. The larger part of the tract belongs to the Doctor Henry Janes estate. Mr. Russell Butler, son of Governor Butler, formerly owned a parcel of four acres at the mouth of Thatcher's Branch, the site of the surveyors' camp built in 1782. Mr. Russell Butler, was the youngest member of the family. He was born February 17, 1807, in Waterbury, and made his native place his home. After a college preparatory course at the Montpelier Academy he entered the University of Vermont in 1825. Ill health precluded his finishing the course and he left the university at the end of Sophomore year. Mr. Russell Butler imbibed a great love for books and was remarkably familiar with literature and bibliography. Unlike his father, he avoided political life. Indeed, he is said to have peremptorily declined to permit his name to come before the public for political preferment, either by way of an elective or appointive office. Though personally averse to holding office he was, nevertheless, an ardent student of government, a protagonist for the cause of the public welfare, and a champion of educational and religious training. Mr. Butler's influence in the community was such as might be

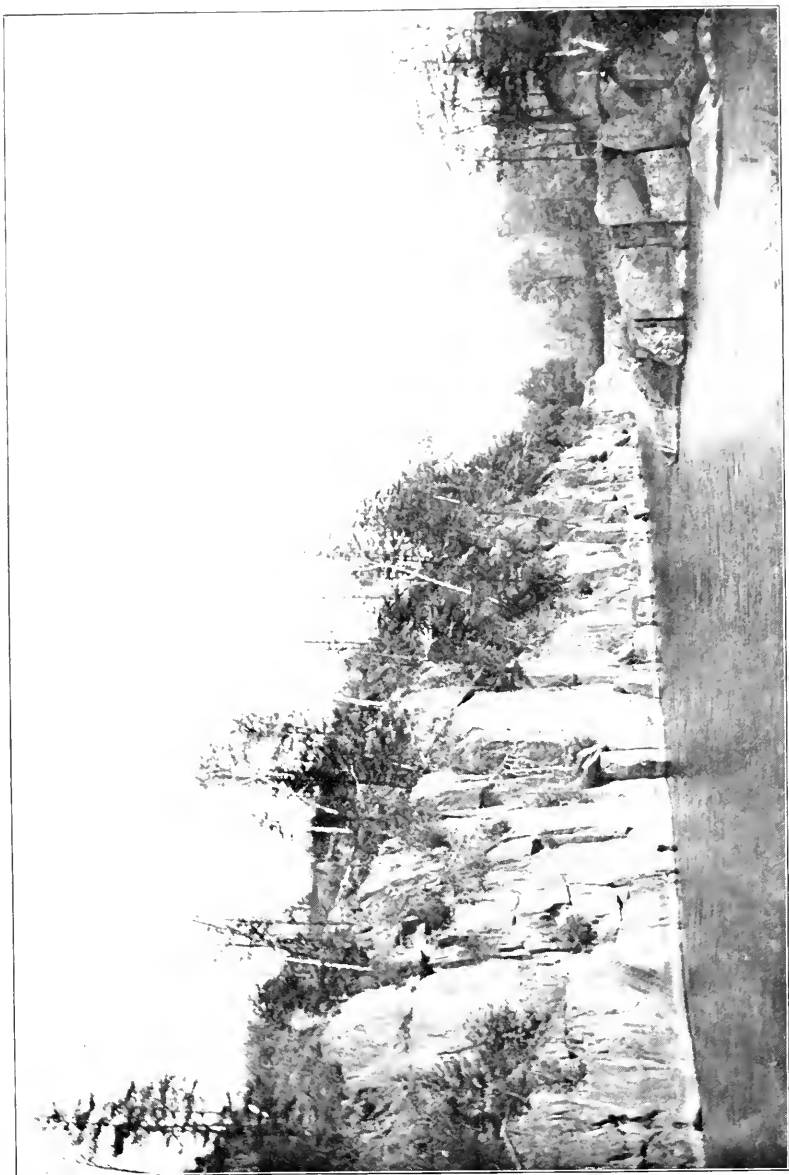
looked for from a man of unquestioned purity of life, morals and motives. He died, February 7, 1883. His wife, Elizabeth M., was born in 1815 and died in 1844.

Stephen Guptil (whose name appears in the town records spelled Guptail) owned the farm that afterwards came into the possession of Jared George, whose barn did duty at times for many years as a meeting house for religious services, dating back to 1798. Another well-tilled farm was known as the Eddy place. It was owned by David Adams, William Eddy and Harvey Eddy, in succession, and was situated with its meadow land on the branch below the property first located by Deacon Asaph Allen in 1796. The Allen place, in turn, passed into the possession of Eliakim Allen and was by him transferred to parties out of the family. Most of the upland farms had their beginnings at a later date than those mentioned. These included the old Silas Loomis place, the Clough place on Indian Hill, the Raymond Huse place on Alder Brook below the falls, and others.

In 1791 Joshua Hill started his farm in the south part and, as it was on the main traveled thoroughfare or hill road running north, his farm house served as a wayside tavern. Another tavern situated near the southern boundary of the town on this road was opened and kept for some years by George Kennan. The upland farms were particularly well adapted to stock raising and dairying, and nearly all had thriving maple orchards, from the sap of which the far-famed Washington County maple sugar and syrup were produced. On land in Waterbury Center, near the chapel, James Bryant settled in 1793; Stephen Jones followed him four years later on a lot of land adjacent on the north; George Scagel took up his residence on a Center plot in 1794, and spent his life there. Mr. Jones and Mr. Scagel were prominent members of the Methodist Church.

As to those residents of Waterbury who had seen service in the War of the Revolution, next to nothing is obtainable concerning the dates of enlistment, terms of service, actions participated in, and the like. There are buried in the Waterbury Cemetery the following Revolutionary soldiers: Captain

PALISADES



Thomas Jones, Aaron Wilder, Ezra Butler, Zachariah Bassett, Moses Nelson, David Towne, John Hudson, D. Sloan, Benjamin Conant, Paul Dillingham, Asaph Allen, Isaac Marshall, Thomas Eddy, Alphas Sheldon, Joseph Hubbard, Stephen Jones, Asa Poland, George Kennan.

The close of the eighteenth century found Waterbury fairly started on its course. There had been town representation in the General Assembly since 1792; the townspeople were energetic, thrifty and industrious; the farms were being tilled; shops, stores, taverns and mills had been erected; town government had been organized, and the first or formative period in the State, Chittenden County and town of Waterbury, had fairly passed. Washington County had not yet been organized. Montpelier had begun town government on March 29, 1791, a year later than Waterbury, and so we are brought to the epochal nineteenth century.

CHAPTER II

1800-1830

The year 1800 was not particularly noteworthy in the town's annals. To be sure the people of Waterbury were keenly interested in matters political. George Washington and John Adams had earned the approval of the Vermont Legislature; Governor Isaac Tichenor appropriately praised their respective administrations in his speech to the General Assembly. It is a fair assumption that a majority of the electorate of Waterbury favored the reelection of John Adams to the presidency, although he was the choice of the federalists. Thomas Jefferson was the then republican-democratic candidate and was stoutly supported in the General Assembly when it was sought through a formal measure by republican members, to secure a choice of presidential electors by districts rather than by appointment by the Council and Legislature. This bill was defeated but the vote of ninety-five to seventy-three showed a decided republican increase within the year. Mr. Jefferson's success and his candid avowal that a difference of political opinions was not a difference of principles led many good Vermonters, and presumably citizens of Waterbury, to be misled as to his course regarding political patronage, but they probably profited by the lesson.

Chittenden County had been incorporated in 1782 and within its borders were included Stowe, Waterbury, Duxbury, Fayston, Waitsfield, Moretown, Middlesex and Worcester, which were afterwards taken into Washington County upon its organization in December, 1811, with Ezra Butler as county judge and John Peck as sheriff.

A story is rife at this writing concerning the choice of a State Capital which is not without interest. Among the towns bidding for the honor of becoming the seat of government was Waterbury; the story runs that an entirely unexpected local opposition arose among some of the more promi-

ment residents and settlers and effectually put a quietus upon the movement. It is fair to say that the compiler has not succeeded in verifying the story and it is given here for what it is worth. The Act fixing the capital at Montpelier was passed by a session of the Legislature held at Danville in October, 1805. At the two succeeding sessions in Middlebury and Woodstock vigorous efforts were made to bring about a change in location, but the counter efforts of Secretary of State David Wing and Montpelier's town representative, Honorable Cyrus Ware, prevailed and the Act remained as here given from the original certified copy now among the effects of the late Doctor Henry Janes, a grandson of Ezra Butler, named as one of the committee in the Act:

An Act establishing the permanent seat of Government at Montpelier.

SECTION 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that Elijah Paine, Ezra Butler, and James Whitelaw, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature of this State, and to prepare a plan for such buildings

SEC. 2. And it is hereby further enacted, That if the town of Montpelier, or other individual persons, shall, before the first day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, erect such buildings on the place designated by the aforesaid Committee, to their acceptance, and shall compensate said Committee for their services and, also convey to the State of Vermont, the property of said buildings and the land whereon they shall stand, and lodge the Deed of Conveyance duly executed, in the Secretary of State's Office, then and in that case, said Buildings shall become the permanent seat of the Legislature, for holding all their sessions.

SEC. 3. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That if any further Legislature, shall cease to hold Their sessions in said Town of Montpelier, Those persons, who shall erect said Buildings, and convey the property of the same, and of the land as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of this State, the full value of the same as it shall be, then, fairly appraised.—

STATE OF VERMONT.

Secretary of State's Office.

Montpelier, 19 November, 1805.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing, is a true copy of an Act of the Legislature of this State passed on the eighth day of November instant.

Attest: DAV. WING JR. Secry.

At about this time it became necessary to commission the presidential electors who had been chosen at the general election in the autumn of 1804. Governor Isaac Tichenor, therefore, executed a formal commission, a true copy of which is given:

STATE OF VERMONT.

{ VERMONT
SEAL }

By His Excellency
ISAAC TICHENOR, ESQUIRE
Governor in and over said State.

To All Persons to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

Know Ye,

That the Honorable Josiah Wright, Samuel Shaw, Ezra Butler, Nathaniel Niles, William Hunter and John Noyes of Guilford Esquires, have been duly elected, by the joint Ballot of both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States agreeably to the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of the State, for the purpose of Electing a President and Vice-President of the United States for and during the Term of Four years commencing on the Fourth day of March which will be in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand eight Hundred and five.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of this State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my Hand at Rutland this Third day of November in the year of our Lord, one Thousand eight Hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States, the Twenty-ninth. (Signed)

By His Excellency's Command

ISAAC TICHENOR.

WILLIAM PAGE, Sec'y.

All this while religious instruction, as promulgated from the pulpits of churches, had languished not only in Waterbury but in the surrounding towns. Religious services were held when and where circumstances permitted. A copy of a subscription agreement entered into by some citizens of Richmond is given, which sheds more lustre on the intention of the signers than it does upon the ability to draft contracts then available. It is questioned whether the "somes hereafter annexed" would tempt a money-making twentieth century evangelist:

RICHMOND Decem^r 4th A.D. 1804

WHEREAS Richmond, at present is destitute of Gospel preaching and it is the indispensable duty of all Parents and heads of families to encourage

the preaching of the Gospel, for the good of the rising Generation, in order to reform their morals as well as to give edification to those of Mature Years,—

We, the subscribers therefore do covenant and agree with Elder Samuel Webster, of Bolton to preach one half on every other Sabbath for the term of three Months from the time of commencing in the School House, near Cap't Hodges' farm on the East side of Onion River in S^d Richmond; and if the somes hereafter annexed to our names may be sufficient encouragement to encourage the said Elder Webster, we promise (on condition that the s'd Elder Webster, do fulfil the afores^d agreement, to pay him severally the sumes which we shall sever'ly annex to our respective names at or before the expiration of s'd term in Grain delivered at our respective places of abode. witness our hands.

Names of Subscribers.

Ezra Moore X	\$0.75	James Butler	\$0.50
Abraham Ford X	0.75	Asaph Butler	0.75
Thos. Hall	0.75	Benoni Thompson	0.50
John Stacy	0.50	Joshua Beardsley	1.00

Reference has been made to a few instances of invalid land titles. Tax sales were not frequent and when land passed in this way it was generally redeemed,—sometimes at considerable risk and hardships as in the case of Colonel Sumner, a citizen of New Hampshire, owning land in Waterbury. The time to redeem was on the point of expiration when Sumner sent his son, David H., a youth, with money to redeem the land, by horseback, from his home in New Hampshire, seventy-five miles away. The way led through practically a trackless forest for much of the distance. The youth arrived safely in Montpelier at the home of Colonel Davis at sundown. After a brief stop there to rest and feed his faithful mare, he started on the last bit of his journey to Waterbury; meanwhile, it grew dark and the going became rough and difficult; at a place near the foot of Rock Bridge, the mare stopped, refusing to move forward. Through the dusk David was able to see a huge bear, disputing the right of way, standing erect on his haunches. The sight was not one to lighten the difficulties of the situation, but young Sumner screwed up his courage and bided his time; having satisfied his comic curiosity, Bruin departed leisurely through the undergrowth at the road side, allowing the boy and mare to pass to the river,

which they forded. Arriving at the house of the tax collector, Mr. Holden, the plucky boy found that he had just one hour in which to redeem the land by payment of the taxes.

The problem of building and maintaining passable highways in the town was then as now most burdensome. The early roads were little better than mere trails. One ran along the river through the Hog Backs to Middlesex, but was discontinued for a better thoroughfare on the other side of the river. The old hill road to Stowe, and thence to the Lamoille River, was used as an artery of travel until a more level grade was found through the Center. The Waterbury River road to Stowe lay along the old hunters' trail and is still a picturesque traveled way.

The Legislature granted a charter, in 1805, to a turnpike company for a road between Montpelier and Burlington. Little difficulty was encountered in disposing of sufficient stock to build the road which ran through the Village from the upper end down to Bolton. This turnpike was not a profitable enterprise after the ravages of a flood in the summer of 1830, which swept away its bridges and grading in various places. Two brothers, Thomas and Hezekiah Reed of Montpelier, took over the property, paying \$10 a share for stock which had previously sold for \$175. The Reed brothers rebuilt the bridges and regraded the road which became the main thoroughfare for freighters from Boston and other eastern points. At that time freight wagons were drawn by oxen as well as horses, and a single trip would require between two and three weeks from Boston by way of Montpelier to Waterbury. After water routes were made possible by cutting the canal between the Hudson and Lake Champlain, teaming and traffic between Burlington and Montpelier were greatly increased and the turnpike became profitable. The charter of the Vermont Central provided for a purchase of the turnpike franchise. Under the terms of a settlement with the road company, the railroad applied the tolls to its own use after taking over the pike. Soon after the railway line began operations the turnpike was abandoned to the towns through which it passed, and they have received the benefit of the road ever since.

One of the early pioneers in mercantile life in the town was Amasa Pride who came here from Brookfield, Vermont, in 1802; he entered mercantile business and was the first successful merchant in the new village; he also opened a tavern on the site of the Eugene Moody place which was one of the few houses of entertainment in the place. Subsequently he acquired a tract of land extending from the north side of the river across what is now Main Street to the rise across the railway tracks, known as "Pride's Pinnacle," west to the Randall property and east to the Atkins corner. His residence was on the site of the present Waterbury Inn; from there he removed to the brick house now facing the common where his daughter, Mrs. D. C. Caldwell, now lives. In common with other citizens, Mr. Pride was enthusiastic over the building of the Vermont Central Railway through the Village and was a subscriber to the stock offered by the road as a condition of its extension from Middlesex.

The "common" between Main Street and the railway tracks was formerly known as the Doctor Drew place. This was purchased by Mr. Pride to be transferred by him to the railroad company. The negotiations for the station site and the other surrounding property were conducted through Governor Charles Paine and the conveyance has been erroneously reported to have been made on condition that the "common" should not be built upon so that a free and unobstructed view of the station might be had from the Pride residence. Mr. Pride was married twice; his second wife was Miss Polly Hill, to whom he was married September 1, 1836. Two daughters were born to them, Mary, who died unmarried, and Martha L. (Mrs. D. C. Caldwell), who still occupies the old Pride residence. The following obituary, printed in 1862, reflects the high esteem in which Mr. Pride was held by his townsmen:

Died in Waterbury, August 16, 1862, Amasa Pride, Esq., aged 85 years, 10 months and 3 days. Mr. Pride was born in Lisbon, Conn. In his fourteenth year he came to Brookfield, Vt., to which place his father had moved two years before. In 1802, in his 26th year, he opened a store in Waterbury, and became the first permanent and successful merchant in the place. He commenced business with very little capital, but, by his sound judg-

ment, sterling integrity, and great energy and enterprise, he accumulated a large property and became one of the most substantial and valuable men in the community. His hand was open to every call of charity and the public good. He had been a consistent member of the Congregational Church twenty-six years.

The property, formerly known as the Loomis Hill farm, occupied by Silas Loomis in 1797, lay south of a farm settled and cleared by Timothy Claflin from Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1802 or 1803, which is now owned by Henry F. Hill, the Loomis place being occupied by Edward Woodward. In 1805 or 1806 Abel De Wolf, coming from Conway, Massachusetts, took the farm now owned or occupied by Charles Stevens and son. Simeon Woolson was another farmer who began in 1798 on the place now owned by Henry Thurston. The Frank Morey place was the farm of William Kneeland in 1796. What is now known as the Bradley Shaw estate was the farm of Israel Thatcher in 1808. This was afterwards known as the Robert Broderick place. Solomon Newcomb took the place now owned by Nathaniel Sawyer in 1809 and lived there on an unimproved lot until his death in 1845. Otis Whitney began on the Fred Marks property in 1807, and Robert Parcher on the property of C. C. Robinson, Jr.

If it be thought that undue space is being given to Ezra Butler in these pages, the reader is reminded that he was so indissolubly connected and bound up with the first half century of Waterbury's life that he literally made the town's history, assisted, of course, by his neighbors and fellow pioneers. It is difficult to conceive how a staid Elder of the Baptist Church, ordained in 1801, could have run the gamut of judicial, legislative and executive experiences and yet remain always a person of Christian meekness, dignity and propriety. Indeed, it must not be supposed that his meekness was of the sort that deprived him of controversial force when he thought his rights were being infringed, nor did it paralyze his political acumen in any noticeable degree. For example, when a question arose as to who was "the first settled minister" within the meaning of the charter provision as to the ministerial right of land, the question of priority of ordination arose be-

tween Reverend Ezra Butler and Reverend Jonathan Hovey. Mr. Butler had been ordained in 1801; the church called Reverend Hovey to settle over them in 1802; Mr. Hovey questioned the regularity of Mr. Butler's ordination, which Mr. Butler vigorously upheld; he laid claim to the right of land, not because he wanted it for himself but because he wanted to see it applied for school purposes. At a town meeting in 1802 it was voted: "that we do consider the right of land granted to the first settled minister to be Elder Butler's in consequence of his ordination in this town. Voted to choose a committee to wait on the council that is to ordain Rev. Jona. Hovey. Voted that the committee consist of these persons: Ezra Butler, Richard Holden, David Atkins, George Kennan and Daniel Bliss. Voted that the committee state to the council the proceedings of this meeting and the difficulty that may arise in town, and with a request that the ordination might not take place unless that Mr. Hovey will agree to quit claim the right of land granted the first settled minister to the town of Waterbury for the use of the common school." In 1806 the selectmen were directed to take "the most wise and prudent manner to get and keep the possession" of the ministerial lot. And that the selectmen "lease out the right, etc., also to choose a committee to Council with the Selectmen," upon which were Ezra Butler, Isaac Woolson, Thomas Gubtail, Isaac Parker and David Austin. Mr. Hovey was dismissed, December 31, 1807, for lack of adequate support and removed to Piermont, New Hampshire, whence he continued to wage battle for his claim. In 1811 a settlement was proposed whereby Dan Carpenter and Humphrey Gubtail were authorized to pay Mr. Hovey for betterments and improvements not to exceed \$250, and to take a deed from him. Mr. Hovey's tenacity drove him finally to bringing suit in the United States Court, nominally against Lemuel Lyon, to recover possession of the ministerial lot, and, as late as 1814, the town voted to appoint John Peck as agent to defend the suit, which ultimately resulted in the title being vested in the town for school purposes. Throughout this controversy the fine Italian hand of Mr. Butler is visible; he was resourceful

and astute in counsel and vigilant and untiring in watching the moves of his opponents. Wherever the political storm center happened to be located, one had not far to seek for his aggressive presence and personality.

Mr. Butler divided the honor of being town representative with Mr. George Kennan for the first fifteen years of the town's representation in the General Assembly, Mr. Butler serving from 1794 to 1798, Kennan in 1798, Butler again from 1799 to 1805, Kennan again in 1805 to 1806; Butler was reelected in 1807 and 1808, and the latter term must have been divided by him between the House of Representatives and the Council, for the records show that he was elected to both bodies in the same year. Mr. Parker suggests, as an explanation, the fact that the Council was elected by a general ticket, votes for which were enumerated by a committee of the General Assembly and that Mr. Butler probably remained in the House until after the result of the vote became known when he took his seat in the Council.

Not the least important of Ezra Butler's official functions, and always along the lines of sound public policy, were the ceremonies of marriage he performed in his several capacities of justice of the peace, chief judge of the County Court, regularly ordained minister of the Gospel and member of the State Council. There is reason to believe that his official action in this regard, evidenced by the town records of some thirty-five marriage ceremonies, was of vastly greater service to the state than if he had signed so many decrees of divorce. It is not unlikely that he adopted the graceful course of presenting the marriage fees to the brides, afterwards followed by other Waterbury justices.

Mr. Butler's fame and influence increased steadily and so when a chairman was required to preside over the war meeting at Montpelier, which had been called by the Democratic friends and supporters of President Madison's war policies to take appropriate action thereon, almost, as of course Ezra Butler, a good Democrat (or then a Republican) and member of the ascendant party in the state and county, was chosen as chairman. The war measure referred to in the Robinson

letter to Butler, given below, had passed in January and its ratification was sought at this meeting the following month. If accounts of that occasion now available may be trusted, Patrick Henry's fiery utterances of treasonable sentiments in the Virginia House of Burgesses were merely mild remonstrances as compared with the vitriolic, vituperative charges and counter-charges of treason in that Montpelier meeting. With that never-failing sense of observing due decorum at the beginning of the meeting, one of the committee was despatched to request the then settled minister of Montpelier to open the meeting with prayer. The committeeman soon reported that the ministerial gentleman had declined on the score of conscientious scruples. In this situation Reverend Ziba Woodworth responded to a call for an opening prayer, which was a masterpiece of contumelious satire and downright abuse of the Federalists as "enemies of our blessed country" and as being guilty of "treasonable opposition to the wise measures of our God-appointed rulers." Meanwhile, Mr. Butler had resigned the chairmanship of the meeting and, although succeeded by Esquire Bulkeley, a strong Federalist, as chairman, he saw the war party carry everything its own way, even to the affixing of the chairman's signature to the very resolutions Bulkeley meant to defeat.

The war of 1812 loomed threateningly as the first rock of importance upon which the hitherto comparatively harmonious General Assembly was destined to split. The Federalists deemed the war premature and impolitic, while the Republicans favored it as a wise and far-sighted policy declaring it their duty as citizens to support the declaration of war; otherwise they would identify themselves with the enemy "with no other distinction than that of locality." We are able to give the text of a letter dated January 10, 1812, from one of Vermont's United States Senators, Jonathan Robinson, to Ezra Butler, which, while breathing sentiments of the loftiest patriotism, betrays a certain anxiety as to how the people would receive the joint action of President Madison and the Congress, as will be seen:

JONAS GALUSHA, Esquire,

CAPTAIN-GENERAL, GOVERNOR, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, IN AND OVER THE STATE OF VERMONT.

ESQ. GREETING.

To
Mr. J. D. C. / 1870

YOU BEING ELECTED

YOU BEING ELECTED *Consignee of Capt. Galloway's "Huckaback."*

of _____ of _____
this State, And repelling special profit and confidence in your Patriotism, Valor, and good Conduct—1 DO,
by virtue of these Presents, in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, fully authorize
and empower you, the said _____ His or Her Excellency _____ Governor _____
to take charge of the said _____ to their _____

YOU WILL, therefore, carefully and diligently discharge the said duty, by doing and performing every matter and thing thereunto relating. You will observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Governor of the Navy, for the time being, or any other your superior officer according to military discipline and the laws of this State; and all officers and soldiers under your command are to take notice hereof, and yield obedience in pursuance of the trust in you reposed.

THE SEAL OF THIS STATE TO BE HEREUNTO AFFIXED.

Given under my hand in council chamber, at Mowpocies, this
 10th day of February, 1782
 and of the Independence of the United States the thirty
 in the Year of Our *Seventeenth*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, COMMANDER

SECRETARY:

(421011000)

Genas Galucha

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 10th 1812*My respected old friend.*

Sitting in the Senate this morning and having answered all my correspondents my mind turned on the . . . conversations we held in the Capital at Montpelier. The President & both Houses of Congress have united in their Opinion at last that the accumulated Injuries and aggravated Insults of the English government ought no longer to be borne by a Generous but brave people whose conduct has for years exhibited a forbearance unequalled in the annals of Civilized Nations. The blood of our brave countrymen lately murdered on the Wabash by Indians excited to murder and desolation by that unprincipled Nation call for Vengeance and I think I can lay my hand on my heart and appeal to the God of armies with an honest conscience and ask his protecting aid in our measures. We have this day passed the long contended and delayed Bill to raise 25,000 men and nothing but the President's signature is wanting to its becoming a Law. We, of course, call on you all to recommend to us good, firm, patriotic and brave men as officers for captains and subalterns and we do most ardent hope every effort will be made by our friends to aid inlistments that we may have a short war and a popular one; before next summer I hope you will see an army marching to the North; if Canada is ours war with the Indians under the Jeffersonian policy is forever at an end. Your wishes in a postmaster is gratified. Recollect me to friends. Your cordial friend,

JONATHAN ROBINSON

HON. EZRA BUTLER Esq^r.

as we have passed the Rubicon we wish to know how the public Pulse beats

J. R.

Apparently as a result of this request for a recommendation of officers and subalterns Henry Fisk Janes of Waterbury, later to become the son-in-law of Ezra Butler, and father of the late Doctor Henry Janes, received a commission as ensign in Captain Gideon Wheelock's company from Governor Galusha.

A letter bearing date, February 14, 1814, from President Daniel C. Sanders of the University of Vermont to Mr. Butler contains some interesting information about the progress of the war from which the following is an extract:

Two hundred sleighs are hiving in this vicinity (Burlington) to go to the French Mills to wait further orders, the object not yet known to us. The British are said to be engaged in building new vessels on Lake Champlain and if our government should not keep pace with equal steps, with them, it is feared, that the next campaign will prove most disastrous

to our country in the vicinity of this Lake. I trust the Government will not long remain unmindful of an interest so highly important to the issue of the contest in which our country is engaged.

Waterbury was ably represented at the Battle of Plattsburg by General John Peck, who, as brigadier-general of Vermont Militia, participated with his command in that engagement. Forty officers and privates in command of Captain George Atkins of Waterbury, belonging to the Fourth Regiment of Vermont Militia under Colonel Peck, about September 7, 1814, volunteered to go to Plattsburg. These participated in the battle of September 11, and remained in Plattsburg a day or two after the battle, their service extending over the period of September 7 to September 17. The list taken from the rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office includes: Captain George Atkins, Lieutenant John G. Knights, Ensign Davis Marshall, Sergeant Guy J. H. Holding, Sergeant David A. Towne, Corporal Luther Cleaves, Corporal Ezra O. Button, Corporal Abijah Towne, Privates Moses Coffin, Giles H. Holding, Asa Stearns, Ebenezer M. Man, Asa Austin, Richard W. Holding, Moses Nelson, Nathaniel Gublait (meaning Guptail or Guptil), John De Wolf, Benjamin Parry, Hosea Towne, Humphrey Gublait (Guptil), Oliver C. Rood, Truman Murry, Orin Austin, Israel Straw, Salem Towne, Edmond Towne, Johnson Bates, Nathaniel Perkins, Waldo H. Field, William Huckins, Joel Kilburn, Sylvanus Parker, David Austin, Justus Kenman, Bartholomew Kneeland, David Adams, Daniel Demon, Daniel H. Austin, Jotham Robbins.

The records in the office of the adjutant-general at Montpelier contain a statement made at Waterbury September 27, 1850, by Captain Chester Marshall, in which he says that when the Fourth Regiment was ordered out by Colonel John Peck, he himself was not ordered out but on Saturday, the day before the Battle of Plattsburg, the members of his company residing at Waitsfield rallied as volunteers. On Sunday he took command and marched his men to Burlington where he was ordered to attempt to get to Plattsburg, via Cumberland Head. Obeying this order, he with his command

reached the American forces at Plattsburg, Tuesday, September 13. Captain Marshall made another sworn statement at Waterbury, October 12, 1850, verifying a statement of one Orson Skinner of Waitsfield that he, Skinner, had served in a company of cavalry, Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division of Vermont Militia, commanded by Marshall.

Among those named in the list of forty volunteers is Moses Coffin, Sr., who lived on Blush Hill with his wife, Lydia Dustin Coffin, his two sons, Moses, Jr., and Daniel, and a daughter, Electa. The two sons died in the second year of the War of 1812, one (Moses, Jr.) at Fort George, Upper Canada, and the other (Daniel) at Plattsburg, New York, November 15, 1813. The daughter of Moses Coffin, Sr., Electa, was the mother of Mr. George W. Randall, the greater part of whose long life has been spent in Waterbury. Electa (Coffin) Randall, on her part, was the granddaughter of Hannah Dustin, whose heroic exploits in that stressful period of Massachusetts history, closing the Seventeenth century, gave her immortality. Nearly every schoolboy is familiar with the story of how the Indians swooped down upon the Dustin home at Haverhill, March 15, 1697; how the father managed to get seven children out of harm's way, fighting off the Indians single-handed; how the mother, Hannah Dustin, lying in bed with an infant daughter, one week old, and a woman attendant were taken captives by the Indians who forced the two women, with the infant, to take the rough trail leading to a spot near the present site of Concord, New Hampshire. On the way, the Indians, not wishing to be burdened with the infant, dashed out her brains against a tree. The heroic mother, assisted by her woman companion and a fourteen-year-old captive boy, tomahawked ten of the twelve Indians comprising the party, while they slept, leaving a squaw and papoose to escape, and made her way with her companions back to Haverhill and Boston, where she was suitably rewarded for her bravery. Her name is still a household word in Concord, New Hampshire, where a monument was erected to her memory.

Among those whose army record, if fully available, would make good reading was Levi Gleason, soldier in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War. Gleason was a son of James Gleason of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and grand-uncle of Mrs. G. W. Randall. He is described as "short and stout with dark straight hair." He was known familiarly as "Tip" Gleason from his being in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, and lived in Waterbury for some years.

Captain Chester Marshall was the son of Amasa Marshall, who lived where the condensed milk factory now stands on South Main Street, also owning the meadows below that place and the high land back of it on the same side of the river. Captain Marshall, as a young man, was noted for his deeds of daring. At the time of the great freshet in the early 30's, the Middlesex gorge became dammed with débris of all sorts. It was found that the key obstruction was a huge millstone which, lying submerged in the narrow channel, effectually blocked it. Marshall dived into the swirling stream and passed a chain through the hole of the millstone, enabling those on shore to remove it. Chester Marshall lived in Waterbury for the greater part of his life, removing to Stowe toward the latter part where he died at the age of eighty-four. He was the father of Mrs. William Deal of South Main Street.

Nathaniel and Humphrey Guptil, named in the list of forty volunteers from Waterbury at the battle of Plattsburg, were sons of Thomas Guptil, Jr., and grandsons of Thomas Guptil who came to Waterbury one hundred and thirty years ago, settled on Guptil Hill, there lived and died, and was buried in the Guptil family lot on the hill. All the Guptils were farmers, and Humphrey acquired some local reputation as surveyor. Another was Stephen J. Guptil, born February 11, 1816, and died April 10, 1891. His first wife was Mary (Wallace) Guptil, born April 21, 1817, and died April 8, 1847; his second wife was Hannah (Reed) Guptil, born November 10, 1811, and died January 26, 1894. Of this marriage was born Walter E. Guptil, May 10, 1851, who died March 3, 1895, also Eleanor

born July 11, 1852, and Martha born April 10, 1856, who died August 7, 1857. The wife of Walter Guptil was Florence E. Stevens, born April 14, 1856, now living in Waterbury.

Guy Holden, a son of Richard Holden, was a teacher in the district school of Waterbury in 1810-1812. Attributed to him is an incident about the Battle of Plattsburg related by one of those furnishing matter supplementary to Mr. Parker's address in Hemenway's History of Washington County. On the day before the battle was fought, Holden, with a number of young boys, climbed a hill near the town to listen for the sounds of cannonading at Plattsburg. The narrator says: "On the day of the battle, Sunday, September 11, 1814, there was no need of listening to hear the broadside discharges of artillery in the lake action, to which a hundred of Waterbury boys were witnesses," meaning, doubtless, that one hundred boys could have testified to the fact that the cannonading could be heard in Waterbury.

Some confusion has arisen as to the name of three of the volunteers in Captain Atkins' company of forty who went to Plattsburg about September 7 and took part in the battle September 11. They are given in the list as Sergeant Guy J. H. Holding, Giles H. Holding and Richard W. Holding. These are, undoubtedly, sons of Richard Holden (so spelled), whose name appears so often in the town records as selectman, moderator, justice of the peace and as a member of the Constitutional Convention. The Guy Holden mentioned as having heard the cannonading from Plattsburg, September 11, must be the Sergeant Guy Holding listed with the forty volunteers, in which case he could hardly have listened to the artillery fire in Waterbury and yet have taken part in the battle of Plattsburg.

Colonel (General) John Peck, commanding the Vermont troops, and Anna Peck were the parents of Emily, born June 17, 1801; Lucius B. (member of Congress), born November 17, 1802, and Julius C., born November 10, 1806. General Peck died at Burlington, Massachusetts, December 22, 1826.

It was too much to expect that the Madison administration should be exempted from being saddled with the responsibility

of the War of 1812. Indeed, it was sought to fix its ultimate cause upon certain alleged omissions to keep the country informed as to the terms of certain decrees promulgated by the French government. The intimation by the Federalist leaders in and out of Congress was that these decrees had either been purposely delayed or temporarily suppressed by the administration and that an earlier knowledge in respect of them might have put a different face upon the necessity for war. Supporting this contention was no less a person than Daniel Webster of New Hampshire who took his seat in the House of Representatives in May, 1813. It will probably come with some surprise to the readers of this book that the very first measures introduced in Congress by Daniel Webster, were a series of resolutions calling upon President Madison for a statement of the time and manner in which Napoleon's pretended revocation of his decrees against American shipping had been announced to the United States and that these measures were vigorously opposed by Ezra Butler of Waterbury in his initial performance in Congress. As a matter of historical interest it may be well to record here the fact that these resolutions were introduced by Mr. Webster, June 10, 1813. Thus it appears that the two men took their seats in Congress in the same term and their first legislative efforts there were directed to the same subject matter. The order of the day was called up on the second resolution, June 21, and at once engaged the attention of Ezra Butler in opposition. Mr. Butler's congressional career was not long, but it is doubtful if, during his incumbency, a more forceful speech than his on this occasion were made. He said in part:

Sir, I see no necessity for the information required, and to call on the President for documents that can be of no use would be improper. We may ask for information without giving the President the reasons, but we certainly ought to have good reasons ourselves for so doing. It has not once been intimated, that any act of the Legislature can be founded on the answer expected; much less that we should now declare war against France; I, therefore, can discover no profitable use that can be made of any answer in the power of the President to give.

It has been said that this inquiry ought to have been made by the friends of the administration; but as they have neglected their duty, these resolutions were introduced to give the President a fair opportunity, by his

answer, to remove the suspicions under which many of the people are laboring.

Sir, if that unfortunate class of the community had believed the most solemn assertions of the President, or even of their own senses in relation to his conduct for forty years past, they would not now be laboring under these painful suspicions. As no part of his conduct has laid the foundation for or given any support to these suspicions, nothing that he can do, nothing that he can place on paper will remove them. Should the President give the most satisfactory answer, it would only leave his character on the same high ground on which it now stands, and therefore would contribute nothing to his reputation. . . . As to the motives of the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Webster], who introduced all these resolutions, I shall say nothing; I shall treat with equal charity all the arguments offered in their favor. It is sufficient for me to be fully satisfied that they can produce no other consequences than those that are deeply to be lamented. According to all the arguments advanced by gentlemen on the other side of the House, it would appear that either the Government of France, or that of the United States, is responsible for all the blood and treasure that may be wasted in our war with Great Britain. They might as well say, in plain English, that the President and majority in Congress have been the sole cause of the war. It is only a circuitous course taken to enforce the charge with more effect. Through you all the people of the United States may be told this, and much sophistry urged to support it. I shall not say that the motives were bad; but that the effect must be so, is certain. . . .

Sir, after having heard so many charges brought against our own Government, it may not be improper to inquire whether individuals in our country may not be, in one degree, chargeable with the consequences of this war. And in order to this, I will call your attention to two or three notorious facts. Near the commencement of that Congress, who afterwards declared war to exist, a number of resolutions were introduced, authorizing preparations for war. Those resolutions were adopted almost unanimously by this House. The opinion of the Senate and of the President were also known. The faith of this Government was now pledged to resist the encroachments of Great Britain unless she should abandon the ground she has taken, before we were prepared to resist her. This ought to have put all contention to rest; the benefits that would result to our country from union, must be obvious to all.

But here, sir, you find yourself in open view of conduct long to be lamented—conduct that must enkindle emotions of shame, grief, and anger. You were told to your face, that there was no sincerity in your words and acts; that all was meant only to deceive, delude and scare. That the British had nothing to fear, and our own country nothing to hope from those in power. That you had not the least intention to declare war. That you had become too tame to resent any injury, however great. That you could not be kicked into a war. . . .

Sir, you will now permit me to ask you one or two questions. Do you not believe that the conduct just mentioned was an encouragement to Great Britain to persist in her aggressions on your rights? Do you believe that Great Britain would have continued trampling on your rights if our country had been united to a man in the support of our own Government? Would she have risked a war with this country under such circumstances? . . .

I have stated some of my reasons for voting against the resolutions before you, and some of the objections I have against the arguments advanced in their favor. I shall now submit to your decision, whatever it may be, when I have placed my name where it will forever be pleasing to have it standing. Neither am I troubled at the thoughts of being in a minority; for, sir, I would give my vote in the negative, did I know it would stand entirely *alone*.

In spite of Mr. Butler's strong speech, Mr. Webster's measures passed.

It may not be amiss to observe here that the end of the War of 1812 saw the end of the Federalist party as such. Factional strife was succeeded everywhere throughout New England by the "era of good feeling" and the dominant idea was that the ideal citizen should measure up to a standard later fixed by the ex-Federalist Daniel Webster: "He is to have no objects in his eye but American objects and no heart in his bosom but an American heart." These noble sentiments so at variance with the attitude of Congressman Webster in 1813 were called forth by the action of Secretary of State Van Buren, of President Jackson's cabinet, in seeking to compose differences with the British government arising during John Quincy Adams' administration.

Another of the leading families of this period was the Wells family, the members of which will always be associated with the early beginnings, growth and maturity of the town. Roswell Wells, Sr., the head of the Waterbury family, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 6, 1769, and came to Waterbury in 1805, where he died July 26, 1826. He married Pamela White, a descendant of the first white person born in New England. Two sons were born of this marriage, William Wellington and Roswell Wells, Jr. William Wellington Wells was born in Waterbury October 28, 1805. Studious in his youth, he was graduated from the University of Vermont

in 1824 and began the study of law in the Burlington office of Charles Adams, Esq. After his admission to the bar of Chittenden County, he found that his presence was required in Waterbury in connection with the administration of his father's estate; in this way he became immersed in business pursuits which left small time for the practice of his profession. He had business affiliations both in Burlington and Waterbury, holding a large interest in a leading dry goods firm of the former city and a membership in the firm of Hutchins, Wells & Company, at Waterbury. Here he also became interested in the business of a tannery, a grist and flouring mill, north of the village and near the tannery and a dry goods store at Waterbury Center. Business life, however, did not engross his attention to the extent of blinding him to public duties. He served as town treasurer and selectman several years; was town representative in the Assembly in 1840, 1863, and 1864, besides being a member of the Council of Censors in 1855. When the War of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Wells was fifty-six years of age, but found a way of rendering devoted service as chairman of the board of selectmen for the four years of the war, seeing to it that every call for soldiers was promptly filled and so administering the town's finances that Waterbury emerged from the war period free from debt. Not content, however, with this necessary civil service he presented himself for enlistment, joined a company in Randolph in the fall of 1862 and drilled for two weeks, only to be rejected as being over age and of impaired vision. Mr. Wells' ardor in the cause of temperance gave it an impetus in this community that is felt to this day; and so with every movement in which he became interested, giving lavishly of his time and means to accomplish any worthy public object. Mr. Wells was a man of rare intellectual attainments and learning. His intelligent interest in the town schools never flagged, and by precept and example he sought to impress the young with the necessity for habits of industry and self control. He had no patience with cant or hypocrisy but lived a life of sterling, unpretentious honesty in the sight of all men. His marriage with Miss Eliza Carpenter, second daughter of Judge Dan

Carpenter, January 13, 1831, was a remarkably happy union. Of this marriage seven sons and one daughter were reared; two children died in infancy. Roswell White Wells was born November 14, 1833, died February 4, 1883; Edward Wells, born October 30, 1835, died February 19, 1907; William Wells, born December 14, 1837, died April 29, 1892; Curtis Wells, born February 1, 1840, died March 16, 1898; Charles Wells, born June 22, 1845; Sarah Carpenter Wells, June 22, 1845; Henry Wells, born February 15, 1848, died January 7, 1911; Frederic Howard, born September 27, 1851. The father, William Wellington Wells, and the mother, Sarah Carpenter Wells, of this remarkable family, died respectively April 9, 1869, and August 5, 1873, in Waterbury. Four of the sons served in the War of the Rebellion in the Union army: Edward, William, Curtis and Charles, William attaining to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers. General Wells' career will be dwelt on more at length in its proper place.

Roswell Wells, the eldest of the family, went to Waupun, Wisconsin, where he entered upon a business life. Curtis became the cashier of the Waterbury National Bank, while Edward, Henry and Frederic were associated in the old wholesale drug firm of Wells, Richardson & Company of Burlington. Charles for a time was employed in the Customs Department of the Government and lived in St. Albans. Mrs. Sarah Carpenter (Wells) Brock lived in Montpelier where she died on the 1st day of July, 1914. Charles Wells now resides in Burlington.

One of those who came to Waterbury from Connecticut, via New Hampshire, was John P. Calkins of New London. Mr. Calkins left his home town for Canaan, New Hampshire, but decided to throw in his lot with the new settlement at Waterbury, Vermont. He settled here on the river in 1796, and raised a large family of eight sons and three daughters. Most of the descendants removed to Ohio. Harris, the second son, settled in Waterbury where he died, leaving two sons and a daughter; Clarissa died in Ohio, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Calkins, Sr., died in 1877, aged ninety-four, while his wife (of the New Hampshire Gilmans) died a few years before,

aged eighty-six. Mr. Charles Calkins, whose reminiscences are given later in this book, writing in April, 1879, of the family's longevity says: "So there are living, George aged ninety-two, Jesse eighty-four and Jedediah eighty-two, and his wife; and but a few years ago, Clarissa died aged eighty-nine, Charles, ninety-four and my mother, eighty-six." John P. Calkins is mentioned as one of those who supplied the pulpit in the meeting house before the coming of Mr. Warren.

Allusion has been made to George Kennan, whose long term of public service in town and state government made him a considerable factor in Waterbury's early history. He served as moderator and selectman in 1794, 1797 and 1804; he was justice of the peace and town representative. Mr. Kennan was the father of three sons: George, who was constable in 1802 and selectman in 1809; Thomas, a clergyman, who married Sally Lathrop February 19, 1795; and Jairus, described by a University of Vermont classmate in these words: "His intellectual powers were of a high order and he cultivated them with untiring devotion. He was distinguished for warmth of feeling, and kindness of manner, and, had he lived, would have taken high rank as a philanthropist. He was a bright example of what energy and ambition may accomplish."

It has been said with truth, too often mixed with cheap cynicism, that among the evils following in the wake of civilization is the lawyer. He is usually hailed as a harbinger of trouble by those who are the first to crave his assistance in sparsely settled communities. They succumb reluctantly to his ministrations but they ultimately are forced to recognize him as an institution. This, no doubt, was the early experience of Dan Carpenter who came as a lawyer to Waterbury in 1804 from Norwich. Mr. Carpenter had a virgin field in the Mad River Valley, Duxbury, Stowe, Mansfield and Waterbury; his nearest rival was in Williston.

In due course Mr. Carpenter soon began to fill places of trust and confidence. He was known and described as a sound lawyer, of excellent practical judgment and a safe and conservative adviser. He was married, January 27, 1805, at Norwich to Miss Betsy Partridge and with her commenced

housekeeping in a modest one-story dwelling. In 1815 he built the two-story building which has been occupied for so many years by his grandson, Franklin Carpenter. Eight children were born to Judge and Mrs. Dan Carpenter, four of whom died in infancy; those reaching maturity were William, born October 25, 1805, and three daughters, Sarah P. (the first wife of Paul Dillingham, Jr., by whom there were two daughters), born May 18, 1807; Eliza, December 11, 1810, and Julia, December 3, 1812. After the death of Sarah (Carpenter) Dillingham, Paul Dillingham, Jr., married Julia Carpenter who died September 15, 1898.

In these days when an Act of the Legislature is found necessary to simplify legal procedure by making it still more incomprehensible we read with astonishment that the limits of a justice's jurisdiction in the first part of the nineteenth century was \$13! Naturally the county courts were made the tribunal where most cases were tried and Mr. Carpenter's professional life was a busy one. The second lawyer, Honorable Henry F. Janes, had not then come into the field nor did he until 1817. The high estimation in which Mr. Carpenter was held is evinced by his public service as town clerk from 1808 till 1828 in successive terms, excepting one; he was first selectman most of this time and town representative from 1817 till 1827, except for the 1818 term. He became an assistant judge of Washington County Court in 1827 and held that post for eight successive years. As a presidential elector in 1824, he carried the state ballots to Washington. In 1823 Mr. Carpenter took as law partner Paul Dillingham, Jr., who succeeded to the practice on Mr. Carpenter's taking the bench.

Notwithstanding his manifold interests, Mr. Carpenter embarked in mercantile pursuits with Charles R. Cleaves in 1820. Acquiring Mr. Cleaves' interest, he took as partner his son, William Carpenter, in 1824. Ten years later the firm erected the brick store now occupied by Brisbin & Brisbin. W. E. Carpenter, a grandson, succeeded to the business. Judge Carpenter died December 2, 1852, and his wife, Betsy Partridge Carpenter, surviving him many years, passed away



DOORWAY OF CARPENTER RESIDENCE

Erected in 1816

Now occupied by Mr. Franklin Carpenter

in 1875 at the age of ninety-two. His son, William, died March 17, 1881. Any estimate of the worth of Judge Carpenter as a citizen would fall far short of adequacy if it omitted to mention his kindly, courteous and respectful demeanor; his conscientious habits of life and his quick and practical sympathy for those in distress. He is described as a man of fine personality, nearly six feet high, slim, lithe and graceful.

Of the third generation of Carpenters, sons and daughters of William and Mary E. (Partridge) Carpenter, there were: Sarah Louisa, born October 28, 1832, who married Erastus Spicer, December 24, 1864, and died February 17, 1887; George Henry, born September 25, 1835, who married Helen Wallace of Aurora, New York, January 23, 1866; Mary Partridge, born October 7, 1838, who married M. O. Evans of Waterbury, May 1, 1860, and died November 15, 1872; Julia Eliza, born June 10, 1842, who married George W. Wheeler of Burlington, Kansas, November 12, 1867; Franklin, born June 19, 1845, who married Ellen Eliza Shurtleff September 22, 1868, and now occupies the old Carpenter residence on Main Street erected in 1816, and William E., who married Sarah Moody June 4, 1872, and now resides across Main Street from the old Carpenter residence, the home of his brother Franklin.

Interesting reminiscences of the decade between 1823 and 1833 are still extant, which were reduced to writing by Mr. Charles G. Calkins, whose boyhood was spent in Waterbury and whose later life was passed in Ohio. At this time the "street" or what is now Main Street was the main artery of traffic and travel. A small settlement had sprung up on the Mill or Thatcher Brook; a turnpike led across the "interval" over the farms of General Peck, Amasa Pride and the Wells estate. This turnpike crossed the river near Deacon Munson's and continued up a slight hill to the level place where was located the old-time "tavern." Mr. Calkins also speaks of the small common which later became the site of the meeting house built in 1824. East of this stood the stores of Carpenter & Cleaves and other firms, as that of Pride & Hutchins near the brow of the hill facing on the Stowe road. The post office was maintained in the law office of H. F. Janes, Esq., from

which issued quarterly bills for postage which were described as "models of neatness and economy of ink and paper." Stamps and envelopes were yet to make their appearance; postage was rarely prepaid and "used to range from six and one-fourth cents to twenty-five cents on single pieces of paper."

Other homes on the street were those of Esquire Carpenter, Doctor Pierce and neighboring families. The "interval" was occupied by a tannery and a few other shops and later the brick dwellings of L. Hutchins on the Stowe road and of Esquire Janes on the south side of the road, on the lower plateau west, near the brook. The tavern on this plateau was erected later by a Mr. Allen and was a building of three stories and was a famous landmark with its dead black barns, sheds and outbuildings. Wholesome cheer was furnished man and beast by the owner and landlord, Mr. Parmalee. Important building additions made toward the end of this decade were the brick dwellings of Mr. Pride and Mr. Charles Cleaves, which latter stood next east of the meeting house. (This was sold to Paul Dillingham, Jr., about 1830-1835 and is now occupied by Mrs. W. F. Minard.) This place of worship was built in 1824 and is described by Mr. Calkins from memory as

A substantial and capacious two-story building with a steeple comprising a square section, then an open belfry, surmounted by a cupola with blinds covered by a tinned dome above which was a spire with a vane from which extended a lightning tractor to the ground. The interior was nearly square, with two ranges of body pews and one next each wall. The pews were finished with pine unpainted and were a medium between the high built box pews of older times and the modern slips. Each had a panel door with a wood button and they were not numbered. They were all private property held as real estate. There was a gallery all round; the choir occupying the semi-circular section towards the front of the building and the commodious pulpit was in front of and below the choir and had a crimson curtain inside of small turned half-columns inclosing all the semi-circular front, with crimson tassels hung around the cornice and a somewhat gorgeous cushion with tassels surmounting the book stand. The front of the pulpit was supported by a single pillar and the communion table stood in the open space underneath.

It seems that attendance on the services at the new meeting house included a few families of the Congregational persuasion as well as a number of non-communicants. Reverend Daniel

Warren was the first minister to occupy the pulpit as the regular incumbent. Mr. Calkins describes with photographic accuracy the impressions produced upon the retina of his youthful memory by these awesome services; how Judge Butler would enter alone usually and walk solemnly to his pew; how Esquire Carpenter with his mother and daughters and Paul Dillingham, Jr., his law partner and son-in-law, were wont to be in attendance; how Mr. Pride and his wife sat in front of these in the same tier and how distinctly were remembered the locations of the pews of Doctor Drew, Deacon Dutton, Pitt Butler, Asa Austin, Enoch Bean, Deacon Allen, Deacon Munson, John Stearns, Luther Cleaves, Sayles Hawley, the Wells families, and others. Speaking of the performances of the choir, Mr. Calkins whimsically and feelingly remarks that they were "never listened to critically then but now it seems no choral effort could or need transcend its effect on the soul of a half-awakened boy."

Mr. Calkins speaks entertainingly of visits to his home near the mills in Waterbury, of Governor Butler and how, as a boy, he sought to propitiate the governor into relating his experiences by running out to feed his fine, fat bay chaise horse till Elder Butler forbade him, saying, "a horse don't want to eat all the time more than a man."

The meeting house described by Mr. Calkins was the edifice erected thirty-four years after the town's organization. Meetings had been held in schoolhouses, residences and barns before this. Every project for a union meeting house had proved abortive. It was not until Judge Carpenter, Amasa Pride and Roswell Wells took the matter in hand that the building of the Congregational Meeting House became an assured fact.

With the year 1820 the population of Waterbury had attained to 1,269 souls. The "era of good feeling" had arrived at its apogee under the administrations of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams and the State Governors from Martin Chittenden to Samuel C. Crafts. Political capital was sought to be made over the circumstance that Governor Martin Chittenden declined to order out the militia for the defence of

Plattsburg, instead of calling upon them as volunteers. Chittenden's answer to this must have effectually stopped the mouths of the malcontents when he pointed out that "as no portion of the Vermont militia had been detached by the President for the service of the United States, a call upon patriotic citizens for their voluntary services was, in this case, considered to be the only mode by which efficient and timely aid could be afforded."

Martin Chittenden was no weakling as his record attests. While acknowledging with gratitude the providential interposition which frustrated the hostile attempts of the enemy and averted from our borders the horrors of war, he stoutly adhered to his original opinion as to the propriety of the war, declaring that he "conscientiously disapproved of it as unnecessary, unwise and hopeless in all its offensive operations." The several terms of Governor Galusha, succeeding Martin Chittenden, were comparatively uneventful. When Richard Skinner became governor in 1820, Waterbury's sterling citizen and able town representative, Judge Dan Carpenter, improved his opportunity of voting for a resolution of remonstrance against the admission of Missouri into the Union with a constitution "legalizing slavery and the cruel and unnatural traffic in human blood, and instructing Vermont's senators and representatives in Congress to exert their influence and use all legal measures to prevent it." The succeeding administrations of Governors Skinner and Van Ness were noteworthy for legislative attempts at securing to Vermont the passage of an act of Congress appropriating to the use of the state, for the purposes of education, such portions of the public lands as should be equitable and just; also in 1824 on the recommendation of Governor Van Ness the Legislature passed an Act giving the choice of presidential and vice-presidential electors to the people by a general ticket, which measures were supported by Waterbury's representative, Judge Carpenter.

It was during Governor Van Ness' administration that the Marquis de La Fayette made his memorable visit to Vermont upon invitation extended by the governor at the instance of the Legislature. The distinguished guest entered the state

at Windsor June 28, 1825, and came to Montpelier where an enthusiastic reception was given him. On his way to Burlington, through Waterbury, he passed the Butler home and tarried to greet Miss Fannie Butler (afterwards Mrs. Henry F. Janes), to whom the state's distinguished guest was presented by Governor Van Ness.

When, upon the expiration of Governor Van Ness' last term as chief executive, Ezra Butler was elected governor in 1826, the lottery traffic had become rampant, Mr. Butler sought to curb the evil and made strong recommendations in his speech to the Assembly. A law was passed prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets without a license under penalty of a heavy fine. His next term for the year 1827 marked the first attempt at a systematized department of education in the state. Governor Butler recommended the appointment in each town or county of commissioners whose function it should be to examine teachers and to exercise general supervision over the schools. Accordingly, a new plan tending to improvement of the schools and insuring uniformity in methods of instruction was adopted by the Legislature. This provided for the appointment of a superintending committee annually in each town; that no teacher should be employed in the public schools who had not been examined by the committee and who had not received from them a certificate of his qualifications for teaching (II Thompson's Vermont, page 100). Five commissioners, having general supervision of educational matters in the state, were also provided for. They were required to procure and circulate information on the subject, recommend suitable books to be used in the schools, inquire into the necessity for changes in the school laws and file an annual report addressed to the Legislature.

Perhaps no written or printed words of Ezra Butler reflect the uncompromisingly devout spirit of the man as do those of his Thanksgiving proclamation dated October 25, 1827, which runs in part as follows:

If the inspired Psalmist deemed it important to pay his vows of thanksgiving and praise unto the LORD, IN THE COURTS OF THE LORD'S HOUSE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL THE PEOPLE, for the individual blessings

which he had received, how much more becoming it is for a whole community, when they enjoy common blessings, to unite at one time and with one consent, in publick and social acts of thanksgiving and praise, to the common author of all their mercies? Such common blessings are enjoyed by us as a commonwealth and therefore, such social acts of praise, such a concert of thanksgiving highly becomes us as a community.

In conformity, therefore with the usage of our forefathers, and with the fullest conviction of the fitness of that usage, I do hereby at the request of the General Assembly, and by advice of the Council, appoint Thursday, the sixth day of December next to be observed, throughout this state, as a day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. . . . With the spirit of thanksgiving, stands connected also, a sense of dependence, and a conviction that all our future blessings must come from the same merciful hand that has hitherto supplied us. Our praises, therefore, should be mingled with prayer, that the God of love would, for the sake of his SON JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD still continue his favors; that he would continue to bless our state, its officers and its citizens; that he would bless the United States, the President, and all the officers of the general and several state governments; that he would bless and prosper the cause of political liberty, in this and the other hemisphere; and especially that he would bless the gospel of his Son, and extend and strengthen its influence through the whole earth, until the Kingdoms of this world, shall become the Kingdom of our LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

Given under my hand, in Council Chamber at Montpelier this twenty-fifth day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, etc., etc.

By his excellency the Governor

[SEAL]

EZRA BUTLER,

DANIEL KELLOGG, Secretary.

Attempts were made as early as 1829 to crystallize the anti-Masonic sentiment in the state into party issues and to nominate a complete list of state officers at an Anti-Masonic State Convention, held August 15, 1829. This movement took its origin in the alleged abduction of William Morgan in 1826 for certain disclosures he was supposed to have made regarding Masonry. A letter to Ezra Butler, a delegate to the State Convention, from Royal Makepeace Ransom of South Woodstock, dated July 23, 1829, is interesting as showing that though the writer himself was personally opposed to Masonic candidates for office yet he deplored pressing the nomination of an anti-Masonic ticket. "It appears to me," says the correspondent, "that such a course would be very impolitic to

say the least of it. If we are to make a ticket . . . what do we attempt to do but to act on the same principles that we believe govern Masons? That is, to bias the votes which should be free, and set up our standard for others to be governed by in the discharge of a duty concerning which they have sworn to follow the dictates of their own consciences, alone, guided to be sure by their oaths to support the Constitution. Besides, shall we not in that case plead guilty to a very serious charge of opposing Masonry as a hobby to ride into office upon and ought we not to give a clear, unequivocal and full denial of such a charge and to act accordingly? It appears to me that these questions should be answered in the affirmative and, if so, some measures I think should be taken to bring the minds of the convention to the subject and . . . above all things avoid acting out the same principles we condemn in others."

Feeling on the subject ran high and many unavoidable clashes occurred; indeed, the subject was uppermost in the minds of the clergy, as well as the laity, as is shown by the following extract from a letter from a correspondence committee to Ezra Butler asking his presence at a meeting in June, 1830, in Randolph: "The object of this meeting is to bring Speculative Free Masonry, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, for public examination. The object is, or ought to be interestingly dear to every Christian and one in which the churches, under present circumstances are deeply interested. Some of the most wealthy and reputable gentlemen in Randolph are affording us all aid in their power in making arrangements to accommodate the meeting, etc., etc."

Governor Butler's public life practically closed with his second term as governor. During a busy political and public career he continued pastor of the Baptist Church without salary or remuneration until within a few years of his death. No authentic likeness of him has been preserved, but he is described as having a slightly stooping form, dark and sallow complexion, keen black eye, calm, authoritative tone and intellectual cast of countenance. When he died, July 12, 1838, at the age of seventy-five years, he left an invaluable

bequest to Waterbury in the example of a life well spent in the faithful service of the community.

Governor Samuel C. Crafts, who had been chosen in 1828 and 1829, was again chosen in 1830,—though his choice was possible only after thirty-two ballots in the Legislature, and this date brings us to the beginning of the last half of Waterbury's second historical period.

CHAPTER III

1830-1850

Politically, the injection of the anti-Masonic issue was directly the cause of three successive failures by the people to elect a governor. In 1830, as we have seen, the National Republican and Masonic candidate was Mr. Crafts; the anti-Masonic candidate was Mr. William A. Palmer, and the administration candidate was Mr. Meech. In the Legislature, where the choice rested, Mr. Crafts was the successful candidate. The same routine was undergone in 1831 and Mr. Palmer was chosen by the Legislature. Again in 1832 the Legislature was obliged to intervene and chose Mr. Palmer as governor on the forty-third ballot. In 1833 Mr. Palmer was again elected, this time by the people, but in 1834 there was another failure of election by popular vote and Mr. Palmer was reëlected by the General Assembly. Apparently the elective function of the people had fallen into partial disuse, for the year 1835 still found the three parties an obstacle to a popular election, excepting that of Lieutenant-Governor Jenison and the state treasurer. Fruitless attempts were made for the greater part of three weeks by joint committees of the Assembly to agree upon a governor, but they were finally obliged to call on the lieutenant-governor to fill the office of chief executive. The year 1836 was important from the fact that it marked the abolition of the Council which, with the governor, had come perilously near to usurping coördinate legislative powers with the House of Representatives. The Constitution was so amended as to provide for a Senate in the place of the Council, having powers similar to those of the senates of the several states.

Silas H. Jenison was elected this time, by the people, as governor and again in 1837 and 1838. Meanwhile the nucleus of the Whig party had been formed with the choice of presidential electors in 1832, under the anti-Masonic designation.

The combination of the national Republicans and the anti-Masons formed the Whig party, which soon came into control. There had been an acute financial panic, an abortive rebellion in Lower Canada which some of our too eager Vermonters were reckless enough to support, and the first concerted efforts of those who afterwards formed the anti-slavery party. These were some of the matters engaging the attention of the people of Waterbury during the successive administrations of Governor Jenison, down to and including the year 1840.

Properly of this period, though born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, October 18, 1792, was the Honorable Henry F. Janes, the third son of Solomon and Beulah Fisk Janes. When a mere lad he came with his father's family to Calais where his boyhood was passed, and from which town his brother, Pardon, was representative in the Assembly. Henry F. Janes studied law in Montpelier, and it was during his residence there that he received his commission as ensign with the Vermont troops in the War of 1812, going with his company to the Battle of Plattsburg. He came to Waterbury in 1817, where he made his home and lived for sixty-two years. "Esquire" Janes, as he was known, practiced law here, having as a rival practitioner Judge Dan Carpenter. He was married in 1826 to Miss Fanny Butler, the daughter of Ezra Butler, who was born in 1800 and died in 1881.

Mr. Janes received the appointment of postmaster soon after coming to Waterbury and held the office till about 1829. He was one of the State Council five years, commencing in 1830; a member of Congress three years, commencing in 1834; state treasurer, three years, commencing in 1838; a member of the Council of Censors in 1848, and town representative in 1854, 1861 and 1862. His postmaster's appointment reads:

RETURN J MEIGS, Jun. Post Master General
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To All Who Shall See These Presents, Greeting:

Know ye, That confiding in the Integrity, Ability, and Punctuality of Henry F. Janes Esq. I do appoint him a Post-master, and authorize him to execute the duties of that Office at Waterbury, Washington County and

State of Vermont according to the laws of the United States, and such Regulations conformable thereto, as he shall receive from me: To HOLD the said office of Post-master, with all the Powers, Priveleges and Emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Post-master General of the United States, for the time being.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, at Washington City, the twenty ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Twenty and of the independence of the United States the Forty fourth.

R. J. MEIGS Jr.

Registered 19th day of April 1820

THOS. ARBUCKLE

Clerk.

Mr. Janes is described as a man who "without avarice acquired a competent fortune; and without lust for power or a resort to sinister means, but solely through the solidity of his judgment and the unquestioned probity of his character, early attained a commanding influence in his town, his county and his state." Mrs. Janes is said to have been a lady "of the gentlest refinement without the least affectation, or love of display, inheriting the religious traits of her father and was greatly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her."

An appreciation of Mr. Janes, by Edwin F. Palmer, Esq., sums up his character in the following striking manner: "No man ever saw more clearly than he, that in the very nature of God's moral government nothing is, or can be even expedient, that is not intrinsically just; and no man ever pursued more willingly or tenaciously what his conscience, illumined by a powerful judgment, taught him was just."

The Janes home was on the site of the residence so long occupied by Doctor Henry Janes and devised by him to the Library Association.

Henry F. Janes was elected to represent the Fourth Congressional District in Congress for the term of two years, from March 3, 1835, and also to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Benjamin F. Deming. His certificates of election were both dated November 25, 1834, one of which reads:

STATE OF VERMONT.

Be it remembered that at a freeman's meeting legally warned and holden in the fourth Congressional District in said State on the second

Tuesday of November A. D. 1834, Hon. Henry F. Janes was duly elected a Representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years from and after the 3rd day of March next.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have, as Governor of the State aforesaid, caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed and subscribed my name at Danville, this 25th day of November Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

H. A. PALMER

By His Excellency's command

GEO. B. MANSEY.

Secretary.

Honorable Henry F. Janes took his seat in the National House of Representatives December 2, 1834. He voted in favor of the resolution calling upon President Andrew Jackson for all communications between this country and Great Britain since the rejection of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands relating to the disputed northeastern boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. He favored tabling a resolution inimical to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and was active in the matter of securing pensions for soldiers in the War of the Revolution. He presented a resolution, March 21, 1836, that the secretary of war be directed to lay before the House a report of the United States engineer relative to the survey of a canal from Wells River to Burlington, Vermont. He voted for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill repealing the fourteenth section of the Act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States. Mr. Janes made appropriate remarks upon the passing away of Honorable Benjamin F. Deming of Vermont, who died July 11, 1834. Among his colleagues were such men as Hiland Hall, Horace Everett and Heman Allen of Vermont, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and Rufus Choate, John Q. Adams and Edward Everett of Massachusetts.

After Mr. Pride's term as town representative in 1836, above referred to, a poem attributed to William C. Bradley of Westminster, was given wide publication. The poem bemoaned the departure of the various members of the Legislature from Montpelier after the adjournment of the session of 1836 and is entitled "A Lamentation." It contains eight stanzas and

cleverly plays upon the names of the members. Four stanzas are given:

Montpelier mourns—her streets are still,
 Save when the street-yarn ladies spin,
 And scarce a stranger's seen at Mann's
 Or Campbell's, or at Cottrill's inn.

The guardians of the people's rights
 Have done their work, gone home to prove it;
 And let the State House stand, because
Barnum and *Bailey* could not move it.

* * * * *

Their *Forest* and their *Woods* are filled,
 The *Major* who their forces led,
 Has broken up his glittering *Camp*,
 And friendly *Scott* and *French* are fled.

Yes, all is lost—and those who've gone
 Have long e'er now perchance forgot 'em—
 They've lost their *Solace*, lost their *Child*,
 And lost their *Pride*, and *Hyde*, and *Bottom*.

Mr. Russell Butler, in his supplemental papers to the Waterbury sketches in Hemenway's History of Washington County, gives some interesting facts about the place filled by Leander Hutchins in the town. He was born in Montpelier June 27, 1798, and there grew to manhood. At an early age he entered commercial life in the West and South. In 1822 he came to Waterbury; shortly thereafter he associated with him, in a mercantile copartnership, Amasa Pride and Roswell Wells, under the firm name and style of L. Hutchins & Company. The store was in a small wooden building on the site of the old "corner store" building on the southeast corner of Main and Stowe Streets. This latter was erected by Mr. Hutchins in 1833, also a dwelling adjoining Knight's block on the east. In 1826 the firm name was changed to Hutchins & Pride; subsequently to Hutchins, Wells & Company; then L. & Geo. W. Hutchins in 1835. In 1845 Mr. Leander Hutchins erected and equipped a starch factory near the Center; this was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.

Mr. Hutchins became interested with Esquire Janes in the

purchase of a tract of Vermont wild lands owned by the Boardman Brothers of New York and, in addition to his other enterprises, undertook the personal management of his farm on the hill road to Stowe, about one and one-half miles from Waterbury Village. He married Miss Martha Pride January 30, 1826, who died in December, 1834, leaving two daughters, Mrs. C. W. Arms and Mrs. Doctor Woodward. Mr. Hutchins remarried, in 1837, Miss Martha Atkins becoming his second wife. Mr. Hutchins died February 17, 1879, aged eighty years. He was the type of conservative, substantial business man whose sound judgment, careful counsel, and strong coöperation were always sought in matters affecting public interest. His sturdy support to any cause to which he loaned his name was a reliable prop. A member of the Congregational Church, Mr. Hutchins contributed largely to its support. He is described as being reserved in manner, opposed to ostentation, and modest and retiring in tastes and habits. He preserved a consistent aloofness from political office, notwithstanding the preferment that was his at his slightest sign. As a business man of ready familiarity with fiscal affairs, he served the town as treasurer for twelve years and, when the bank of Waterbury was organized, became its president and ceased to hold that office only when he requested to be relieved from its responsibility. A sketch of Mr. Hutchins may be fittingly rounded out by giving at this point some reminiscences of Mr. O. A. Seabury relating to the old corner store.

The "old corner store," a venerated landmark to generations of Waterburyites, was built in 1833 by Leander Hutchins and occupied by him as a general merchandise store until it passed under lease to C. N. Arms who, with J. G. Stimson under the firm name of Stimson & Arms, had conducted a general merchandise business at another stand on the opposite side of the street known as the Stimson block, now a fruit store. After this firm dissolved, Curtis N. Arms went into business in the Leander Hutchins store. Mr. Arms was a very popular man and had the rare gift of drawing trade. He rarely refused credit and never was obliged to resort to law for his collections. In time the old store became a general rendezvous or exchange

resorted to by the fun-loving element as well as the disputatious and serious minded of the community. The group of daily habitues included lawyers, physicians, merchants and men of various occupations, of varied habits of thought and trends of mind.

The fact that marks the old store as worthy of serious regard in the community is the part it played as an early training school for a remarkably large number of successful men. Among those who early came under the notice of Mr. Seabury was John F. Henry who afterwards was prominent and successful in the patent medicine business in this village, Burlington and New York, where he bought out Demas Barnes, then at the head of the largest patent medicine house in the world. He formed the firm of Henry, Curran & Company, with B. H. Dewey as cashier and bookkeeper.

John R. Foster was another whose early training was received in the old store. Mr. Foster became the head of the Foster Combination Clothing Stores scattered through New England and lived and died in Clinton, Massachusetts, where he was known as the wealthiest man of the place, having laid the foundation for the Foster Besse Company which does a large and profitable business throughout New England. F. Chickering Stone is another graduate of the old store business school. Mr. Stone, familiarly known as Chick, went to Saginaw, Michigan, and acquired a fortune in the business of lumbermen's supplies associated with ex-Secretary of War Alger. The name of Horatio Hutchins naturally suggests itself as one of the successful men whose early experiences were gained in the old store. Mr. Hutchins became a member of the great shoe manufacturing concern, known as the Rice Hutchins Company, and left an estate valued at \$1,000,000. Mr. Hutchins was a brother of Myron Hutchins, now of Waterbury Center.

Henry Smith, another successful merchant and associate of J. R. Foster above-named, met a sudden death on the street in North Adams, Massachusetts.

Charles Dillingham, afterwards colonel, was a clerk in the old store when the Civil War broke out. Subsequently he

removed to Houston, Texas, where today he is president of one of the prominent banks of that city. Edwin Parker, now the proprietor of a large department store in Minneapolis; George Adams, who became the head of Adams & Company, dealers in patent medicines in Prescott, Canada; David Warden, formerly connected with a department store as buyer in Minneapolis and now retired, and Homer Remington of the Foster Besse Company in Willimantic, Connecticut, were all, in their turn, disciples of business in the old store.

Among the early frequenters of the place were Elisha Moody and Esquire Joseph Smith. Honorable Paul Dillingham's law office was in the rear of the store building and accessible by a walk between this building and the drug store adjacent.

This walk was rarely used, however, as visitors much preferred walking through the store for the interest its frequenters might possess for them; in this way the roster of the elect was augmented. Another of this group was Fred E. Smith, now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and known as one of the most successful salesmen and department heads with the Wyman Partridge Company, a large and prosperous business concern in that city. Mr. Smith is a brother of Frank N. Smith and Mrs. Minard.

There were also Jesse Perry, Philo Arms, Alpha Atherton, Newton Atherton, A. D. Hawley, Major Carpenter, Luther Henry, Heman Sherman, Cornelius Sherman, the village blacksmith, George H. Lease and others, members of the coterie that was wont to assemble in the old store for the exchange of views on matters mundane and celestial. Every American village worthy the name has its "old store" to which innumerable memories grave and gay attach. There questions of local, state and federal interest were wont to be threshed out, public opinion crystallized, charitable movements initiated, and the rights and the wrongs of the community canvassed. Who can fix a boundary to the influences that have emanated from the "old corner stores" of the villages of the nation? While nearly every corner store boasts a similar record, differing only in degree of influence from its fellows,

it is doubtful whether any other village in the country can boast one with such a roster of graduates.

The anti-slavery movement did not lack for propagandists in Waterbury, even before the Harrison and Tyler campaign. Its chief opponents naturally were aligned with the regular political organizations, until such time as the movement itself became strong enough to draw to it political strength from all parties. The preachments of William Lloyd Garrison found ready converts in Waterbury. The State Anti-Slavery Society found itself in need of funds and, in response to a call made in 1839, one delegate, according to Mr. Russell Butler's papers, pledged \$100 from Waterbury and Duxbury, the same to be raised within a year. This comparatively small sum, as such a subscription would now be regarded, was the largest from any one town in the state and was one-twentieth part of the whole amount required from the state. It is related by Mr. Butler that two individuals in Waterbury each subscribed \$100, and other subscriptions increased the total to nearly \$500. In the light of other praiseworthy instances of support to good causes afforded by those individuals, it is not surprising to read that they were Amasa Pride and Erastus Parker, who later became the chairman of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

In the campaign of Harrison and Tyler, Waterbury, in common with other towns in Vermont, was the scene of great political activity. There were the "log cabin" rallies, the campaign songs, the speech-making and other concomitants of the liveliest presidential campaign experienced up to that time. Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson were candidates for reelection. Then, as now, hard times and monetary derangement were the ostensible issues. The triumphant election of "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" followed. In 1841, the Anti-Slavery party ticket caused another failure of a popular election of governor, and the Legislature chose Charles Paine by a majority of forty-two votes. The candidates were Nathan Smilie on the Democratic ticket, Judge Titus Hutchinson on the Anti-Slavery ticket and Charles Paine on the Whig ticket. The Legislature of 1841

was responsible for the offset feature of the listing laws of the state.

Not for long was the newly elected President Harrison destined to occupy the presidential chair. His untimely death and the succession of John Tyler were in solemn contrast with the exuberant demonstrations of the preceding year. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Myrtle (Caldwell) Redmond of Enosburgh Falls, granddaughter of Amasa Pride, extracts from the *Watchman and State Journal* of Montpelier are given:

THE FUNERAL

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4, 1841.

The circumstances in which we are placed, by the death of the President, render it indispensable for us, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice-President, to make arrangements for the Funeral Solemnities. Having consulted with the family and personal friends of the deceased, we have concluded that the funeral be solemnized on Wednesday, the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock. The religious services to be performed according to the usage of the Episcopal Church, in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body to be taken from the President's House to the Congress burying ground, accompanied by a military and civic procession, and deposited in the Receiving Tomb.

The military arrangements to be under the direction of Major-General Macomb, the General Commanding in Chief of the Army of the United States; and Major-General Walter Jones, of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Morris, the senior Captain in the Navy now in the City, to have the direction of the naval arrangements.

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other citizens as they may see fit to call to their aid.

John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, members of Congress now in this city or neighborhood, all the members of the Diplomatic body resident in Washington, and all officers of the Government, and Citizens generally, are invited to attend.

And it is respectfully recommended to the officers that they wear the usual badge of mourning.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THOS. EWING, Secretary of Treasury.

JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

John Tyler, the constitutional successor of the late President, arrived in Washington on Tuesday the 6th inst. and took lodgings at one of the hotels. He expressed in a becoming manner his sympathy with the bereaved family of Gen. Harrison, and desired them to occupy the President's house so long as they might choose to remain at the seat of government. It is also stated, that at a meeting of the Cabinet, he signified his wish that they should retain their respective offices. He subsequently received the oath of office, as President, and assumes that title in his official acts. The *National Intelligencer* of the 18th contains his introductory address to the People of the United States, which is given in our columns. It will be found to contain a general outline of the principles which are to guide the Executive during the residue of the Presidential term. The new President does not allude, in direct terms, to the question of slavery, but the import of the last two paragraphs, coming from one who is himself an extensive slaveholder and whose views are so well understood, is sufficiently apparent.—The official influence of the Executive Department, as heretofore, will without doubt be thrown into the scale in favor of the Slave Power.

If anything, the succession of President Tyler stimulated the Anti-Slavery party to renewed activity, for we find that Waterbury was chosen as a desirable place and July 1 and 2 as a suitable time for an Anti-Slavery Convention. The following advertisement appeared and was widely circulated throughout central Vermont:

A CARD

The friends of Abolition, in Waterbury and vicinity, apprise their friends through the State, that entertainment will be provided for those who come from abroad to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, notified to be holden at said Waterbury the 1st and 2nd days of July, 1841. Should any come into town on Wednesday evening to attend said convention, those coming from the North will call on Rev. Mr. Hall at Waterbury Center, who will direct them to places of entertainment; and those coming from other directions will find some friend at the public house in Waterbury Street, who will give them like directions.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Waterbury and Duxbury Anti-Slavery Society.

ERASTUS PARKER
Chairman.

It has been truly said that the New England way of propagating social or political innovations was not at once through political parties; that there was necessary just so long a period

during which the propaganda was committed to societies. The Anti-Slavery Society was a fair example. Still, after the Tyler and Polk administrations, Vermonters favoring the abolition of slavery grew impatient and cast about for swifter and more certain results. The Wilmot Proviso was not working out in accordance with expectations; the question of whether the recently acquired southwestern territory should be the home of involuntary servitude arose again. The new doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" recognizing the power of a state to determine its own status as between freedom and slavery after admission to the Union, was gaining adherents in spite of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. But slavery was abhorrent to Vermonters—Democrats and Whigs alike; while not approving the arbitrary counsels of the Abolitionists, many northern Democrats were ready to resist the sweeping away of the Missouri Compromise as affecting the territory west of the Mississippi. Vermont was not behind-hand in her protest. A State Democratic Convention was held in Montpelier in April, 1848, and it was apparent at the outset that differences were likely to arise over the relative claims of the Wilmot Proviso and "Squatter Sovereignty." Six sturdy Democrats held a conference the evening before the convention was called; among these, and the spokesman for the six on the floor of the convention, was the eloquent Lucius Eugene Chittenden. This devoted band sought to stem the tide, protesting against the abandonment by the party of its principles. Finding protest useless, they withdrew to the Pavilion Hotel and organized the Free Soil Party, committed to an uncompromising resistance to the extension of slavery. This was the first Free Soil Party started as such and antedated the Free Soil Party of the Buffalo Convention in August by six weeks. According to Mr. Chittenden, it was from the loins of the embryonic Free Soil Party, organized by six disgruntled Democrats at the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier in April, 1848, that the great Republican party sprang. Who shall say that it did not originate from the influences at work in Waterbury and Washington County ten years earlier and

from that time on including the date of the Anti-Slavery Convention in Waterbury July 1 and 2, 1841?

(See Personal Reminiscences of L. E. Chittenden, pp. 8-10.)

The Dillingham family, in Waterbury, begins with Deacon Paul Dillingham of the sixth generation in direct line of the family that began with Edward who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630. Deacon Paul came to Waterbury from Shutesbury, Massachusetts, in 1804 and settled at the Center. He had served in the militia in the Continental army between 1777 and 1780. He was married to Hannah Smith in 1784. Of this union were born twelve children of whom Governor Paul (3) Dillingham was the third son; Deacon Paul (2) died in Waterbury, July 14, 1848.

Governor Paul (3) Dillingham was born in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, August 10, 1799, coming to Waterbury when he was about five years of age. After attending the public schools and the Washington County Grammar School in Montpelier, he began the study of law in the office of Honorable Dan Carpenter of Waterbury. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and became a law partner of his preceptor one year later, remaining as member of the firm until the senior member was elevated to the bench. He continued in practice for fifty-two years, retiring in 1875. Mr. Dillingham had essentially a legal mind; his powers of analysis were singularly acute and his ability as an advocate brought him to the head of his profession in the state. The town records of Waterbury bear witness to the almost incalculable work done by him in various official capacities during many years of arduous professional endeavor. He was town clerk from 1829 to 1844, town representative in the Legislature in 1833-34, 37-38-39, and was state's attorney for Washington County from 1835-1837. His services in the Constitutional Convention of 1836 were so signally valuable that he was selected as member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1857 and 1870. He was state senator from Washington County in 1841-1842 and 1861. In 1840 he was the Democratic candidate for governor but was defeated by Silas Jenison. His congressional career, though not wholly congenial, was one of intelligent and patriotic labor.

In 1842 Congress passed a law entitled "an act for the apportionment of representatives among the several States according to the sixth census." A controversy arose in Congress over the construction of the act which, in a later section, seemed to be ambiguous. The debate on the floor of the House was naturally exhaustive and technical. Paul Dillingham made an unusually masterly and able presentation of the arguments favoring the constitutionality of the act. Indeed, the speech in its entirety was a lucid exposition of the intention of the framers of the Constitution and, despite its technical character, makes excellent reading not only for students of constitutional law but also for those interested in the development of our system of representation and apportionment.

Probably the most important position taken by Mr. Dillingham in Congress was upon the admission of Texas. Mr. Dillingham was of the famous coterie of Vermont Democrats in the early 40's that included such men as United States Judge David B. Smalley, Chief Justice Isaac Redfield, Timothy P. Redfield, Charles G. Eastman and the poet, John G. Saxe.

Mr. Dillingham's duty as a representative required that he should present the petitions forwarded by his constituents against the admission of Texas. Abhorring slavery as utterly as any of the protestors in his congressional district, he still could see no way consistently with the Constitution whereby Texas could be admitted as an anti-slavery state. The joint resolution, presented December 16, 1845, calling for the admission of Texas, was the subject uppermost in the minds of men of all parties. The vote upon the main resolution was taken after the usual obstructive tactics had been resorted to by various members of the House, Mr. Dillingham voting in the affirmative. This position on such a question at that time was far from being a popular one in Vermont, but it was firmly rooted in conscience and logic.

Believing, as he did, in the doctrine of manifest destiny, he foresaw territorial expansion as a logical sequence. These considerations moved his support of the admission to statehood of Texas and of President Polk's policy, which brought

on the Mexican War. Mr. Dillingham's close analysis of the Federal Constitution confirmed him in his opinion as to the retention in the Union in harmonious relations with the Southern States. But, like Stephen A. Douglas, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he uncompromisingly espoused the Union party's cause and advocated the preservation of the Union by other than merely temporising measures. In the state Senate in 1861 he was foremost in planning and upholding ways and means for the support of the government and the organization, arming and equipment of Vermont regiments were due largely to his energy and sound judgment.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Vermont Legislature was called in special session to meet on the 25th of April. The House consisted of 211 Republicans and 25 Democrats, the leader of whom was Stephen Thomas of West Fairlee. The following account of their action is given by Mr. Benedict in "Vermont in the Civil War":

The Democrats in the Legislature, and in attendance upon the session, held a private meeting the evening before to decide upon their course. Several were in favor of resisting all war measures from the start. Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury told them that would never do. "If the Republicans propose to raise five regiments," said he, to Mr. Thomas, who was the leader of the Democrats on the floor, "do you call for raising *ten*? If they want half a million dollars for troops, do you move to make it a million?"

Mr. Thomas showed the quality of his Democracy and patriotism by promptly acquiescing and the greater appropriation of \$1,000,000, authorized by the Vermont Legislature, originated with "Union" Democrats.

Shortly after the special session of the Legislature came the so-called Republican Convention. The politics of those participating were varied as, indeed, might have been expected from the broad terms of the call. Many Union Democrats attended. A resolution offered by Honorable George F. Edmunds was adopted, whose preamble settled the political complexion of the convention by using the phrase, "We the *freemen* of the state of Vermont," instead of "We the Republicans (or Democrats) of the state of Vermont." The resolution pledged to the administration the whole power and

resources of the state "to aid in putting down the rebellion by force of arms, and in bringing its wicked leaders to justice."

Among the Democrats present at this convention, and taking part in the same, was Paul Dillingham. Referring to this the *Rutland Herald* editorially said, "the remarks of Honorable Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, and Mr. Carpenter, and Nicholson and others in this convention, will be remembered; and the day is not far distant when, in Vermont, a proper reward of praise will be given to the true patriot from whatever party he may spring." The *Montpelier Freeman* said, "Democrats who came into the convention purely from patriotic motives went away satisfied, while those who came for office went away in wrath."

Honorable Thomas Powers of Woodstock, a Republican of the most radical type, was so dissatisfied with the adoption of the Edmunds resolution, and the permission to Democrats to take part in the convention, that he withdrew from it with about thirty followers and held a meeting on the State House Common.

This was followed by a convention of the Democratic party held at Montpelier on the 24th of July, 1861. As in the case of the Republican State Convention, considerable discussion was had as to what the convention represented. Some understood that the call was for a "Union" convention, while others contended that it was a Democratic Convention in the strictest sense. The significant result of the convention was found in the following: "*Resolved*, that as loyal citizens we will support all constitutional acts of the present National Government to maintain the Constitution and laws in all the states." Paul Dillingham of Waterbury was nominated for governor, and Stephen Thomas of West Fairlee for lieutenant-governor. Neither of these gentlemen were present, and Mr. E. M. Brown, in behalf of Mr. Thomas, withdrew his name.

Notices afterwards appeared in the public press that Messrs. Dillingham and Thomas declined to accept the nomination tendered them by the convention, and the Democratic State Committee, who were empowered to fill in any vacancies that

might occur, nominated B. H. Smalley of Swanton for governor, and Erastus Plympton, lieutenant-governor.

Early in August the Washington County Republican Convention placed in nomination Honorable Charles W. Willard and Paul Dillingham for county senators, and on the same day the Union Convention, held for the avowed purpose of "uniting all friends of good government in an unbroken line of defense" recommended that "in selecting candidates for public office all party lines be disregarded and reference be had to only the welfare and safety of our distracted country." The Union Convention also nominated the same two men, Messrs. Willard and Dillingham, for county senators and they were subsequently elected. From that time on Paul Dillingham acted with the Republican party until his death.

It was with reference to his own unsuccessful Democratic candidacy for governor in 1860 that the poet, John G. Saxe, indited to Paul Dillingham, Democratic candidate of the convention of July 24, 1861, the following witty lines:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26, 1861.

To Hon. Paul Dillingham:

Dear Paul: I'm extremely delighted at learning
The recent Convention has proved so discerning,
And given your servant—an honor indeed—
At least a successor who ought to "succeed":
A patriot, orator, gentleman; strong
In upholding the right, and resisting the wrong;
And here let me add, while I'm thinking upon't,
The best looking man in the State of Vermont!
If they *don't* put you into the Governor's chair,
The people will make, I am free to declare,
A blunder *this* year which will quite have surpassed
The similar one they committed the last!

Yours cordially,

JNO. G. SAXE.

P. S. I have sent a copy of the above to the *Burlington Sentinel*.

Before publication, however, the poet inserted as ninth and tenth lines of the stanza, respectively, the following:

O eloquent Paul! *venerabile nomen!*
Thy name in itself is an excellent omen;

In 1862-1865 Mr. Dillingham was elected three times successively lieutenant-governor, and to the governorship in 1865 by a majority of 16,714, and again in 1866 by a majority of 22,822.

Governor Dillingham's first message in 1865 recommended the establishment of a State Reform School; at the Legislative session of that year an act was passed providing for the establishment of such an institution and for the appointment of three commissioners to purchase a farm not exceeding two hundred acres, suitable for the purpose. Accordingly Reverend A. G. Pease, Reverend L. A. Dunn and Charles Reed, Esq., were appointed from the Legislature. In their report the following year the commissioners detailed the conditions and considerations, moving them to select a site for the Reform School in Waterbury. Among other things they said:

Hence as a third condition, we determined that our location be near the railroad, and not more than one mile from a depot, and we concluded that a thriving business village, and a live depot, were much to be preferred to a place of little business, and a depot where ready conveyance for visitors could not be found. We thought it very desirable (and have found it so), that we should be within easy walk of the station, and the churches and business center of the town. Finally, if the place answering these conditions should be near the center of the state it would be so much the better for that.

Not ten years later the Reform School, so auspiciously established, burned to the ground, December 12, 1874. At the time there were one hundred and sixty inmates, who escaped with their lives. The fire led to the substitution of Vergennes as the place for the reestablishment of the institution. This was not accomplished without some wire pulling and political methods of the sort that smacked of devious and reprehensible practices.

Mr. Dillingham's vote for governor in Waterbury on the first Tuesday of September, 1840, was 199 as against Silas Jenison's 188. Again in 1847 he received 167 votes as against Horace Eaton's 106. In 1841 his vote in Waterbury for state senator was 212, Nathaniel Eaton receiving 210 and A.ushman and O. Smith receiving each 150. Upon his election to

the National House of Representatives in September, 1843, Mr. Dillingham's home town gave him 205 votes, George P. Chandler receiving 118. In 1845 Mr. Dillingham was again elected to Congress, receiving in Waterbury 201 votes, G. Chandler, 153, and G. Putnam, 13.

In Governor Dillingham was united an imposing presence with a grace of person; a magnetic manner with a wonderfully modulated voice; these with a command of forceful, apt and harmonious language, a resourceful gift of pertinent quotation all contributed to his preëminence as an advocate, legislator and chief executive. Honorable B. F. Fifield happily phrased his impressions of Mr. Dillingham in these words:

When in his best mood he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow, whenever he pleased, and as best suited the purpose of the case.

Speaking of Governor Dillingham's ability as a lawyer, Honorable Hiram A. Huse, in his Vermont Bar Association paper of October 20, 1891, said:

His strong common sense made him a good adviser, so that his office work was well done. . . . The power by which he won verdicts and his fame defied analysis. Perhaps much of the secret of his winning speech lay in the sympathy his big heart held for all sentient beings. Once on his feet in the full advocacy of his client's cause, that client's rights and wrongs welled from the depths of his being, and poured in a flood upon the jury, who thereupon established the rights and redressed the wrongs. . . . Doubtless he who read other men so well was conscious of his own power; but consciousness of power does not blind the clear-eyed man to the magnitude of difficulties to be overcome; and, while his method was his own and inimitable, he went into each contest with no reckless assurance of success but with fixed will to do his best.

And the more danger threatened, the more brightly burned this resolve, as once, when associated with T. P. Redfield in the trial of a cause, and the blackness of darkness seemed gathering about their legal bark, he leaned over the table and whispered, "Do thou, Timothy, preach; and I, Paul, will pray." Then Timothy Redfield knew that Dillingham was girding himself to ask mightily of the jury, and watched with renewed zeal;—and what with watchfulness and prayer they saved the case—as, indeed, they did every case they ever tried as associate counsel.

Those now living who recall the peculiar abilities of each of

these forensic giants appreciate the aptness of the Biblical admonition quoted by Governor Dillingham.

Governor Dillingham was an influential layman in the Methodist Church and went as the first lay delegate from the Vermont Conference to the Quadrennial General Conference in Brooklyn in 1872, in which body he took a high position. He lived for fifteen years after his retirement and died in Waterbury, July 26, 1891.

Governor Paul Dillingham married (first) October 4, 1827, Sarah Partridge Carpenter, daughter of his former partner, Judge Dan Carpenter. She died September 20, 1831, and he married (second) September 5, 1832, Julia Carpenter, born at Waterbury, December 3, 1812, sister of his first wife, who died September 15, 1898. There were children of his first marriage: Eliza Jane, born October 21, 1828; Ellen S., November 22, 1830, married Joshua F. Lamson, died December 15, 1875. Children of the second marriage were: Caroline, born February 21, 1834 (married Honorable Matthew Hale Carpenter, a distinguished member of the Wisconsin bar and United States Senator, born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824). Mrs. Caroline (Dillingham) Carpenter died at her home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 10, 1915. The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* said:

In 1869 when amid a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm he (Hon. M. H. Carpenter) was sent to represent this state in the Senate, where he rose with incredible swiftness to his place of precedence, his wife was by his side and equal to her task as a close friend of President and Mrs. Grant and one of the foremost personages in the international society of the capital. Her position in her home city was commanding during the period of more than half a century in which she was a resident of Milwaukee. Since the death of her husband in 1881, she had kept in touch with what was best in the city's intellectual and social life. She had served more than once as president of the Society of Colonial Dames, and at the time of her death was honorary president of that organization and honorary regent of the Milwaukee Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The house in which she lived is regarded as a historic shrine by all who cherish the memories of old Milwaukee. Within its quaint precincts is the large and choice library in which Senator Carpenter held high converse with the mighty minds of the ages, and also a treasury of manuscripts, including, many letters from President and Mrs. Grant. Shortly after her husband's death Mrs. Carpenter became a convert to the Catholic

faith, and for twenty-three years she had been a devout member of the congregation of St. John's cathedral. Her passing from life at the ripe age of 81, occurred on the 34th anniversary of the burial of her husband, and was due to a weakness of the heart from which she suffered for more than a year. She is survived by her son, Judge Paul D. Carpenter, her daughter, Miss Lillian Carpenter and three grandchildren, Agnes M., Matthew A. and Paul V. Carpenter of this city; also by her brothers, William P. Dillingham, United States senator from Vermont; Frank Dillingham, consul general at Christiana, Norway, and Colonel Charles Dillingham of Houston, Texas.

(Colonel) Charles, February 18, 1837, an officer in the Civil War, railroad president and banker in Houston, Texas, married Fanny M. Cutter; Major Edwin, May 13, 1839, a lawyer, and officer in the Civil War, mortally wounded at Winchester, September 4, 1864; (Senator) William Paul; and Frank, born December, 1848, who has been in the United States consular service for twenty-five years, married Minnie L. Sneath, June 3, 1882.

Rarely has a literary and marital copartnership proven so felicitous as that of Hannah Gale (born in Waterbury, the daughter of Peter and Hannah Gale, December 28, 1824) and Samuel Slayton Luce. This gifted pair has left a small volume of verse fairly redolent of Vermont atmosphere and homely things of sacred beauty. Samuel Slayton Luce was born in Stowe, February 1, 1819; of patriotic ancestry, his grandfather having served in the Revolutionary War and his father in the War of 1812. He was educated in the Stowe public schools and in Craftsbury. Later he studied architecture under G. P. Randall. At about the time the Vermont Central was being built between Montpelier and Burlington, Mr. Luce and Hannah Gale Luce, whom he had married December 7, 1847, removed to Waterbury to facilitate Mr. Luce's access to the railway stations, for the building of which he was under contract. During his life in Waterbury, Mr. Luce had many important building contracts. Mr. William Deal speaks of him today as a man of unusual mental power and of great kindness and consideration to those who worked under him. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Luce moved to Galesville, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, where Mr.

Luce established and edited the *Galesville Transcript* and became interested as owner and editor in various newspapers until he was stricken with blindness in 1895. He served as county superintendent of schools and as secretary of the board of trustees of Galesville University. Their married life was broken by the death of Mrs. Luce, December 11, 1907, a few days after the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Luce survived his wife until February 16, 1908, when he was summoned.

On the occasion of their last visit East, in 1881, they left with old neighbors and relatives in Waterbury and Stowe copies of a privately printed volume of verse from their respective pens. This volume bears the imprint: "Trempealeau, Charles A. Leith, Publisher, 1876," and contains fifty-five poems by Mr. Luce and thirty by Mrs. Luce. Among the more popular of Mr. Luce's poems was "The Hunter of Chateaugay," wherein appears Tenas Wright, the first settler of Stowe, as the doughty hunter. "The Legend of Smuggler's Notch" is an epic of the wild days when the Lake Champlain smugglers sought a hiding retreat. The proposed state road will pass through the gorge described in the poem. "The Village Doctor," some stanzas of which are given later in this book, refers to Doctor Thomas C. Downer of Stowe, and is much in the vein of Whittier's "Snow Bound," being vividly descriptive of the fidelity of an aged country practitioner who toils through snow drifts and impassable roads on his errands of mercy.

There are those now living in Waterbury who recall fugitive stanzas of an unpublished song of Liberty written by Mr. Luce and sung by one D. Lothian at the Anti-Slavery Convention at West Randolph in 1845. Among Mrs. Luce's contributions to the volume are included "The Green Mountains," a poem of delicate, graceful sentiment and descriptive of the scenery hereabouts; "More Boys for the War," "Morgan's Retreat," and "The Coming Man." The offerings of Mr. and Mrs. Luce deserve a proud place in any anthology of Vermont verse.

The Mexican War was never popular in New England.

President Polk's policies were scouted as unnecessary and ill-advised. Included in the only regiment, the Ninth, recruited in New England for the war under the command of Colonel Ransom, was a single company (D) from Vermont. In this company was Luman M. Grout, father of Don D. Grout. With the exception of Major Grout, Levi (Tippecanoe) Gleason, John D. Robinson, father of Charles Robinson, who went from Williamstown in Company D, but returned to Waterbury and Charles S. Allen (son of Horace Allen) who died in the service, there are no other known Waterbury participants in the war, although, as in one known instance, other Mexican War veterans might have come to Waterbury after the war. An exhaustive search fails to disclose the names of any others who went from the town. In this connection an interesting letter from ex-Governor Samuel E. Pingree is given:

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION AND HARTFORD, VT.,

July 2, 1915.

THEODORE GRAHAM LEWIS,
Waterbury, Vt.

My dear Mr. Lewis: Yours of yesterday received this morning. I regret very much that I am unable to give you any information in regard to the Waterbury Contingent in the Ninth New England Regiment raised by Franklin Pierce. I lived in Salisbury, New Hampshire, at that time and was quite familiar with a few volunteers in that vicinity, was one myself but my father fired me out because I was a minor and I lost the fun, but probably saved my life.

I think the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Montpelier will have a record which will show you a list perhaps of every man that went from any town in Vermont, and if it cannot be had there I think it could be had from the records of Norwich University, as the Colonel Ransom, sometime President of Norwich University, was a colonel in command of the Ninth Regiment and was killed at the Battle of Chapultepec, so I think the record will show the muster roll of every soldier under his command and probably where they were from.

I regret very much that I cannot be of service to you because I can appreciate your great desire for a full as well as an accurate history of the noble town of Waterbury. I know its record in the Civil War was beyond compare with any town, if not in numbers at least in quality of its volunteers.

Sincerely yours,

SAM'L E. PINGREE.

Mr. Lucius B. Peck, a native of Waterbury but resident of Montpelier, took his seat in the House of Representatives December 6, 1847. On March 13, 1848, he introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of passing an act for the settlement of claims of the Fourth regiment, Second Brigade and third division of the Vermont Militia for services at the Battle of Plattsburg, and that they report by bill or otherwise. He also presented a resolution by the Legislature of the state of Vermont approving Asa Whitney's plan of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. August 3, 1848, Mr. Peck commented on the uncourteous terms in which one department of this government (the Executive) was frequently spoken of by gentlemen on the floor and then examined into the position of gentlemen of the South, that it was unjust to them to prohibit their going to the new territories with their slaves. He denied that it was unjust. He reminded them that slavery existed by municipal laws, and quoted decisions of southern judges to show that a slave taken by his master voluntarily beyond the jurisdiction of the municipal laws of the state in which he lives, becomes a free man.

On January 22, 1850, Mr. Peck asked unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of refunding to the state of Vermont the money expended by that state in her endeavors to maintain our neutrality in the Canadian difficulties; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. Those who believe that the propagandists of peace are of recent origin will be interested to know that Mr. Peck voted, January 28, 1850, to refer a memorial of the American Peace Society to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This memorial prayed Congress to inquire into the expediency of entering into international treaties stipulating for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and also into the expediency of holding a Congress of Nations.

April 25, 1850, Mr. Peck spoke at length in answer to objections urged against the admission of California as a state into the Union. He disposed of these objections seriatim as pre-

senting, in his judgment, no valid arguments against her admission, whether considered with reference to their own intrinsic weight, or to the prior action of the government in the admission of new states into the Union. Mr. Peck, during his term, was flooded with petitions and remonstrances against the admission of more slave states, the extension of slavery generally and the repeal of laws favoring slavery in the District of Columbia. Then, of course, there were the usual bills for pensions and private relief and innumerable petitions for cheaper postage from Vermonters. In the autumn of 1846, Mr. Peck received 161 votes for Congress in Waterbury and again in 1848 he received 102, Mr. John L. Buck getting 61, this, though Mr. Peck was then a resident of Montpelier, having given up his residence in Waterbury.

The *Free Mountaineer* was a newspaper of Waterbury and Montpelier, edited by J. A. Somerby, which made its initial appearance in 1849. It is regrettable that it scarcely could be said to have had even an ephemeral existence, not to mention a diurnal prosperity, devoted, as it expressed itself to "News, Education, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, The Interests of Workingmen, Temperance, Health, Anti-Slavery, Morality, Cheap Postage, Literary and Miscellaneous Reading, etc."

The editor's salutatory of June 14, 1849, addressed to the citizens of Waterbury is peculiarly captivating to the twentieth century journalistic craftsman. The optimism expressed by the devoted publicist might well be indulged by many latter day editors with profit. The salutatory is deemed worthy of space:

We lay before you today, the first Newspaper ever printed in Waterbury. We have enlisted in the enterprise of establishing a Printing Office and publishing a Journal of News, etc., every week, in Waterbury Village, at the suggestion and solicitation of a large number of the citizens of Waterbury and vicinity—every party and sect uniting together, to a considerable extent to bring about the desired result—and we shall consequently, depend upon their united influence and assistance for support. We shall make every reasonable exertion to obtain the latest intelligence from our own country, as well as from abroad, and keep our readers well informed in relation to local events. When we have occasion to express our own opinions, we shall endeavor to be "Unawed by Influence and unbribed by

gain" independent alike, of sectarian or party views—seeking to benefit all our readers.

We shall endeavor to promote morality and temperance, and a noble forbearance between man and man, that shall be fully equal to the progressive spirit of the age.

Waterbury needs a Fire Engine, an Academy, a Plank Road to Hyde-park, and many other improvements, to procure which, we shall gladly coöperate with our fellow citizens, and rejoice with them at the success of every enterprise that will benefit the community generally.

Our columns will be open to the free discussion of all topics of general interest; but, communications must be short, to the point, and couched in respectful language.

The same issue contains a prospectus of the *New York Tribune*, signed by Greeley & McElrath, reflecting in Horace Greeley's inimitable style the policy of his famous journal and dealing vigorously with matters of public moment in this language:

A year of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its close—a year destined to be memorable in the history of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most audacious crimes against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of thought and action—against outspoken Integrity and fearless Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulses and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered whatever was called "Democratic" to pass triumphant and almost unquestioned—has passed away forever. New circumstances will, doubtless, evolve new perils for the country; but the great peril of blind adherence to party—of government by the potency of words and names—has passed away forever. Europe, too, has experienced unwonted convulsions and the signal fires of Freedom, relighted in February by the laborers of Paris, have swept over France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and been kindled only to be quenched in unhappy Ireland. They still blaze with cheering brilliancy from the watch-towers of dauntless Berlin; they gleam and flash, it may be, with dying but surely with glorious radiance, from the battlements of heroic Vienna. Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, there are indications not to be mistaken, of the stern uprising of the long abused people against the tyrants who have so long oppressed and crushed them. Happy were it for all if the despots and aristocrats, so long gorged with the plunder of unrewarded toil, would but seasonably realize that the old sorceries, whereby nations were lulled to sleep in wretchedness and chains, have lost their power and that Liberty and Justice are now demanded with a unanimity and earnestness which will not be over ruled, trifled with, nor turned aside from its purpose. But the Few will not see

what the Many have learned of their rights and wrongs; wherefore blood will flow like water and misery and desolation darken the face of the civilized world. But this will not endure. . . . So, while resisting sternly the claim of portions of our people to arrogate to themselves the designations "Republican" and "Democratic," plainly implying that those who dissent from their view of the current topics of party controversy are hostile to Republican Liberty—we shall none the less reverence and uphold those great principles of Democracy and Equal Rights which no abuse, no perversion to sordid, ignoble ends, can ever render other than vital elements of Human Well-being. . . . Hoping much from the New Administration [President Taylor's] which the people have decreed, we shall yield it a hearty support so far as our judgment shall approve its acts; but should we find it in any respect unfaithful, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce its short-comings. We support men for the sake of measures not measures for the sake of men.

Like most prophets', Mr. Greeley's vaticinations were partly accurate and partly wrong, as those of us know who lived to see the great journalist himself recant in part. For example, there is a greater measure of liberty today in "unhappy Ireland" than in either "dauntless Berlin" or "heroic Vienna."

Even at that early day, in 1849, the *Free Mountaineer* was moved to protest valiantly against our chaotic immigration laws, under which an influx of nine hundred foreign immigrants at one port in a single day were permitted. The editor called upon the people to see to it that such men be sent to Washington to make laws as would protect American laborers in their rights. How well the people of Waterbury have responded to this appeal is today a matter of national history.

The completion of the Vermont Central Railroad into Waterbury from Middlesex, and the arrival of the first train, October 1, 1849, just one year later than the railway's completion into Northfield, naturally were hailed with satisfaction by the citizens, especially those who had purchased stock in the enterprise; to them there was at least ocular evidence of some of the concrete results of their investment and the subject of dividends was allowed to remain in abeyance. The conductors and station agents were recruited at first from stage drivers and other employes of the old turnpike company. Railroading in those days was not the highly specialized

occupation it came to be within the next quarter of a century and train crews were rather a happy-go-lucky lot.

Prior to the Prohibitory Law, accepted in 1853 by a majority vote of 88, there was an Innkeepers and Retailers License Act. Under this, the question of voting for license or no license was determined each year at the March town meeting. In 1847 there was a majority of 57 against license. In 1848 license prevailed by a majority of 35, and in 1849 the vote was 109 to 108 in favor of no license. Apropos of the lax conditions prevailing in Waterbury prior to the passage of the Prohibitory Law of 1853, modeled on the Maine Act, Mr. Russell Butler once remarked to a friend that there was not a single farm on the hill road to Stowe that had not changed hands, within his memory, on account of the effects of intemperance.

The Moody family's place in Waterbury's history begins with the coming of Joseph Moody, Sr., and his wife, Avis, from Vershire in 1834. There were six sons and three daughters: Daniel Moody who died March 23, 1887, was a farmer. Nathaniel Moody was a successful business man, buying and selling stock, and was known as a shrewd, careful trader; he died January 9, 1893. William was a prominent resident, the keeper of a tavern, real estate operator and trader, industrious and energetic; he died in 1865, aged fifty-seven years. Elisha was also a trader, real estate owner and promoter. He was widely celebrated for his wit, and his sayings were quoted throughout central Vermont; he lived to be ninety-four years of age and died in 1906. His chief delight was deliberately to excite and baffle the ever-ready curiosity of his townsmen. He was impervious to the ingratiating hints thrown out in the obvious formulæ beginning: "I was just a-wonderin'," or "I didn't know but what," etc. Such coarse work left him unmoved and his interrogators unsatisfied.

Betsy (Moody) Reynolds, a sister, died in Waterbury December 22, 1887; her husband, Samuel Reynolds, died in 1875. Avis (Moody) Kenny died at the age of twenty-four, January 17, 1842. Angelina (Moody) Duncan, a sister, resided in the West.

The Moody men are described as being of an average height

of six feet, one inch, and weight of two hundred and twenty-five pounds. They were all keen business men and careful traders.

Of the present generation, G. E. Moody, Reverend Calvin Moody of Oklahoma, and Edward Moody of Waterbury, Mrs. William Carpenter of Waterbury, and Miss Nettie Moody of Poultney Academy are the children of George Moody. George F. Moody of Burlington is the son of Elisha. Of William Moody's family there were: Justin W. Moody, Mrs. N. K. Brown of Burlington, Jane (Moody) Town, Lavina (Moody) Robinson of Stowe, and Mrs. Frances (Moody) Atherton of Burlington.

It is said that Nathaniel Moody was the one of the six sons of Joseph Moody, Sr., who was a Republican. All the rest were War Democrats, but, with the coming of the third generation, there was a sort of political throw-back and the sons of Democratic fathers became Republicans.

Of the six brothers, George was known familiarly as "Governor," it is said, because of his imposing appearance, immense girth and ponderous dignity. Ex-Senator George Eugene Moody was born in Waterbury, January 6, 1845; he was educated in the public schools and entered upon a business career in his native town. He has been a successful dealer in real estate, live stock, lumber and the promoter and half owner of the Waterbury Light & Power Company. He was town representative in 1886 and 1900, and state senator in 1906. Mr. Moody is held in high esteem for his invincible courage, his optimistic confidence in humankind, his kindly helpfulness and his shrewd business sense.

Joseph W. Moody was a member of the state senate in 1853. Soon after his term expired in 1854, he removed to Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and died there, November 23, 1884.

Mark H. Moody, a son of G. E. Moody, served the town as postmaster twelve years and now is an operator of several farms and a breeder of Guernsey stock.

Justin W. Moody was born in Strafford, Vermont, November 24, 1844, and died in Waterbury, February 4, 1915. He came to Waterbury when he was a child of two years and

received his early education in the public schools of the village. He married Miss Harriet Brown of Montpelier, November 5, 1868, and of the marriage were born: Mary (Moody) Whitehill, wife of Mr. Harry C. Whitehill, and Julia (Moody) Perry, wife of Mr. C. A. Perry. Mrs. Moody, Justin Moody's widow, still lives in Waterbury at the old home. Mr. Moody was an ardent Republican and served the village as post-master for twenty-four years successively, having received his first commission from President Andrew Johnson. Mr. Moody was also the proprietor of a book and stationery store, but spent the last fifteen years of his life in the place of business of his son-in-law, Mr. H. C. Whitehill, where he held an open court and reception for his many warm friends and neighbors. For many years Mr. Moody was a director of the Waterbury National Bank (now the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company), school director, and a member of the Board of Listers. Mr. Moody was essentially a home man, preferring home associations to the diversions presented by social organizations of different sorts. He was, however, quick to render aid and counsel to many local organizations, particularly the Methodist Church, in which the Moody family of Waterbury had been always prominent. An omniverous reader, Mr. Moody kept abreast of the publications dealing with topics whether of political, governmental, economic or industrial interest or of the more intimate sociological problems of present day discussion.

It would be a labor of love for any one of his acquaintances to bear testimony to his singular power of drawing to him and retaining, as it were, by bands of steel, those who knew him. This power was beautifully illustrated in his association and relations with small children and young people. Mr. Moody was modest and retiring, but, in his quiet way, was quick at repartee, showing a keen sense of humor. The *Waterbury Record's* obituary notice of Mr. Moody closed with these words: "After all, what the people of Waterbury and vicinity will remember with the greatest comfort and satisfaction were those traits of their dead friend which were evidenced by an

invariable neighborliness, kindness and thoughtfulness for others, especially in times of adversity or trouble."

For weeks after Mr. Moody's death the sorrow of old friends was manifested in a pathetic way, when upon inquiry at his accustomed place, they learned first of his passing. Especially touching were the inquiries of little children for their old playmate.

One of the old-time residents of Waterbury Center was Chauncey Lyon. Mr. Lyon was born October 11, 1835, on the same farm that was cleared by his father and grandfather, and which is now owned by his son, Arthur Lyon. After he began to feel the weight of years he moved from the farm to the Center. He married Miss Maria Emeretta Hopkins of Enosburgh in 1858. Of this union eight children were born, the eldest son dying in infancy. Of the living children Mrs. M. A. Thurston (Martha A. Lyon) lives at the Center; Arthur on the Lyon farm; Frank "Chancy" is in business in Burlington; Mrs. Frank A. Fish, the wife of Superior Judge Fish, lives in Vergennes; Mrs. Warren, in Morrisville; Jesse, in Chicago, and Mrs. Carsley, in Palmer, Massachusetts. By occupation Mr. Lyon was always a farmer. He paid especial attention to horse breeding and to this branch of farming he ascribed what success he met. Of industrious habits, he could not tolerate an idler and was too frugal to permit waste or slackness. Strictly honest and upright, he held all to the same line. He died May 3, 1914.

Among Waterbury's physicians of this period was Doctor Thomas B. Downer who came to the Center in 1840, or thereabout. The circumstances attending his removal from Stowe, where he had practiced, to Waterbury Center, well illustrates the Doctor's tenacity of opinion. When the County of Lamoille was carved out and the town of Stowe was included within the new boundaries, Doctor Downer declared that he would not pay taxes to the substituted county organization; rather than to do this, he removed to Waterbury Center.

Doctor Downer was nothing short of a public institution, sometimes called a "character" (as if that word were inclusive of all personal peculiarities). He is described as rather cor-

pulent, with a deep bass voice, brusque and abrupt in manner, with a kindly heart and ready sympathy for all. Like most country physicians, Doctor Downer set little store by insisting upon his professional fees. He rendered service to rich and poor with fine impartiality. He died in 1851 and, twenty years later, appeared the poem of Samuel Slayton Luce, whose beautiful appreciation of the kindly old practitioner remains as a fitting tribute to the memory of the friend of the countryside. Clarissa Downer, daughter of Doctor Downer, married Lyman Smith. Three children of this marriage were John D., Clarissa and George Edward Smith.

John D. Smith married Mary Jane Camp in Stowe and came to Waterbury Center in the early 40's. He held the office of town clerk from 1851 until his death in 1873. John Downer Smith was a type of that class of men known in small communities whose sound judgment and temperate counsel are instinctively sought.

At perhaps too early a period in life he was invested with the responsibilities of a family head, when, after the death of his father, he assumed that place in the household. From his youth his predilection for books and reading continued to grow stronger. He was especially devoted to historical research and was no mean antagonist in doctrinal discussion, having emerged from the confines of orthodoxy into the, to him, more congenial fields of Universalism. His frequent visits to Boston brought him into contact with the various advance movements of the time and he became familiar with their progress. He was alert and vigilant to keep abreast of advanced thought. The very night before his death he read aloud, to a number of his friends, certain extracts from some recent publication dealing with psychic phenomena and talked far into the night about the possibilities which the opening of such a new field of investigation entailed. With all his strong convictions and his uncompromising nature, he still was a warm friend and comrade of many who differed radically from him. He served as town lister, justice of the peace, land surveyor, conveyancer and general settler of local controversies. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1856 and 1857.

Mr. Smith was a book-lover and student, possessing one of the few really good private libraries in the town. He was an avowed Universalist and was logically translated from the old-line Whig to the rejuvenated Republican party.

Frank N. Smith, the son of John D. Smith, succeeded his father as town clerk and continued the business of conveyancing, settling estates, etc., until he went to Montpelier where he is now the treasurer of the Capital Savings Bank. His sister, Clarissa (Smith) Minard, still lives in Waterbury Village with her daughter, Miss Marguerite Minard.

Doctor Will F. Minard, husband of Clarissa (Smith) Minard was born in Hinesburg, May 13, 1867, the son of R. M. and Marguerite (Kenyon) Minard. His preparatory education was had in the Hinesburg and Bristol schools and the Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center. He spent some time in preliminary medical study with Doctor Sparhawk of Burlington and as an assistant in a Hanover, New Hampshire, drug store. Thereafter he attended the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1887. He practiced in Burlington with his old preceptor, Doctor Sparhawk, for a short time coming from Burlington to Waterbury within a year. He purchased the old Dillingham residence on Main Street and conducted a sanitarium there for some years. While still a student in Waterbury Center he met Miss Clarissa Smith, a member of his seminary class. They were married September 30, 1886. Doctor Minard was a man of singularly attractive address, winning and courteous manners and agreeable personality. He was an enthusiastic student and practitioner, a kind and helpful friend and an energetic, public-spirited citizen.

The best available information about the origin of the Waterbury branch of the Henry family begins with Samuel Henry of South Hadley and Amherst, Massachusetts. The next in line is Sylvester Henry, who married Sybil Proctor about 1800. This Sylvester Henry was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, November 20, 1776. He followed an uncle, Jason Cady, to Vermont. The following biographical sketch by Mrs. Sarah (Henry) Jewett, a daughter of Sylvester Henry and

Sybil (Proctor) Henry, is taken from Eldridge's "Henry Genealogy" (1915):

Of my father's early years we know very little. At fourteen he left home to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of seven years, having three months' schooling each year. During this time his food and clothing were very scanty. His evenings were spent in studying and reading history by torch-light made of pine knots; and such was his love of knowledge and diligence that he became well informed for those times.

At the age of twenty-one he took what little he had, and in company with his brother, Samuel, started for Vermont. The country was nearly a wilderness with few settlements and few people. The roads were marked trees. He came to Waterbury. There were two or three framed houses and several log cabins. He liked the country, but as he could not obtain work here, he pushed on to Burlington, Vermont. There he had all the work he could do and remained there four or five years, often visiting Waterbury in that time, and finally bought a house and several acres of land where William Carpenter's house stands (1876). There are two houses yet standing in Burlington that he and his brother, Samuel, built. He was married to Sybil Proctor, daughter of Isaac Proctor, a kind hearted and excellent man. They were poor in purse but rich in good health, in industrious and frugal habits and a disposition to overcome obstacles.

In March, 1807, he traded his home in the village for this (Henry) farm and moved into a poor cabin situated where the garden now is. The snow was very deep and father made steps down into the cabin, and his youthful wife went down with her baby and all her dishes in her arms. She thought it was like going out of the world to come way down here in the woods to live. She was, however, cheerful and hopeful, and set about making her home as comfortable as possible. She pinned sheets and towels against the logs; washed the one window; scrubbed the floor; and by night, as the fire blazed up in the big fireplace, her cabin seemed quite cozy and home-like.

In this humble home there were born to them a son and a daughter, James M. and Betsey. In the course of time they got up a frame house and moved into the kitchen,—that, with the bedroom and buttery, being all that was finished. She spun and wove her sheets, towels, and tablecloths, her coverlets and blankets, to furnish her new house, and made full clothes and flannels to clothe her husband and children. She brought water from the brook, and in a hurrying time would help on the farm. Father was ever busy, working at his trade winters, and on the farm summers. He built the house, woodshed, and barn; built the church and many of the houses at the village, cleared the land, planted the orchard, made roads, bridges, and fences. He also had much town business to do, and some for the state. He was elected to the Legislature. He was a Whig in politics and a great lover of his country. He attended the Congregational Church.

He was dignified and stern in manner, and not at all familiar with his younger children. He was ever adding to the farm, always in debt for land, and when mother wanted anything for the house, the answer was, "Wait until we are out of debt." Mother had a cheerful, hopeful disposition, a hand and heart ready to help those who wanted help, and was very useful among the sick. She brought up her girls to spin, weave, make cheese and butter, make their own clothes and knit their own stockings. These industrious habits and frugal ways have been a rich legacy to them, and now, after she has been dead thirty-six years, they rise up and call her blessed.

Sylvester with his brother Samuel, both carpenters, came to Burlington and built the two Englesby houses on the corner of St. Paul and College Streets about 1800. He was paid off in silver quarters and with that money came to Waterbury and bought the tract known since as the Henry farm above referred to.

Sylvester Henry, son of Samuel, was for many years a prominent citizen of Waterbury. He served for several years as a selectman, justice of the peace, and town representative in the Assembly for two years (1812-1813). He is described as a man of wide reading and literary taste, added to which was a singularly shrewd and accurate knowledge of land values. He died in 1840. Sybil (Proctor) Henry, wife of Sylvester, was a woman whose delight it was to be of service to those of her neighbors needing assistance of a practical kind when in trouble or illness. An unusual coincidence occurred in the fact that of this family of four sons and four daughters, two sons each reared a family of the same size, one of these being a family of four sons and four daughters. These were the families of Sylvester (second son of Sylvester, Sr.) and James M., respectively.

James M., eldest son of Sylvester, was born in Waterbury in 1809. His early education was obtained in the public schools. He, like his father, was a diligent reader and close observer. His philosophy of life, born of reading and observation, seemed to be to take men as he found them and not to undertake the impossible task of recreating them. Mr. Henry found farm life unsuited to his tastes and disposition and attempted with success endeavors in other fields. He identified himself in

middle age with the cause of temperance and, like his father again, served the town as a justice of the peace, and town representative in the Assembly (1859-1860). He died, aged about fifty-five years. James M. Henry had eight children: William Wirt, (General) Henry, Delia M., John F., Eliza, Sybil Proctor, James Edwin, Sarah and George.

John F. Henry, brother of General Henry, went from Waterbury to Brooklyn, New York. He married for the first time Josephine Barrett. Two children were born of this marriage, William and John. His second wife was Lydia Delphine Hart. A son, John F. Henry, resides at Saranac Lake. Delia, sister of General Henry, married Doctor Anderson Miller of North Carolina, who fought on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War. She had five children: Eliza Henry married Emery Scagel. They had two children, Dora and Flora. Sybil Henry married Lyman Hinkley, one-time lieutenant-governor of Vermont; they had one child. James Edwin was killed fighting for the Union in the Battle of Petersburg. Sarah married Salmon Green of Richmond; their children were Henry, William, Edwin, Sybil, Harriet, Sarah, Nellie, Delphine, Roscoe and Lyman. George Henry, youngest brother of General Henry, died comparatively young after serving through the Civil War.

In the family of Sylvester Henry, Sr., besides James M., there were Mary (Mrs. Newton Atherton), Ann (Mrs. Cornelius Sherman), Sarah (Mrs. Jewett) and Luther. John F. Henry went to Brooklyn and built up a large business in drugs and medicines from small beginnings in Waterbury; he was a candidate for the mayoralty and is said to have run ahead of his party strength.

Sylvester, second son of Sylvester, Sr., accumulated a modest fortune; was, for a time, constable in Waterbury. Three of his sons served in the Union army in the Civil War. He died in 1871, aged about fifty-eight.

Luther, fourth son of Sylvester, Sr., was born in Waterbury in 1826. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, leaving his minor son's guardianship to the village selectmen, whose fidelity and ability in administering trusts were well

established. Luther's education was had at Newbury Seminary. Upon attaining his majority he made some unsuccessful speculations in dealing in patent rights. In common with many other young law students, he entered the office of Honorable Paul Dillingham and was admitted to the bar of Washington County in May, 1849. He is described by a fellow member of the bar, L. L. Durant, in this language: "As a lawyer, he was never learned in the books; but in a knowledge of men and things, he was not to be excelled. With keen discrimination and quick discernment, he readily grasped the strong points of a case, and, bringing all his efforts to bear upon them, could not easily be led away. He was, so to speak, a natural lawyer, as all who entered the lists with him can testify." Mr. Henry was instrumental in building the Waterbury and Duxbury bridge across the Winooski. He was twice married; the first time to Miss Flora Taplin; the second, to Miss Kate Royce. Three children were born to him. He died January 1, 1867, aged forty.

Franklin Sylvester Henry was the son of Sylvester Henry, second, and brother of Mrs. Albert Spencer. He served with the Seventeenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers which went to the war in 1864. In the same regiment was Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry, his cousin, who was killed at Petersburg. Franklin Sylvester Henry was the loyal son of Waterbury who carried into effect the long discussed project of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the brave soldiers of the town, whose deathless glory it was to outnumber any other town in the state in her ever-ready quotas of men. Presentation of this noble gift of Mr. Henry devolved upon General William W. Henry (his cousin), Senator William P. Dillingham, O. A. Seabury and H. C. Whitehill, as a Board of Trustees in response to a request made the preceding year by Mr. Henry, before his death. Franklin Sylvester Henry became associated as traveling salesman with Henry, Curran & Company of New York, large dealers in drugs and medicines, after his return from the Civil War. He made his home in Cleveland, Ohio, and later engaged in business on his own account in that city, where he soon demonstrated his ability

to handle large affairs. A few months after preferring his request that a monument committee be appointed, his health failed and he was obliged to seek relief at Hot Springs, Arkansas. A telegram was received in Waterbury, February 11, 1914, announcing his death from pneumonia, just four days after the setting of the beautiful monument, so near his heart. Mr. Henry was a fine type of business man and was peculiarly adapted to cope with undertakings of magnitude. He was a strong man, of kindly impulses and sympathetic nature. He died at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving a wife, Mrs. Franklin Sylvester Henry (Mary Kirkpatric Wilson), a sister, Mrs. Albert Spencer of Waterbury, and a brother, Frederic Henry of Cleveland.

Stiles Sherman properly belongs to an earlier period. He was the father of twelve children, several of whom died in early youth. His youngest daughter was Mrs. Lyman Beebe of Burlington; her daughter, Mary Jane Beebe, became the wife of General Henry. The youngest son was Seth Chandler Sherman who was graduated with honors from the University of Vermont in 1829, and removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he married and died. Besides a brother of Seth Chandler, who went to central New York early in life, there was Heman Sherman, who died in Ogdensburg, New York, and was buried in Waterbury. An elder sister married Elam Carpenter, brother of Judge Dan Carpenter, and, on his death, married Luther Cleaves. There were a son (Sherman) and two daughters of this family, who, with their parents, removed to St. Louis.

Many interesting stories are told of the old time festivities, incidental to corn huskings, sugar parties and the like, enjoyed by the young blades and damsels of Waterbury at the hospitable Beebe farm.

Among the famous wheelwrights of this region was Jesse Perry, whose daughter is Mrs. B. R. Demeritt.

"Perry Hill" is named for Benjamin Perry, the founder of the Waterbury family.

One of the eccentric village institutions was Sayles Hawley, keeper of a hotel on the site of the old Pride tavern. He was

an incorrigible wag, whose wholesome good humor fairly radiated from his countenance. Two prominent politicians were once engaged in a wordy wrangle, which bade fair to end in fisticuffs, when Sayles Hawley, then a mischievous youngster of eighty years, quelled the row by quoting in his inimitable fashion the old rhyme admonishing little children "not to let their angry passions rise." Mr. Hawley married Miss Hubbard of Montpelier.

Two postmasters were Thomas B. Scagel and his son, Emery D. Scagel. The first named lived where Doctor Bidwell's house stands. The son engaged in the drug business.

Daniel Demmon, a farmer, was the father of two sons, Daniel, Jr., and Jared Demmon, for a short time a law partner of Paul Dillingham.

The Atkins family was a numerous one and boasted several giants. They were locally known and sometimes feared as wits and jokers, particularly Henry and Albro. Horace and Henry were house builders and carpenters. Captain George's name is in the list of the famous forty volunteers recorded as being at the Battle of Plattsburg. David was a deacon and, like most deacons, a town officer. John very early incurred the reputation of being "queer" because he was said to gather sap with one pail, whereas most sugar makers used two if working without a team. John's method was too revolutionary to escape comment. Jerum Atkins, son of John, was by way of being a mechanical genius. He put in his early years with Henry Carter, a wheelwright; then he went West and became the inventor of the first grain raking attachment to the famous McCormick reaper. Like many inventors, Jerum Atkins sowed for others to reap. Lack of means, ill health, bad business management and sordid over-reaching on the part of patent pirates, all contributed to deprive Atkins of the fruits of his genius.

One of the old time medical practitioners was Doctor Oliver W. Drew, who came from South Woodstock to Waterbury in 1820. His father before him was a physician and his son, Frederic, also. Doctor Oliver Drew practiced medicine in Waterbury for fifty-five years and, upon his retirement,

took up his residence with his only daughter, the wife of a clergyman in Acton, Massachusetts. He died in Massachusetts in 1878, and his remains were interred in the cemetery here. His first wife was Lucretia Arms, the mother of Doctor Frederic Drew and one daughter; his second wife was Margaret Woodward, daughter of Doctor Woodward of Montpelier, and one time resident of Waterbury; his third wife was Olivia L. B. Atherton.

Doctor Frederic Drew pursued a classical course in Burlington at the University of Vermont and acquired his professional training at the Woodstock Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1857. He started in practice in Attica, Indiana; thence he removed to Junction City, Kansas, in 1859. After two years he was made postsurgeon at Fort Riley, where he remained until his death at the age of thirty-five years, during the Civil War. He left a widow, Nelly (Cheney) Drew, whom he had married in Attica, Indiana, in December, 1861.

The elder Doctor Drew was one of Waterbury's sturdy oaks; dependable, sensible, practical, trustworthy, conscientious and industrious, he realized to the full the highest type of physician, adviser and public-spirited resident. Doctor Frederic Drew's reputation as a surgeon had already become widely known in Kansas when he died. He was also regarded as a man of well-disciplined, scientific mind, gentle culture, kind sympathy and generous heart.

Among the lawyer graduates from the office of Paul Dillingham was Columbus F. Clough, son of Thaddeus and Clarissa (Morse) Clough, formerly of Stowe, but latterly of Waterbury. Thaddeus Clough was a farmer and man of affairs. He served as selectman twelve successive years and was town representative in the General Assembly in 1836, 1847 and 1848. He died November 28, 1883, aged eighty-two years. His wife died September 30, 1876, at the age of eighty-four. Columbus, the son, was born June 28, 1833. His early life and training was much the same as that of his boy companions,—doing farm work and attending school. Later he attended Bakersfield

and Morrisville Academies in preparation for college. He was dissuaded from pursuing a college course and began his law studies in the office of Paul Dillingham. The four years spent under the tutelage of so experienced a preceptor fitted him for admission to the bar at the age of twenty. He was obliged to wait until he attained his majority before applying for admission. After being admitted to practice, March 11, 1856, Mr. Clough became immersed in business and legal practice until he removed to Waitsfield January 26, 1861. Here he remained attending to a growing practice in Washington, Windsor, Orange, Chittenden and Lamoille Counties, until October 17, 1867, when he returned to Waterbury. At different times he was associated in legal partnerships with Judge Hiram Carleton and Edwin F. Palmer, Esq. Mr. Clough married Persis L. Allen (daughter of Charles S. and Nancy Allen, and granddaughter of Deacon Asaph Allen) July 29, 1861, who now lives in Randall Street, Waterbury. Mr. Clough was a painstaking, careful adviser and soon acquired prominence as an advocate. He was a man of strong convictions and belonged to the then justly celebrated group of Union Democrats. He was accidentally killed by an electric car near Mill Village, July 27, 1899.

It were almost supererogatory to ascribe to the climate and environment of Waterbury the great longevity of its residents when the same might with equal truth be predicated of every other town in Vermont. At all events, Waterbury has not derogated from the reputation of the rest of the state in that respect. Among the early families, Betsy (Partridge) Carpenter, widow of Judge Dan Carpenter, lived to the age of 93 years; a Mrs. Woodward, to the age of about 95; Elizabeth Corlis, 94; Mr. Heaton, 96; D. Stowell, about 92; John Montgomery, over 85; Enoch Coffran, over 87; Moses Nelson, over 85; Nancy Frink, 86; Mrs. Daniels, about 97; Henry F. Janes, 87½; Mrs. Janes, nearly 82; Doctor Henry Janes, over 83; John Seabury, 87; L. Hutchins, about 80. (These ages are taken for the most part from Hemenway's History of Washington County, p. 871.) At this writing, George W. Randall is 90 years of age. Governor Paul Dillingham was 92 at the time of his death.

CHAPTER IV

1850-1875

From a population of 1,992 souls in 1840, the growth of Waterbury in the decade of 1840-1850 was not especially encouraging. The town with a grand list of \$5,304.78 showed a population of 2,352 in 1850. During the Taylor-Fillmore administration (1848-1852), the Anti-Slavery, Free Soil and Abolition agitation continued locally as in other towns of the state. Business recovered slowly from the stringent period of the late 30's. The merchants of the town were Goss & Delano, S. C. Hutchins, Stimson & Arms, James Cristy, E. G. Scott & Company, J. D. Smith, D. Tarbell & Company, A. Prime, W. H. Woodward, J. C. & S. Brown, S. D. Sturtevant. The manufacturers were Thompson, Seabury & Blanchard, woolens. V. R. Blush, S. S. Spicer, leather. Lucius Parmelee, S. G. Howe, E. W. Bates, boots and shoes. Hutchins & Wade, starch. A. A. Atherton, Horace Atkins, furniture. C. Graves, stoves and tin ware. O. Howe, G. H. Lease, trunks and harness. H. W. Wells, A. Hills, G. P. Hills, D. D. Woodman, C. Simmons, wagons and sleighs. D. Stowell, planing machine.

Mill Village, lying at the lower falls of Thatcher's Branch on the Stowe road, derives its name from the early mill sites located there. The water power has its source in a succession of three falls within a quarter of mile, affording an equal number of mill privileges. The first mill is now a flour and feed mill, owned by and conducted for the E. T. Seabury estate, under the management of W. H. Seabury. There is no authentic record showing who the first builder was, but it is believed that Isaac Woolson built it in about 1807; a deed from him of a mill of its description to Oliver C. Rood, dated in 1810, is still in existence. William W. Wells bought the property of Dutton and improved it inside and out, remodeling it for a flour mill. The chain of title appears to be as follows: Isaac

Woolson to O. C. Rood, 1810; O. C. Rood to Carpenter & Eddy, 1826; Carpenter & Eddy to David Dutton and Atkins, 1827; David Atkins to William W. Wells, 1835; Wells estate to John Q. and E. T. Seabury, 1870. In 1857 new model waterwheels were installed in place of the huge old twenty-four foot over-shot wheel; these were soon replaced by others. Mr. Wells undertook to do a large business in manufacturing and dealing in flour and feed without a suitably adapted water-power. His successors, J. Q. and E. T. Seabury, ran the mill for ten years. J. Q. Seabury then sold his share to his brother and went to California, where he died in 1908. E. T. Seabury died in 1899, since which time the mill has been conducted as above described. The village found it necessary to take certain springs for its water supply from the sources of the mill stream and thereby lessened its flow. It soon became necessary to build a dam for the conservation of the water, to replace the water-wheels with others better adapted to small streams and to increase the head by several feet to offset the loss of the spring sources; these improvements were made in 1903.

The first grist mill in Waterbury is said to have been erected by Caleb Munson, the third settler in the town, about fifty rods above the Seabury mill and on the opposite side of the stream. This mill was destroyed by fire sometime in the 30's.

I. C. & S. Brown began business, in a small way, in a confectionery and grocery shop immediately after the advent of the railroad in a part of the old Washington House on the old site of the present inn. Thereafter they built a store on Park Row, which burned in 1857, but was rebuilt. The firm dealt largely in flour, food stuffs and produce, and was the first to ship fruit from Vermont markets to Montreal. They also shipped large consignments of fresh fish there. Sidney Brown was a shrewd buyer. On one occasion he cornered the New England market for salt salmon. The brothers came from Williamstown and began very early to deal in fresh fish, which they would freeze and supply to the surrounding markets. Apples were bought in standing crops by the buyer for the firm—an innovation that compelled the wonder and admiration of the growers.

At a town meeting, February 21, 1850, it was voted:

That the town will surrender to the Lamoille County Plank Road Company the present travelled road from Winooski Turnpike, northerly by Dea. Parker's, the Methodist Chapel and Silas May's to Stowe; and that Harvey Prescott, Henry F. Janes, James Greene, E. S. Newcomb and Richard Demeritt be a committee on the part of the town, to agree with said Plank Road Co. on the conditions upon which the surrender shall be made and that the said agreement when made, reduced to writing and recorded, shall be final.

Final action by the town was not taken until the March meeting 1857 when it was voted:

That this town will pay to the Lamoille County Plank Road Company at the end of each year from this date the sum of \$450.00 while said Company keep their road open for travel on condition and in consideration that the inhabitants of this town be allowed to travel except staging and permanent teaming on said road its entire length free of toll and also that said Company from year to year keep the town harmless from damages for want of repair and further that they repay to those who have purchased passes for 1857 in proportion for the unpaid (unused?) time of said passes.

At the March (5th) meeting in 1850 it was voted "that the selectmen be instructed to take charge of the liquor business and procure pure liquor and employ an agent to sell the same at a low price, if the state vote is 'no licence' this year." This Utopian state of affairs could not last; in the first place, the vote raised an unexpected difficulty regarding the necessary qualifications of selectmen. Doubtless, the Doctor Wileys of the day would have scouted the very possibility of a selectman's knowing pure from impure liquor whatever he might know about low prices; added to this, there was the growing Washingtonian temperance influence everywhere throughout the state. So it was that all previous experiments in dealing with the liquor traffic were merged in the operation of the modified Maine Prohibitory Law which was enacted in 1853.

Owing to the pronounced anti-slavery sentiment in Waterbury, the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency and his administration were distinctly unpopular. Brave, indeed, would that protagonist have been who dared to point out the disinterested character of President Pierce's public service. There were those who suspected the motives of a man who

not only resigned from the United States Senate but declined an appointment to fill a vacancy in that body, declined the nomination as governor of New Hampshire, declined an appointment as attorney-general of the United States, the Secretaryship of War and accepted, under protest, the nomination of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency. Waterbury, however, even in those days of smoldering political animosities, was not without her heroes of peace who were willing to lend their support to the administration and, incidentally, enjoy the usual emoluments.

After President Pierce had become fairly settled in the White House, the burning question in Waterbury was that relating to the probable successor of Rufus C. Smith as postmaster. Among the ardent Democrats of the town was O. C. Howard. The popular proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Mr. Howard boasted a wide acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of men; in fact, he had repeatedly qualified as a charter member of the "I-Knew-Him-When" Club. Mr. Howard claimed a close acquaintance with President Pierce and told tales of how he and "Frank" Pierce used to take fishing and other excursions in New Hampshire, long before General Pierce had become a figure in national life. So great was Mr. Howard's admiration of the President that he caused the walls of his hotel rooms to be decorated profusely with portraits of his distinguished friend and, by this means, incidentally he himself appeared by a reflected light.

To those interested in securing the influence of some local person with the appointive power in Washington, Howard appeared as a god-send; here, obviously, was the very man. Accordingly Mr. Howard made the trip, nothing loath to renew his acquaintance and intimacy with the Chief Executive and, quite casually, prefer his modest request. Upon arrival in the Presence, to his incredulous dismay and hopeless mortification, President Pierce not only failed to recognize him but declined to recall the fishing and other excursions cherished in memory so dearly by Mr. Howard. Returning home mortified and chagrined, Mr. Howard ripped the Pierce portraits from the walls of his hotel and, walking to the head

of the cellar staircase, kicked each picture into the cellar, in a frenzy of righteous indignation. Thomas B. Scagel was made postmaster.

Waterbury has not been able to boast many latter day Democrats of prominence. In the case of Joseph Warren, born in Waterbury, July 24, 1829, it must be said that he left his native town before taking up his life work as a journalist. Mr. Warren was graduated at the University of Vermont with the class of 1851; going to Albany, he became assistant editor of the *Country Gentleman*, a widely-read publication of high class. As early as 1853 he became associate editor of the *Buffalo Courier*. Five years later he became editor-in-chief and continued in that capacity until his death. Mr. Warren succeeded that old Democratic war horse, Dean Richmond, as leader of the Erie County Democracy in New York. He was on the board of managers and chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Asylum for the insane, a member of the Board of State Normal School Trustees, a projector of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, a president of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A., member of the Council of Buffalo Medical School, president of the New York State Associated Press, and a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Masons. He left a wife and son.

It would be poor requital to Reverend Charles Carroll Parker, to whom we are indebted for his interesting historical address on Waterbury, even to seem to minimize his proper place in these pages. He it was who first urged the erection of a suitable monument as a memorial to the soldier dead of Waterbury. That this plan was not carried out until many years after Mr. Parker's death long remained a matter of keen regret, though the omission has since been nobly repaired. Mr. Parker was born in Underhill, September 26, 1814, the son of Edmond and Hepzibah (Curtis) Parker. His early life was much the same as that of all farmers' boys, working on the farm and attending school during the winter and spring until he attained to eighteen years of age. At nineteen he began a long period of school teaching; for eight successive winters his work was that of a country school

teacher. He prepared for college at Jericho Academy, Bradford Academy, and under the private tutelage of Reverend Samuel Kingsbury in Underhill.

After a four years' course at the University of Vermont, during which Mr. Parker received no pecuniary aid from sources other than his own efforts, he was graduated in 1841, taught in the boys' high school of Burlington two years, entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, in the autumn of 1843, and taught the following year in Burlington. He acted as financial agent of the University until 1847; resumed the study of theology, and was ordained in Tinmouth in 1848.

Coming to Waterbury upon an invitation to preach, in the spring of 1853, he gave up his connection with the Tinmouth church and was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterbury, June 7, 1854. In the autumn of 1866 he was elected principal of the Ladies' Seminary in Gorham, Maine, and left Waterbury to take up his duties there. Mr. Parker's historical address on Waterbury was delivered February 10, 1867, within a month after his dismissal by the local Congregational Council.

After preaching three years in the Congregational Church in Gorham, Maine, he labored as a pastor successively in the Congregational Church in Orient, Long Island, and the Presbyterian Church in Passippamy, New Jersey. Mr. Parker was married, November 28, 1844, to Elizabeth McNiel Fleming of Burlington, and by her had one son and three daughters. He died at Passippamy, New Jersey, February 15, 1880.

Mr. Parker's name will always be held in grateful remembrance not only for the intelligent service he rendered his townsmen in the preparation of his historical address but for many other acts flowing from his all-embracing public spirit. Official notice was taken of Mr. Parker's recommendations regarding a soldiers' monument in the following way: At the March (5th) town meeting in 1867, a vote of thanks was given Reverend C. C. Parker "for his able remarks favoring the erection of a soldiers' monument in this town," and also it was voted "to perpetuate the sentiments contained in the

remarks of Reverend C. C. Parker favoring the erection of a soldiers' monument." Beyond this formal official action nothing was done toward carrying out the long cherished project until Mr. Franklin Sylvester Henry of Cleveland, Ohio, infused new life into the plan and, by his own personal interest and munificence, accomplished in 1914 what was first proposed in 1867.

A political rally in the Fremont campaign was held in the large hall of the Washington House, at which the new Republican doctrines were expounded. Many who had been Democrats were present; among the speakers were Luther Henry, Esq., and E. P. Walton of Montpelier, candidate for Congress.

If Franklin Pierce's election were received in Waterbury with mistrust and foreboding, James Buchanan's choice as President aroused bitter enmity. His non-coercive policy was regarded as little short of treason. To one reading Buchanan's messages and protests of the last year of his administration it is apparent that, though he stood with his back to the wall and buttressed by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court regarding powers of a territorial legislature, yet popular clamor and factional resentments were too strong for him on the question of the right of the Southern States to secede. Waterbury was no exception regarding this attitude.

The convenience of the voters at the March meetings had not received the attention so important a matter as the subject demanded. Farmers residing at the farthest removed point from the "Street" and Center had been obliged to drive, ride horseback or walk to the single polling place at the Center each year in order to record their wishes and preferences at town and freemen's meetings. It may be said that this duty for the most part was uncomplainingly performed in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of difficulties in the way of bad roads and inadequate transportation. The same spirit might well prod our latter day electorate into a similar sense of public obligation. With this matter of convenience in view at the March meeting in 1859 it was voted: "That the town and freemen's meetings be hereafter held alternately at the Street

and at the Center—that is, one year at the Street and one year at the Center, commencing at the Street at our next March meeting.” At a town meeting, May 14, 1860, it was voted: “To instruct the selectmen to act in conjunction with the selectmen of the town of Duxbury in building and establishing a good and substantial Arch Bridge across Onion River (at the south end of the public highway on H. F. Janes’ land), provided that the town of Waterbury shall be subject and obliged to pay only five hundred dollars for building said bridge and for the land damage of Albert Stern.”

The decade of 1850–1860 marked no changes of importance in the business life of the town. The merchants in 1859 were: J. G. Stimson, C. N. Arms, Leland & Ashley, dry goods and groceries. I. C. & L. Brown, D. M. Knights, O. A. & C. C. Morse, groceries. W. W. Wells, flour and grain. C. & J. S. Graves, hardware, stoves, etc. J. F. Henry, drugs. D. E. Lucy, jeweller. J. M. Henry & Sons, wholesale patent medicines. Miss J. M. Cooke, millinery, Waterbury Village. W. W. Wells, Woodworth & Lyon, dry goods and groceries, Waterbury Center. Manufacturers: Thompson and Seabury, woolens. V. R. Blush, Henry Kneeland, leather. Hewett & Jones, stoves and hollow ware. James Crossett, lumber. M. W. Shirliff, clapboards. E. W. Ladd, marble. Daniel Stowell, T. P. Glover, machinists. J. G. & E. A. Colby, machine shop, willow peeling machines and willow ware. J. M. Henry & Sons, Down’s Elixir. There were five lawyers, four physicians, one dentist and six clergymen in the village and Center.

The daily village life was outwardly serene and undisturbed, but a slowly growing undercurrent of anxiety was felt among the groups of friendly disputants in the “old corner store” and other places where the townsmen gathered to talk over the ever-widening breach between the North and the South. It was as if the first faint, distant premonitions of what Waterbury would so soon be called upon to undergo were becoming gradually insistent. Nor was this anxiety allayed by the Buchanan administration. The Lincoln-Douglas debates had been eagerly followed by the people of Waterbury and

gave rise to minor local schisms as the grave issues of the day were unfolded. And so the decade ended, while the thoughtful were gravely considering the signs of the times and the wise-acres, no less in evidence then than now, were vociferously predicting disaster.

A résumé of Waterbury's vote at Freeman's meetings will indicate the revulsion of feeling from the comparatively indifferent Whig attitude to the solidified Republican or new party sentiment.

In 1852 at the September meeting, Governor John S. Robinson received 135 votes in Waterbury; Erastus Fairbanks received 106, and Laurence Brainard the same number. The presidential electoral vote in November of that year gave the Franklin Pierce electors, in Waterbury, 66 as against Winfield Scott's Whig electors' 92, and this in spite of Pierce's unpopularity. A third set of electors received each, 55.

In 1853 Governor Robinson succeeded himself, receiving locally 217 votes, to Erastus Fairbanks' 105 and L. Brainard's 95.

In 1854 Governor Stephen Royce received 191 votes, as against Merritt Clark's 129.

In 1855 Governor Royce succeeded himself, receiving Waterbury's 238 votes, to Merritt Clark's 158.

In 1856 Governor Ryland Fletcher had 260 votes locally, to Henry Keyes' 125. At the November meeting, 1856, the Fremont Republican presidential electors received each 289, as against 113 for the Democratic group representing the local strength of James Buchanan, the successful Democratic candidate.

In 1857 Governor Ryland Fletcher received 210 votes, to Henry Keyes' 121.

In 1858 and 1859 there are apparently no records in the town clerk's office of the gubernatorial votes of those years.

With the approach of the spring of 1860 the Anti-Slavery sentiment had become so strong that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in May and his election in November caused dark forebodings among the more radical of the Abolitionists in Waterbury and the surrounding towns. They remembered

that Mr. Lincoln had declared: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." This was not at all to the taste of those who had been fed up with William Lloyd Garrison's propaganda—and there were many such in this town and Washington County.

It is hardly possible at this day to give an adequate idea of how high party feeling ran among Waterbury's 2,198 souls during the early part of Lincoln's first administration. In some instances the radical Abolitionists were even louder in their denunciation of the President than the Democrats. When the first company of troops was about to leave Waitsfield for the front, a certain Abolitionist Lincoln-hater was ridden on a rail by the boys of the company. Realizing that the state of public feeling at the time precluded any form of substantial legal redress, he waited until the war was over and then sued the captain of the offending company and recovered damages in \$700. In the old "corner store" in Waterbury a merchant became involved in a wrangle with a commercial traveler, in which the merchant made some slighting reference to the President. He was promptly knocked down by the irate drummer. Being a very dignified man he consulted with a friend about seeking legal redress for the assault. His friend advised him to do nothing because it would be impossible to find an unprejudiced jury in the community at that time. He saw the reason and swallowed the affront.

The first call for troops by the President was for 75,000 militia of the several states to suppress the combinations against the execution of the laws of the United States in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. This call was made in the form of a proclamation, dated April 15, 1861, in which Congress was called to convene in special session July 4, "then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand." How promptly Waterbury responded to the call for troops may be gathered from the fact that a company was recruited and drills were begun in the

early days of May. This was one of the ten companies selected by Adjutant-General Baxter to make up the Second Regiment, the first of the three years regiments. This first move at raising troops in Waterbury was made by Captain Charles Dillingham, afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Vermont. Through his efforts the first company was raised and drilled which should have been Company A, by reason of its priority, but which went out as Company D in the Second Vermont Regiment of Infantry, owing to delay in the adjustment of the minutiae of the official national muster. The ten companies comprising the Second Regiment were recruited from the towns of Bennington, Brattleboro, Burlington, Castleton, Fletcher, Ludlow, Montpelier, Tunbridge, Vergennes and Waterbury. The history of this famous regiment makes stirring reading, taking part, as it did, in twenty-eight engagements from Bull Run, July 21, 1861, to Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, inclusive.

Mr. Franklin Carpenter, a mere lad of between fifteen and sixteen years when the war broke out, relates how, after obtaining the consent of his parents, he enlisted as a drummer with Company D. Drills were had first in Waterbury, then for a short time in Northfield and finally at the mobilization camp in Burlington, known as "Camp Underwood" on the old fair ground. Here the oath of allegiance was administered to the troops by United States District Judge Smalley. One unfortunate recruit declined to take the oath at the last minute and was given a taste of military sentiment in the practical form of being drummed out of camp. From Burlington the regiments were transported to Washington with stops in Troy, New York, and New York City. On the 26th of June the regiment went into camp on Capitol Hill, Washington, where it remained two weeks occupied in daily drills.

Mr. Carpenter recalls the impressions made on his youthful mind by the magnificent appearance of the New York Zouaves under Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria, Virginia, where the Vermont Second was quartered at Bush Hill. The aggregate number of officers and men, including gains in recruits of the Second Regiment, was 1,858; there were killed in action, 4

officers and 134 enlisted men; of those dying of wounds there were 2 officers and 80 enlisted men; deaths from disease were 139; deaths in Confederate prisons, not of wounds, were 22, and deaths from accidents were 3.

The history of the various Vermont regiments in which Waterbury was represented has already been written with such telling force as might well be inspired by the deeds the historian chronicled. The list of officers and men who entered the service as from Waterbury numbers approximately 250. These were divided up among the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry, also C Cavalry. As we shall see, there were more Waterburyites in the Second, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Regiments than in the others named. The number of engagements in which the Third Regiment had honorable part between Lewinsville, September 11, 1861, and Petersburg, April 2, 1865, were twenty-eight—with two exceptions the same battles in which the Second Regiment was also engaged. This is true also of the Fourth Regiment, the Fifth Regiment and the Sixth Regiment. The Seventh Regiment's list of engagements included Siege of Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Gonzales Station, Mobile, Spanish Fort, and Whistler. The Eighth's list numbered eleven between the occupation of New Orleans, May, 1862, and Newtown, November 12, 1864. The list of the Ninth's battles included Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862; Newport Barracks, Chapin's Farm, Fair Oaks and Fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865. The Tenth Regiment was made up of companies recruited in Bradford, Burlington, Waterbury, Rutland, Swanton, St. Albans, Derby Line, and Ludlow. Company B was from Waterbury and was organized August 4, 1862, by Captain Edwin Dillingham.

As a spur to the gaining of recruits, large bounties were personally pledged by private individuals and premiums offered of \$2.00 per capita of recruits by the general government to recruiting officers. By the first of September, 1862, the Tenth Regiment of 1,016 officers and men was mustered into service in the camp at Brattleboro. Several of the

officers had already seen service, notably Colonel Jewett, who had previously served as first lieutenant with the First Regiment, Major William W. Henry, who had been lieutenant of Company D, Second Regiment, and Surgeon Child of the First Regiment. From the time when the Regiment went into its first engagement (Orange Grove, November 27, 1863) until it emerged from its last (Sailor's Creek, August 6, 1865), its record was unvarying as to its readiness, courage and efficiency. The esprit de corps remained intact throughout the inevitable epidemic of regimental politics. The total deaths of the regiment, including those killed in action (83), those who died of wounds (58), who died of disease (153), those who died in Confederate prisons (38) and deaths by accident (2), were 332.

The Battle of the Opequon on the 19th of September will long remain in the memory of loyal sons of Waterbury as the historic engagement in which the brilliant, gallant young Major Edwin Dillingham was struck by a solid shot and killed.

The Battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October was a decisive engagement in which Colonel William W. Henry, though hardly convalescent from a sharp illness, was in command. At the critical point in the ebbing and flowing of advantage to the Union forces, and when, hardly pressed along the whole line, they began to retreat slowly, exposed to a cross-fire of musketry and artillery, Captain Lucien D. Thompson of Waterbury was killed. Captain Thompson assisted Major Dillingham in the recruiting of Company B. In December, 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in Company G. He was reserved and retiring and his almost painful modesty made him hesitate to accept promotion, but it came when he was made captain of Company D, after a baptism of fire in a dozen battles. His body was allowed to remain on the battlefield for several hours and when found it had been partially stripped by the enemy. It was brought to Waterbury for burial. Speaking of the morale of the regiment in this battle, Colonel Henry says in his report: "It is impossible to particularize any officers or men, where all so fully performed their duty and behaved so nobly."

The Seventeenth Regiment, although the last recruited in

Vermont and necessarily having the briefest history in point of time, nevertheless crowded into its eleven months of active service in the field 13 fiercely fought battles, in which of the aggregate of 1,118 officers and men, 70 were killed in action; 61 died of wounds; 57 died of disease; 279 total wounded, and 32 died in Confederate prisons. Of the twenty-two men from Waterbury in the Seventeenth Regiment two were commissioned officers, Second Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry of Company K, and Second Lieutenant Wilbur E. Henry of Company K. In the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, the regiment had about three hundred men in line in command of Major Knapp. It made a first assault on the works at the right of Fort Mahone but was compelled to fall back to the rifle pits. Rallying for the second time the regiment advanced to a second assault. During this battle, which was the last the regiment was to engage in, Second Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry of Waterbury was killed. He was a brother of General William W. Henry and is described in these words by the historian, Benedict: "Though a youth of but nineteen years, he had already shown himself to be a capable and gallant officer." His body was brought back to Waterbury and buried April 30, 1865.

The Waterbury contingent in the single cavalry regiment from Vermont appears to have numbered less than a dozen men. The history of the regiment shows that it comprised from the beginning to the last 2,297 officers and men and was raised under the direct authority of the United States, instead of being recruited under the state authorities. Company C was recruited in Washington County and was captained by William Wells whose genius as a cavalry commander was afterwards extolled by such chieftains as General Sheridan and General Custer. The number of killed in the regiments' seventy-five engagements were 63 officers and men; those dying of wounds were 39; those dying of disease were 112; those dying unwounded in Confederate prisons were approximately 130. The regiment averaged participation in two engagements each month between Mount Jackson, April 16, 1862, and Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, inclusive.

The rapid rise to promotion and distinction of Captain William Wells will be noted later in a brief sketch of that intrepid leader.

Time has softened many asperities and mellowed many a disposition to criticise and find fault. If President Lincoln found it in his heart to make allowances for dereliction in military duty and to intercede for unfortunate offenders, it ill becomes us at this late day, without any knowledge of the merits of each case, to condemn those Waterbury soldiers whose shortcomings have been officially recorded. "There was glory enough to go 'round," as Admiral Schley said of the naval battle of Santiago in 1898. The frailties of the brave men who went from Waterbury have been bathed in the lustre of their achievements as a whole. A far abler panegyrist has eloquently spoken on Waterbury's soldiers in the language of affectionate regard that can be commanded only by one having had intimate and neighborly association with them. Indeed, when all is said, the Memorial Day offering of May 30, 1914, will stand as a masterpiece in that regard.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Brevet Major-General William Wells, age twenty-three, C Cavalry. (Com. 1st Lieut. Co. C, Oct. 14, '61; Capt., Nov. 18, '61; Maj., Oct. 30, '62; Col., June 4, '64; Bvt. Brig. Gen., Feb. 22, '65; Brig. Gen., May 19, '65; Bvt. Maj. Gen.; wounded, July 6, '62; Sept. 13, '63.)

Brevet Brigadier-General William W. Henry, age thirty, Company D, Second Regiment. (Com. 1st Lieut., May 22, '61; Maj. 10th, Aug. 26, '62; Lieut. Col., Oct. 17, '62; Col., April 26, '64; Bvt. Brig. Gen., March 9, '65; wounded, Cold Harbor, May, '64; res. Dec. 17, '64.)

Colonel Henry Janes, Surgeon, age twenty-nine. (Com. surg. 3rd, June 24, '61; Surg. U. S. V., March 26, '63; Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V., March 13, '65.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dillingham, age twenty-four, Company D, Second Regiment. (Com. Capt., May 21, '61; Maj. 8th, Jan. 18, '62; Lieut. Col., Dec. 24, '62; res. Dec. 12, '63.)

Major Edwin Dillingham, age twenty-two, Company B,

Tenth Regiment. (Com. Capt., Aug. 4, '62; Maj., June 17, '64; killed in service at Winchester, or Opequon, Sept. 19, '64.)

Major Frederic P. Drew, Surgeon. (Died in service.)

Major James B. Woodward, Surgeon.

Captain George H. Carpenter.

Captain Lucien D. Thompson, age thirty-one, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Com. 2nd Lieut., Aug. 4, '62; 1st Lieut. Co. G, Dec. 27, '62; Capt. Co. D, June 17, '64; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.)

First Lieutenant Charles E. Bancroft, age thirty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Com. 1st Lieut., Sept. 23, '62; res. Jan. 8, '63.)

First Lieutenant Mason Humphrey, Company —, N. H. Fifth Regiment. (Killed at Cold Harbor, June, '64.)

First Lieutenant Don D. Stone. (Died in service.)

Second Lieutenant Justin Carter, age twenty-three, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Com. 2nd Lieut., Jan. '63; res. Feb. 4, '64.)

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Gregg, age twenty-one, Company D, Second Regiment. (Com. 2nd Lieut., May 21, '61.)

Second Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry, age nineteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment. (Com. 2nd Lieut., Sept. 22, '64; killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65.)

Second Lieutenant Wilbur E. Henry, age twenty, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment. (Prom. 2nd Lieut., July 2, '65.)

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Asa C. Atherton, age twenty-four, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Serg.; dis. Jan. 15, '63.)

Quincy A. Green, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Cold Harbor; prom. serg., April 11, '65.)

Charles C. Guptil, age twenty-one, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Reënlisted 3rd, Bat. serg.; red. Sept. 1, '64; prom. corp., Oct. 1, '64.)

Thomas Brudenell, age eighteen, Company I, Ninth Regiment. (Corp.; red.)

George Center, age twenty-four, Company D, Second Regi-

ment. (Corp.; wounded at Fredericksburg; transferred to invalid corps.)

Augustus L. Fisher, age twenty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Corp.)

Warren C. Gilman, age twenty-nine, Company D, Second Regiment. (Corp.)

Darius A. Gray, age twenty-one, Company E, Sixth Regiment. (Drafted; corp.)

Allen Greeley, age twenty, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Corp.; wounded at Cold Harbor; died in service July 1, '64.)

Hugh H. Griswold, age nineteen, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Corp. red.; prom. serg.; reënlisted Co. E, 17th Reg't.; serg.)

Lorenzo B. Gubtil, age twenty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Reënlisted Co. K, 17th Reg't.)

Frank Hart, age eighteen, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted April 19, '64; corp.)

Willis G. Hawley. (Corp.)

Daniel J. Hill, age thirty-one, Cavalry C. (Serg.; wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to invalid corps.)

Pliny H. Moffitt, age twenty-one, C Cavalry. (Reënlisted Dec. 28, '63; prom. serg., Nov. 19, '64; prom. com. serg., Jan. 21, '65; transferred to D.)

Henry G. Phillips, age twenty-six, C Cavalry. (Serg. red.; prom. serg.)

Charles O. Humphrey, age twenty-three, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Corp.)

Charles B. Lee, age twenty-three, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Corp.; died in service in 1863.)

Henry L. Marshall, age twenty-four, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Corp.; wounded, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.)

James W. Marshall, age thirty-five, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Corp.)

Tabor H. Parcher, age twenty-four, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Corp.; dis. July 6, '64.)

Edwin Parker, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Corp.)

Edward N. Phelps, age twenty-two, Company I, Ninth Regiment. (Corp. red.; transferred to veteran corps.)

Tilton C. Sleeper. (Corp.)

Sidney H. Woodward, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Cold Harbor, June, 1, '65; prom. corp., April 3, '63.)

LIST OF PRIVATES

Charles Arms.

Eli Ashley, age twenty-four, Company I, Ninth Regiment.

Alfred Y. Ayers, age nineteen, Company D, Tenth Regiment. (Prisoner, June 12, '64; died at Salisbury.)

Asa C. Atherton, age twenty-four, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Serg.; dis. Jan. 15, '63.)

Dennis A. Bickford, age eighteen, Company A, Eighth Regiment. (Died in service, Oct. 6, '62.)

Hiram R. Bickford, age forty, Company D, Tenth Regiment.

Riley M. Bickford, age twenty-four, Company D, Second Regiment.

Dennis Bissonnette, age thirty, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment. (Wounded.)

Alonzo Bragg, age twenty-six, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Edmond C. Bragg, age twenty-two, Company G, Second Regiment. (Killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64.)

James Bragg, age twenty-eight, Company G, Second Regiment.

James Briggs, age forty, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Dis. May 15, '65.)

Consider W. Brink, age twenty-six, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

William F. Brink, age twenty, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted Dec. 21, '63.)

Carmichael A. Brown.

Christopher B. Brown, age twenty-two, Company D, Second Regiment.

George Brown, age thirty-eight, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Died in Andersonville, July 26, '64.)

George W. Brown, age twenty-eight, Cavalry C.

Haverhill S. Burleigh, age thirty-nine, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Died of wounds at Cold Harbor, June 20, '64.)

Henry B. Burleigh. (Killed.)

Martin Cane, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Died in service at Danville, Jan. 29, '65.)

Oscar Camp, age twenty-eight, Company G, Eighth Regiment.

William C. Canning.

Franklin Carpenter, age seventeen, Company D, Second Regiment.

Michael Carr, age eighteen, Cavalry C. (Reënlisted Dec. 28, '63.)

Patrick Carver, age twenty, Company D, Fifth Regiment.

Ransom Chaffee, age twenty-five, Company A, Second Regiment. (Drafted.)

Amos C. Chase, age forty-four, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment. (Lost arm at Weldon R. R., Sept. 30, '64.)

Cassius G. Chesley.

William Clark.

Charles N. Collins, age sixteen, Company D, Second Regiment. (Died in service, Dec. 17, '61.)

Ezra W. Conant, age nineteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Nov. 27, '63.)

Joseph B. Conant, age twenty-one, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment. (Died in service, April 12, '63.)

George Colby, age nineteen, Company D, Second Regiment. (Corp.; reënlisted Dec. 21, '63; wounded; dis. Feb. 5, '65.)

James Crawford, age twenty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

S. Evander Cree, age twenty-one, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Edwin C. Crossett, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Willis H. Crossett, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded; reënlisted in Regulars.)

Daniel Dalley, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Transferred to D.)

Edwin H. Dana, age thirty-two, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Nov. 31, '64.)

Oliver W. Davis, age twenty-eight, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Albert Deline, age twenty-five, Company 13, Second Regiment.

John Deline, age twenty-five, Company E, Seventh Regiment. (Dis. Oct. 15, '62.)

Joseph H. Demeritt, age twenty-one, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Harper A. Demmon, age forty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Transferred to C, Oct. 11, '62.)

Henry B. Demmon.

Henry Dillingham, Company E, Seventeenth Regiment. (Died in service, July 13, '64.)

Richard D. Dodge, age forty, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Alba D. Dutton.

Thomas F. Dwyer, age thirty, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Wilber Foster, age twenty-one, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. Oct. 20, '62.)

Patrick Flaherty, age thirty-four, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. Dec. 18, '62.)

Joseph O. Freeman, age twenty-one, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, July 9, '64.)

Daniel N. French, age twenty-eight, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Henry E. French.

Martin E. French, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Wounded.)

Joseph Gabaree, age thirty-three, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

George Gale.

Benjamin Gagnon.

Isaac Godfrey, age twenty-two, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Jacob Godfrey, age nineteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Lyman Godfrey, age twenty-five, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment. (Reënlisted in Co. C, 17th Reg't; died in service, Salisbury, Oct. 2, '64.)

Nobles Godfrey, age twenty-five, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment.

Timothy C. Godfrey, age thirty-one, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. June 2, '62.)

William Goodwin, age thirty-four, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Hamilton Glines, age forty, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Cold Harbor, Va.; died in service, June 18, '64.)

Ira S. Gray, age twenty-four, Company D, Fifth Regiment. (Killed, Savage Station, June 29, '62.)

Milo K. Gray, age twenty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles Greeley.

Almon D. Griffin, first S. S. F. Music.

Horace M. Griffith, age eighteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Emery Guptil, age eighteen, Company D, Fifth Regiment. (Reënlisted; wounded.)

Edmund Guinan, Third Battery.

George Hakey, age eighteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

William Hall, age twenty-six, Company D, Second Regiment.

Isaac Harris, Jr., age thirty-five, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment. (Dis. June 19, '63.)

Leonard Hart, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Alonzo Hart, age thirty-seven, Company D, Second Regiment.

Frederic A. Hart, age twenty-five, Company D, Second Regiment.

Benjamin L. Hawley, age twenty-two, Company H, Seventeenth Regiment.

Franklin S. Henry, age twenty, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

George S. Henry, age nineteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Martin L. Henry, age nineteen, Cavalry C. (Reënlisted, 4th Hancock Corps.)

Franklin J. Hill

George W. Hill, age forty-four, Company G, Fourth Regiment. (Dis. June 3, '62.)

Martin Hogan.

James O. Hovey, age twenty, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted Dec. 21, '63.)

George Hubbard, age twenty-two, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted Jan. 1, '63; killed, Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.)

Robert Hunkins, age twenty-two, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted Jan. 31, '63; killed, Wilderness, May 5, '64.)

Frank Huntley, age eighteen, Company D, Second Regiment.

Charles A. Hutchins, Company E, Seventeenth Regiment. (Reënlisted Feb. 15, '64.)

Henry D. Hutchins, Company D, Second Regiment.

William H. Hutchins, age nineteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Andrew Jackson.

John Jerome, age thirty-two, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Dis. April 16, '63; reënlisted Co. K, 17th Reg't.)

Allen Jewitt, age eighteen, Company G, Fourth Regiment. (Dis. March 2, '62.)

Cornelius Jocko.

Marcellus B. Johnson, age twenty-one, Company G, Fourth Regiment. (Died Oct. 7, '62, of wound received Sept. 15, '62, South Mountain.)

Daniel Jones, age twenty-nine, Company E, Eleventh Regiment.

James W. Jones, age thirty-five, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded and dis. May 15, '65.)

Edwin Joslyn, age seventeen, S. S. E. 2. (Died in service, July 11, '62.)

John Kellogg, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Dis. Nov. 28, '62.)

Edward Kirby, age twenty-two, Company A, Seventh Regiment. (Mustered out, Aug. 30, '64.)

Charles La Page, Company K, Seventh Regiment.

Henry Lee. (Died in service.)

James Linnehen, age forty-four, Company D, Fifth Regiment. (Mustered out, June 29, '65.)

Henry L. Locke.

Burton G. Locke.

Sayles H. Locke, age twenty-three, Company D, Second Regiment. (Died in service, April 26, '62.)

Austin J. Loomis, age thirty-four, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Orlin W. Loomis.

James Madigan, age eighteen, Company I, Ninth Regiment.

Ira A. Marshall, age thirty-eight, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. July 16, '62.)

Dennis Martin, age eighteen, Company H, Sixth Regiment. (Reënlisted March 1, '64.)

John Martin, age twenty-one, Battery 3.

Patrick Martin, Company H, Sixth Regiment.

William P. Mason, Jr.

Harrison Maynard.

John McCaffrey, Company A, Sixth Regiment.

Luther Merriam.

Charles Moody, age twenty-one, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Dexter Moody, age twenty-seven, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Hartwell Moody, age thirty-one, Company D, Second Regiment.

Samuel Morey, age twenty-three, Company D, Second Regiment.

Michael Morrisey, age eighteen, Company G, Second Regiment. (Reënlisted in Cowans Battery.)

Joseph B. Morse.

Thomas Morway, age twenty-nine, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment.

Lucian M. Murray, age twenty-one, Company G, Fourth Regiment. (Died in service, Nov. 8, '62.)

Walter H. Nelson, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded, Nov. 27, '63, June 1, '64.)

James Nichols. (Died in service.)

John O'Connor, age eighteen, Company I, Fourth Regiment.

Patrick O'Connor, age sixteen, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment. (Music.)

Henry F. Parker, age twenty-one, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. May 29, '62.)

Lucius L. Pollard, age twenty-five, Company G, Third Regiment. (Drafted.)

Philander A. Preston, age twenty-seven, C Cavalry; born in Waterbury, Nov. 27, 1833. (Enlisted Vt. Cav., Sept. 1, '61; with Reg't till July 6, '63; wounded; in hospital till Dec.; returned to duty; reënlisted Jan. '64; taken prisoner, Stony Creek Station; thence to Andersonville and Charleston; finally to Florence where he was literally starved to death.)

Carlos Prescott, age twenty-three, Company D, Second Regiment. (Dis. July 24, '62; died of disease contracted in service.)

Leroy Prescott, age nineteen, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

George Ray, Company D, Fifth Regiment.

George C. Rice, age eighteen, Company G, Tenth Regiment. (Died at Alexandria, before joining regiment in field.)

Winslow C. Rollins, age twenty-six, Company D, Second Regiment.

Alva Rowell, age twenty-six, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment. (Reënlisted; killed at Wilderness.)

John W. Sawyer, age twenty-nine, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Calvin E. Seaver, age twenty-seven, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Henry G. Sherman.

Curtis C. Sleeper, age nineteen, Company C, Second Regiment. (Dis. Nov. 1, '62; wounded, June 29, '62.)

David D. Sleeper.

James W. Sleeper.

John R. Slowcum.

Clifford Smith, age twenty-one, Company A, Seventh Regiment.

Charles Smith, age forty-five, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Transferred to invalid corps, July 1, '63.)

Jerry Smith, age twenty-six, Company A, Seventh Regiment.

George E. Smith, age nineteen, Company D, Second Regiment.

Herschall F. Smith, age twenty-six, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

William C. Smith, age eighteen, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

William D. Smith, age twenty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

William H. Stimson, age twenty-four, Company C, Third Regiment. (Jan. 29, '62; dis. Feb. 3, '63; wounded, June 29, '62.)

Frank Stearns, age eighteen, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment. (Died Jan. 6, '64, of wounds received in action May 12, '64.)

Benjamin F. Stone. (Died in service.)

Horatio G. Stone, age nineteen, Company D, Second Regiment. (Died of wounds received at Wilderness, May 4, '64.)

John Stone, M Cavalry. (Saddler.)

Orvand A. Stone, age thirty-two, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Willard S. Stone, age twenty-four, Company D, Second Regiment. (Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.)

Wayland A. Strong, age twenty-two, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Edward Taylor, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

Joseph Tate, Company D, Fifth Regiment.

John Toban, Company D, Fifth Regiment.

George Tatro, age twenty-eight, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Died Dec. 28, '64.)

Burton C. Turner, age eighteen, Company D, Second Regiment. (Died in service, Nov. 5, '64.)

Chauncey Turner, age twenty, Company D, Second Regiment. (Drafted.)

Alexander Warden.

Charles Wells.

Edward Wells, age twenty-five, Fifth Regiment. (Band; dis. Feb. 20, '62.)

Edwin H. Wells, age twenty-two, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment.

Henry Wells, age twenty-five, Company A, Seventh Regiment. (Died Aug. 9, '62, in service.)

Liberty White, age forty-four, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

George S. Whitney.

George I. Wilson, Company D, Second Regiment.

Henry M. Wood, age eighteen, Company E, Eighth Regiment. (Died in service, Sept. 13, '63.)

William W. Wood, age nineteen, Company E, Eighth Regiment. (Died in service, July 14, '63.)

Theodore Wood. (Killed in service.)

George S. Woodward, age twenty-two, C Cavalry. (Killed in service, April 3, '63.)

Ira S. Woodward, age eighteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

William Woodward, age nineteen, Company B, Tenth Regiment.

William Charles Woodruff, age twenty-six, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles B. Wooster.

B. Franklin Wright, age eighteen, Company D, Second Regiment.

Hiram P. Wright, age twenty-eight, C Cavalry. (Wounded himself.)

Charles S. Wrisley, age twenty-eight, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment.

Jacob Wrisley, age nineteen, Company D, Second Regiment.
Warner W. Wrisley.

George W. York, age thirty-three, Company K, Second Regiment. (Drafted; died of wounds received at Wilderness.)

John W. York, age twenty-one, Company D, Second Regiment. (Reenlisted as color bearer for Gen. Wright com'd'g 6th Corps.)

Gustavus S. Young.

Hiram Young, age forty-four, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Died in service.)

Joseph E. Young, age thirty-six, Company B, Tenth Regiment. (Wounded at Spottsylvania.)

Nathaniel J. Young.

At the May (6th) town meeting in 1861 it was voted: "That the selectmen are hereby authorized to draw orders on the town treasurer for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the drill now going on in Waterbury and for furnishing an outfit and necessary clothing of such volunteers from said town as shall be mustered into the military service of the state or the United States not to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars in the whole. Said selectmen to examine and audit all accounts presented and allow such as they deem just and equitable."

At the town meeting, September, 1862, it was voted: "That the town do pay to each man who has or shall volunteer and who is accepted, mustered in and shall serve as a nine months' militia man to the number that is the town's quota under the call of the President for three hundred thousand militia to serve nine months in the present war, the sum of twenty-five dollars each bounty and seven dollars per month for such time as they serve provided the State or General Government does not assume the payment of the same."

At a town meeting, October 27, 1862, it was voted: "To pay Isaac Harris, Jr., Oliver W. Davis, Charles S. Wrisley, Joseph Conant, Leonard Hart and Lyman Godfrey seventy-five dollars each in addition to the twenty-five dollars already voted by the town or county for enlisting into the military service of the United States from the town of Waterbury."

At a town meeting, November 30, 1863, it was voted: "To pay each volunteer from this town a bounty of three hundred dollars when mustered into the United States service."

At a town meeting, December 14, 1863, at which W. W. Wells presided as moderator, it was voted: "That there be raised, levied, collected and paid into the town treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, one hundred and fourteen cents on the dollar of the Grand List of the town for 1863 to pay the bounties to volunteers," and "Voted: That the selectmen are instructed in their discretion to borrow not to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the bounties to the volunteers."

At a town meeting, June 18, 1864, it was voted: "That the selectmen be instructed to raise men sufficient to fill the expected call at a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars each and that the selectmen raise the money to pay said sum on the credit of the town, provided said persons are accepted and mustered into the service of the United States."

At a town meeting, August 4, 1864, it was voted: "That the selectmen pay to the men enlisting and are accepted and mustered into the United States service the sum of two hundred dollars each in addition to the three hundred dollars heretofore voted for the same purpose and that they pledge the credit of the town in such manner as they deem best to meet said expense," also "Voted that the above sum of five hundred dollars be paid to such volunteers only as are mustered into the United States service for three years and all those that are mustered in for a less time are to be paid in that proportion for the time that they are mustered in for and that the selectmen borrow the money for four months at six per cent interest of individuals or the bank as in their discretion they shall deem best for the interests of the town."

At a town meeting held August 4, 1864, it was voted: "That the selectmen be and they are hereby instructed to deposit twenty seven hundred dollars in the Bank of Waterbury to the credit of the adjutant general of the state of Vermont to be paid for men enlisted by the commissioner from this state, in states in rebellion under the late act of Congress and mustered

into the United States service and credited on the quota of this town."

At a town meeting held January 26, 1865, it was voted: "That the selectmen be and they are hereby authorized to raise the quota of the town under the call of December 19, 1864, and to pay such bounties as in their discretion they may think proper and also that the selectmen be and are hereby authorized to enlist men at any time and to pay such bounties as in their discretion they may think proper."

Between the town meeting of June 18, 1864, at which it was voted to raise men to fill the expected call at a sum not exceeding \$300 each, and authorizing the selectmen to raise the money on the town's credit, and the meeting of August 4, 1864, when it was voted to pay \$200 in addition to the \$300 already voted, an indemnity agreement was circulated in Waterbury for the signatures of those willing to save harmless the selectmen, each in the sum of \$200, until the next town meeting August 4, 1864. This indemnity agreement, bearing date July 22, 1864, was signed by one hundred and two substantial citizens.

At a town meeting November 25, 1865, it was voted: "To instruct the selectmen to proceed and build the bridge recommended by the Courts' committee and ordered by the Washington County Court to be built across the Winooski River, in conjunction with the town of Duxbury, by contract or otherwise as in their judgment will be the best for the town."

What adequate eulogies can there be of the patriotic spirit which permeated large Waterbury families; of that devotion animating men like the Wells brothers, to lay everything on the altar of the Union's cause? Four sons of William W. Wells responded to the call for troops, Edward William, Curtis and Charles. The common schools of Waterbury, Barre Academy and Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, afforded such educational opportunities as were available to William Wells outside of the practical training he received in making a survey of Washington County and as assistant to his father in his extensive business. At the age of twenty-three, September 9, 1861, William Wells enlisted as a private soldier and busied himself in helping to

raise Company C, First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry. He was sworn into service October 3, 1861; on the 14th he received a first lieutenant's commission; on the 18th of November he attained his captaincy and the following day mustered with the Field and Staff of the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, to serve for three years. His commission as major came December 30, 1862, and he was mustered the same date. A unanimous recommendation of the officers of his regiment resulted in his being commissioned colonel June 4, 1864. Then came his appointment as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, February 22, 1865, and brevet major-general, "for gallant and meritorious service," March 13, 1865. Probably the most authoritative cavalry officers in that branch of the service were Generals Sheridan and Custer. It was upon their joint recommendation that General Wells received his commission as full brigadier-general May 19, 1865, General Sheridan characterizing him as his "ideal of a cavalry officer." In March, 1864, he was placed in command of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, by order of General Kilpatrick, and continued in command for several weeks on Kilpatrick's Raid, near Richmond.

As major on Wilson's Raid, south of Richmond, he was in command of his regiment from date of muster as colonel until September 19, 1864, at which time he was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was still in command of this brigade when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865, remaining so until he took over the command of the Third Cavalry Division, May 22, 1865. He had taken this same command several times between September 19, 1864, and April 9, 1865. Trouble in Texas took both cavalry generals, Sheridan and Custer, away from Virginia; their departure left General Wells as ranking officer of the cavalry corps from June 1, 1865, to June 24, 1865. He was the last commander of Sheridan's Corps. He was in command of the First Separate Brigade, Twenty-Second Army Corps, from June 24, 1865, to July 24, 1865, and was mustered out of service January 15, 1866.

General Wells had to his credit an active and foremost participation in the following battles and skirmishes while campaigning with the First Regiment Cavalry: Middletown, Winchester, Luray Court House, Culpeper Court House, where he charged the enemy's artillery, captured a gun and was wounded for the second time by a shell, Orange Court House, where he was in the thickest of the fight, Kelly's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Bull Run, Warrenton, Hanover, where he commanded the Second Battalion of Cavalry of the First Vermont in a repulse of J. E. B. Stuart's Cavalry, Hunters-town, Gettysburg, where July 3, 1863, he commanded the leading battalion charge on Round Top, riding by the side of General Farnsworth, the Brigade commander, who was killed. How General Wells escaped was miraculous as the charge penetrated the opposing lines for nearly three quarters of a mile. Other engagements in which General Wells took part were Monterey, Leitersville, Hagerstown, Falling Waters, Port Conway, Somerville Ford, Raccoon Ford, James City, Brandy Station, Gainesville, Bucklam Mills, Falmouth, Morton's Ford, Mechanicsville, Piping Tree, Craig's Meeting House, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, White Oak Swamp, Riddle's Shop, Ashland, Hawe's Shop, Bottom Bridge, Malvern Hill, Ream's Station, Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station, Strong Creek, Summit Point, Charlestown, West Virginia, Kearneysville, Boonsboro, where he was wounded by a sabre cut. He was in command of a battalion of General Sheridan's Cavalry Corps at Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11, 1864, when his great cavalry opponent, General Stuart, was killed. He commanded a brigade of Custer's Division at Tom's Brook October 9, 1864.

The momentous and decisive battle of Cedar Creek, immortalized in the poem "Sheridan's Ride," and the war melodrama of Bronson Howard, "The Shenandoah," was another of the great battles in which General Wells took part. In this battle, fought October 19, 1864, his brigade took a leading part in turning the rout of the Federal troops in the morning into a victory at night. Of General Early's forty-five pieces of artillery captured, the First Vermont took

twenty-three, this being the heaviest capture attributed to a single regiment during the war. Other engagements were Middle Road, Lacey's Springs, Waynesboro, Five Forks, Scott's Corner, Namozine Creek, Winticomack, Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House. On the morning of Lee's surrender, his brigade had started on its last charge and was stopped by General Custer in person. The total number of his engagements of cavalry were seventy, in eighteen of which he led either a brigade or division. He was a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, from March 17, 1863, to May 6, 1863. His biographer says of his record: "The official record speaks for itself, and General Wells's military career throughout four years and a half in the War of the Rebellion evinces the highest personal qualities of a cavalry commander, combining coolness, promptness, and daring intrepidity with most thoughtful consideration for his men."

The Vermont Legislature of 1912 appropriated \$6000 to commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of Major-General William Wells and the officers and enlisted men of the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, near the spot where the regiment began its desperate charge July 3, 1863, on the battlefield of Gettysburg. A heroic bronze statue of General Wells, surmounting a base of two boulders, each inset with appropriate bronze tablets, now marks the historic spot. The unveiling of the statue, July 3, 1913, was an occasion of elaborate ceremony, to which was invited a long roster of distinguished guests. Among the speakers was Senator William P. Dillingham who tellingly pointed out that in a period of less than five years and at a time in life when young men are commonly found in colleges and universities, General Wells had passed from the rank of private to that of brigadier-general and brevet major-general of Volunteers of the United States Army; and that "at an age when most men are but entering the activities of life, he had made a record, the brilliance of which fifty years of time have failed to lessen, and which is now recognized by those not then born."

A second statue of General Wells was dedicated at Battery

Park, Burlington, May 30, 1914. The bronze figure is a replica in bronze of the statue at Gettysburg. A replica of the cavalry charge in bas-relief was presented by Mr. Frank Richardson Wells, a son of General Wells, for placing upon the pedestal. October 5, 1910, a bronze medallion portrait of General Wells was dedicated in the State House at Montpelier.

General Wells was married, January 18, 1866, to Miss Arahanna Richardson, who was born July 20, 1845, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Children of the marriage were Frank Richardson and Bertha Richardson. Frank Richardson Wells was born February 1, 1871, in Burlington, and was married in California November 7, 1900, to Miss Jean Mary Hush of Oakland, California. Bertha Richardson Wells was born April 23, 1873, and was married in Burlington July 6, 1899, to Doctor Horatio Nelson Jackson, of Burlington. Mrs. Wells died suddenly in Burlington, June 12, 1905.

With characteristic energy General Wells threw himself into the pursuits of peace after the Civil War. He entered a firm of wholesale druggists in Waterbury, which soon removed to Burlington in 1868. He was town representative of Waterbury in the Legislature of 1865-1866. In 1866 he was elected adjutant-general of Vermont and held the office until 1872. In 1872 he was appointed collector of customs for the District of Vermont; in the thirteen years of his incumbency he did much to increase the importance of the post and brought to his administration rare efficiency and system; at the expiration of thirteen years he returned to the firm of Wells, Richardson & Company. He was state senator from Chittenden County in 1886, and at different times became identified or associated with such large interests as the Burlington Trust Company (president), Burlington Gas-Light Company (president), Burlington Board of Trade (president), Burlington Cold Storage Company (director), Rutland Railroad Company (director), and Champlain Transportation Company (director). He was a member and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. of Burlington, and one of its enthusiastic supporters. He died of angina pectoris

in New York April 29, 1892, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Burlington.

William Wirt Henry, son of James M. and Matilda (Gale) Henry, was born November 21, 1831, in Waterbury. His school training was confined to the district schools and one term in People's Academy of Morrisville. He was fired with the same ambition that sent so many Argonauts from New England to California in 1852. He returned to Waterbury in 1857 and joined his father and brother in business. He disposed of his interest in 1861, and promptly enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Vermont Volunteers. Soon he was promoted to a first lieutenancy and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Mustered out on a surgeon's certificate a few months afterwards, he returned to the service August 26, 1862, as major of the Tenth Infantry, Vermont Volunteers. His gallant and meritorious service advanced him rapidly to the grades of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and finally brevet brigadier-general. He commanded his regiment at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Virginia, and Monocacy; he was hit four times at Cedar Creek. Congress granted him a medal for gallantry at Cedar Creek.

While in California General Henry was appointed constable in White Oak township, Eldorado County, in 1856. He was chosen state senator from Washington County twice after the war, and once from Chittenden County in 1874. He was appointed United States marshal for the district of Vermont, during the administration of President Hayes; he retained this office for seven years. In 1887-1888 General Henry served as mayor of Burlington and was appointed immigrant inspector in 1892.

General Henry was married August 5, 1857, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lyman and Mary Beebe. Five children were born to them: Bertram, Mary Matilda, Ferdinand Sherman, Katherine and Carrie Eliza. General Henry was married for the second time to Valera, daughter of Timothy J. and Susan (White) Heaton, December 3, 1872. Coming back to

Waterbury after his military service and career, General Henry reëntered the old firm which removed from Waterbury to Burlington. From the dissolution of this firm in 1870, sprung the firm of Henry, Johnson & Lord. General Henry was prominent in Masonic affairs and was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Knights of Pythias. He received his first degrees in Masonry in Aurora Lodge, Montpelier, in 1858; he was a charter member and past master of the lodge at Waterbury; also charter member of the Burlington Lodge. He was past grand master of the lodge of the I. O. O. F. and department commander of the G. A. R. of Vermont. General Henry was a resident of Burlington for many years.

General Henry's love for outdoor life and the vigorous sports of hunting and fishing was well known and shared among his intimates. He was one of the first to discover the possibilities of Cedar Beach as a camping ground and, with such kindred spirits as Senator Proctor, General Foster, General Wells, General James Peck of Montpelier, J. G. Reed and others, he developed the possibilities of the Quebec wilderness as a fruitful fishing region for Vermonters. The St. Bernard Club which General Henry helped to found and of which he was honorary president was the outcome of his fishing excursions to those streams.

General Henry's career as United States Consul at Quebec called forth ungrudging praise and appreciation from our neighbors across the border. At the time of his resignation, the *Quebec Chronicle* had this to say editorially: "His twelve years' service has been marked by singular ability and energy, and by a tact and courtesy which have won golden opinions from all with whom he came into official contact. In his private capacity he has attracted the esteem and cordial good will of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Genial and unassuming, and of great kindliness of disposition, he has entered heartily into our private life, and has become one of ourselves. The government of the United States will lose a valuable servant here."

It was quite apparent during a brief visit to Waterbury in

the spring of 1915 that General Henry's health was breaking rapidly. He was confined to his home in Burlington during the summer, suffering from jaundice, but cheerful and genial in his intercourse with old friends and acquaintances who called to see him. The end came at his home, 29 Wilson Street, Burlington, Tuesday, August 31, 1915. The funeral was held from St. Paul's Church, Thursday, September 2. Many friends from Waterbury were in attendance.

Of the five children of General W. W. Henry and Mary Jane (Beebe) Henry who died in 1871, Mary Matilda (Henry) Pease, wife of F. S. Pease of Burlington, alone survives. General Henry's second wife, Valera Y. (Heaton) Henry, whom he married in 1872, survives, together with an adopted daughter, Mrs. G. W. Benedict of Providence, Rhode Island.

Major Edwin Dillingham, second son of Honorable Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, lives in the affectionate regard and the loving memory of those still with us who were wont to meet him in his daily avocations and intimate village life. He was born in Waterbury May 13, 1839. His early life was spent in and about his native town until he left to pursue his academic education in preparation for his ultimate study of law, his chosen profession. Before beginning his legal studies he, in common with many another young man in Waterbury, had the practical benefit of a business training in the "old corner store." Here he was accustomed to meet all sorts and conditions of people and it is related of him that he preserved the same courteous, chivalrous demeanor in dealing or speaking with some humble countrywoman as with the fashionable wives or daughters of the more fortunately circumstanced.

He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Honorable Matthew H. Carpenter, afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin, beginning under his preceptorship in the Milwaukee office of the Senator in 1858. From this office Mr. Dillingham entered a law school in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated with honor the following year. Supplementing these preliminary studies by a term of service in the law office of his father (Dillingham & Durant) in Waterbury, he was admitted to the Washington County bar in Sep-

tember, 1860, and was then known to be the youngest though one of its most promising members. His all too brief period of practice was spent as a professional associate of his father. Not for long, however, was Edwin Dillingham destined to pursue the peaceful pursuits of congenial professional life. Like the loyal son of Waterbury he was, he made prompt and intelligent response to the President's call of July, 1862, for 300,000 troops.

His work as a recruiting officer in the western part of Washington County bore fruit in the forming of Company B of the Tenth Regiment of Volunteers, of which he was elected captain. Not long after the Tenth had taken its place in active service, Captain Dillingham was detailed as assistant inspector-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Morris, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

While serving as aide-de-camp to General Morris at the Battle of Locust Grove, November 27, 1863, and while carrying orders to his own regiment, his horse was shot under him and he was taken prisoner, marched to Richmond and shut up in Libby Prison. After four months of prison life, amid surroundings and in an atmosphere trying to the stoutest hearts and souls, he was paroled, exchanged and finally returned to his regiment. Soon he was placed in command of a battalion of exchanged prisoners and enlisted men to be restored to their respective commands at the front between the Rapidan and Petersburg. Having completed this task he reported for duty June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor—the name fraught with such fatal significance to so many Waterbury homes. Here he found that Colonel Jewett had resigned and his townsman, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, with Major Chandler, had been promoted to the first and second places in command, respectively. Both Colonel Henry and Major Chandler were disabled, the former by a wound received early in the campaign and the latter by illness. The command of the regiment then devolved on Captain Dillingham who held it until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler to duty and his own (Dillingham's) promotion to his majority. He accompanied his regi-

ment as major successively to the James River, Bermuda Hundreds and (July 8, 1864) Frederic City, Maryland. At the Battle of Monocacy, fought on the 9th, Major Dillingham was second in command, with Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler detailed to command the skirmish line and Colonel Henry in command of the regiment.

The regiment was called upon to march about six hundred miles between July 21, 1864, and August 22, 1864. On the 21st, Major Dillingham was invested with full command of the regiment at Charlestown and remained in command until the day of Winchester or Opequon, September 19, 1864, when he led a regiment of about three hundred and fifty men (sadly reduced by a sick list of over three hundred) into action. At about noon, in the advance of the brigade and division to the assault, the troops were exposed to a raking fire of Braxton's Artillery. Here the intrepid major was struck by a solid shot which almost tore off his left leg. He was borne, bleeding, to the rear and died in three hours, not, however, before he had found strength and courage to say: "I am willing to give my life for my country and I am not afraid to die."

After all, it were better, perhaps, to give here the words of one of Major Dillingham's comrades, who knew whereof he spoke, when he described the dead officer thus: "He was young, handsome, brilliant, brave amid trials, cheerful under discouragements, upright and with the kindness of heart which characterizes the true gentleman, combined with firmness and energy as a commander; respected by all his command and loved by all his companions." Major Dillingham's body was brought home for interment to the Waterbury cemetery, to which spot repaired members of the Tenth Regiment on the 4th of September, 1893, at their eighth annual reunion to pay appropriate honors to their dead comrades.

During the preparation of this compilation Doctor Henry Janes, Waterbury's foremost citizen, passed away June 10, 1915. Though not unexpected, the death of Doctor Henry Janes came as a shock to all ages and classes of his townspeople by whom he had always been venerated and beloved. The last of a distinguished family on both the maternal and pater-

nal sides, his life has ever been one reflecting that family's best traditions. The love he bore his native town amounted almost to a passion and this devotion was returned in full measure by the people of Waterbury so that when the end came Thursday night June 10, 1915, after weeks of his rapidly waning vitality, the people's grief was in no sense mitigated by reason of its expectancy.

Henry Janes was born in Waterbury January 24, 1832, the son of Honorable Henry F. and Fanny (Butler) Janes. His father was an early resident in Waterbury, coming to the town in 1817; he was one of the two lawyers the town then boasted, the other being Judge Dan Carpenter. "Esquire" Janes served as state treasurer and was elected to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin F. Deming in Congress in 1834. Doctor Janes' mother was the daughter of Governor Ezra Butler, the second settler of Waterbury, the town builder, clergyman, judge, presidential elector, town representative, congressman and Chief Executive of Vermont.

Doctor Janes received his academic education at Morrisville and St. Johnsbury Academies. He commenced his medical studies under Doctor J. B. Woodward in 1852 at Waterbury. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock College in 1852, and two years after at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City where he was graduated an M. D. in 1855. He served there as an assistant physician and house physician in Bellevue Hospital for nearly one year. He removed to Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1856, and returned to Waterbury in 1857, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice.

In 1861 Doctor Janes entered the army, surgeon of the third Vermont Volunteers; he was commissioned surgeon of the United States Army in 1863. In 1865 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. By far the greater part of his military service was in hospital duty successively at Burkettsville, in the fall of 1862, where he was placed in charge; at Frederic, Maryland, in the winter and in charge of the hospitals of the Sixth Army Corps the following spring. In the summer and fall of 1863 he was in charge of the army hospitals in and about

Gettysburg and the Letterman General Hospital, where 20,000 wounded soldiers from the field of Gettysburg were being cared for. Here he was afforded an opportunity of studying treatment of fracture and amputations. He spent the winter and spring of 1864 in the South Street General Hospital in Philadelphia. In the summer of 1864 he was in charge of the hospital steamer *Maine*. Going to the Sloan General Hospital at Montpelier in the autumn of 1864, he remained there until the close of the war. He left the army in 1866 and spent a short time in New York, studying injuries to the bones and brain. He returned to Waterbury in 1867 and resumed his practice there, which he interrupted long enough to enable him to travel abroad during a part of 1874. He published in the *Transactions of the Vermont Medical Society*, a paper on the treatment of gun-shot fracture, especially of the femur; in 1871, 1872 and 1873 various papers on some of the incidents following amputations; in 1874 other papers on amputations at the knee joint followed; in 1877 he wrote a paper on spinal hemiplegia.

Doctor Janes was a member of Washington County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870 and whose representative he was at the meetings of the American Medical Association in 1860, 1866, 1871 and 1880. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. He served as consulting surgeon at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Heaton Hospital in Montpelier, surgeon-general of Vermont National Guard, chairman of Vermont State Board of Medical Censors, president of Vermont State Board of Medical Registration, trustee of the University of Vermont and president of the Board of Waterbury Village Trustees. He also served a term as a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1890. He was a member of Bellevue Alumni Association, the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and Sons of the American Revolution.

Doctor Janes was actively interested in the Congregational Church of Waterbury and for a long time took pride in personal

efforts at maintaining good music there. His charming home in Waterbury was a delightful storehouse of many historical documents of peculiar interest to people of his native town. He was an affable host, an entertaining conversationalist, cheerful companion and staunch friend. His self-effacing modesty was so pronounced that the successive honors which came his way were only discovered by his friends when concealment was no longer possible. To a certain few of his lifelong friends he would occasionally mention striking incidents of his military life such, for example, as his being present on the speaker's platform when Mr. Lincoln delivered his memorable address at Gettysburg.

Doctor Janes is survived by no near relatives. One cousin, George Butler, and his son, I. Butler, live at Battle Creek, Michigan. Other cousins are Mrs. Ella Roscoe, formerly of Wisconsin and Minnesota, who has made her home at Doctor Janes' residence for the past four years, and the Misses Thomas of Stowe. Mrs. Henry Janes, who was born Frances Bergin Hall, of Boston, Massachusetts, died in 1909.

On Sunday afternoon, June 13, brief but impressive funeral services were had in the old Congregational Meeting House. Rev. W. L. Boicourt spoke of the devotion of Doctor Janes to science and his long life of untiring professional and social endeavor. Senator W. P. Dillingham and ex-Governor Samuel Pingree each paid eloquent tributes to their departed friend, the former foreshadowing the generous intentions of Doctor Janes as to the town's participation in his estate.

Cold type never emphasizes its utter inadequacy so markedly as when its aid is sought to set forth the emotions of a common grief such as was felt in Waterbury and yet the reasons for this grief and sense of loss are not far to seek. The record a good man leaves in a community may be mute but it has an insistent eloquence that tongue or pen cannot compass.

From the remarks of ex-Governor Pingree and Senator W. P. Dillingham at Doctor Janes' funeral it was apparent that each speaker felt with their hearers; the words they chose instinctively brought them at one with all other friends of the man who had gone. Senator Dillingham's allusion to the

practical form Doctor Janes' devotion to his townspeople might develop was afterwards illuminated by the splendid provision made in his last will and testament. After certain specific bequests to legatees named, Doctor Janes gave all his real estate, including the residence on Main Street, to the Waterbury Public Library Association, subject to a life interest in certain portions designated under certain conditions. He also named the Waterbury Public Library Association as residuary legatee. The gift to the Library Association, was, to use the language of the will, "in pursuance of a long-cherished desire to aid such association in its educational work and as a tribute to the memory of my wife, Frances B. (Hall) Janes, whose earnest interest in the maintenance of the library and whose educational influence in the community ceased only when she departed this life. And I have done this in the hope that eventually the entire premises devised to such association may come under the wise management of its trustees and be so utilized as to promote a higher culture and an increasing intellectual and moral development among the people of Waterbury and adjacent towns for generations to come and that the scope of its work may be enriched and enlarged by gifts from other citizens." That latest evidence of devotion coming as it did made it appear as if the dead hand of the generous donor continued its lifelong accustomed deeds of well-doing.

It was the editor's never-to-be-forgotten privilege to see and talk with Doctor Janes in his home several times during May, 1915. Indeed, his kindly interest in this present undertaking was evinced in many ways. On one occasion he alluded feelingly to a poem from the collection of S. S. & H. C. Luce, already spoken of in these pages, and insisted upon rising from his place and getting the volume from the book case. The poem's title is "The Village Doctor," and was written in January, 1871, by Samuel Slayton Luce. The four last stanzas run:

Far up the winding mountain road,
Through forest dark and blinding snow,
He reached the desolate abode
Of sickness, poverty and woe.



BLUSH HILL ROAD IN WINTER

Long years have passed; yet oft I ask,
As howls the tempest in its might,
While sitting by the evening fire,
"What faithful doctor rides tonight?"

Yes, faithful; though full well I know
The world is sparing of its praise;
And these self-sacrificing men
But seldom tempt the poet's lays.

And yet, I trust, when at the last
They leave the world of human strife,
Like him "who loved his fellow men,"
Their names shall grace the "Book of Life."

It is as if the writer of the lines had prophetically epitomized the great life service of Doctor Janes to the community, no less than that of Doctor T. B. Downer of Waterbury Center, the particular person held in mind by the poet.

The march of events was rapid after the capitulation of General Lee in the historic McLean house at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865. Coincidentally with this decisive act the fierce and unnecessary Battle of Mobile was raging. Johnston surrendered April 26. President Lincoln made his last public address to a company gathered in the White House, Tuesday evening, April 11. The tragic happenings at Washington of April 14 came with a benumbing shock to the whole country. When the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Waterbury, Saturday, April 15, it found a community almost apathetic through the dull insistence of rapidly recurring bereavements in the war just ended. It is said by one recalling the incident that there was really more excitement over the killing of Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria in 1861. It was as if the town had suffered so much that it received what came with a sort of despairing fatalism and sense of hopeless impotency, but this inability to give expression to a profound grief at the President's hideous murder did not argue that it was felt the less keenly.

But the war was over; the Vice-President had been installed in office and Waterbury, like all other towns, pulled herself together to take account of stock; to readjust herself to the

immediate demands of peace; and to repair the indirect ravages caused by the war so far as possible. This meant a recognition of certain grave conditions. The town was not growing by an encouraging ratio. Between the years 1860 and 1870, there was an increase of from 2,198 to 2,634—only 436 souls—whereas the population of the town in 1850 was 2,352. So work commenced.

Johnson's administration was regarded in Waterbury as a sort of judgment upon the Republican party for having taken even a loyal Democrat from the South so closely into the councils of the nation. The war governors of Vermont had all been uncompromising and unswerving in their sentiments of loyalty to the Union, but with them that meant something more than a hasty reconstruction policy that would unwisely put too much power into the hands of the so recently defeated South.

It was reasonably feared that the Democratic party's haste to restore all the states to their former status in the Union was ill-timed and badly advised. General amnesties were still regarded with suspicion in New England. Regulation by the Southern States of their several elective franchises seemed to the Northern Republican the height of folly, or worse. The unrestrained expressions of leading Democrats regarding "the debt of gratitude owing Andrew Johnson by the American people" found no answering chord in Vermont or Waterbury. Yet all these pronouncements were found in the Democratic platform in 1868, so that, when the electors or Freemen of Waterbury were called upon to register their choice of electoral candidates in November, it was not at all surprising that they should have given the Ulysses S. Grant Republican electors 419 votes as against the Horatio Seymour Democratic electors' 99.

As may have been intimated before, Democrats were not numerous in Waterbury, at least they were not so many as to be taken by their political opponents as a matter of course. Among these was John Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery owned Duxbury as his birthplace and November 19, 1794, as the date of his birth. His father was Thomas Montgomery,

also of Duxbury; his mother was Lucy (Blanchard) Montgomery. John married Miss Tryphena Towle and settled on the homestead. He gave up Duxbury for Waterbury where he came to live on Perry Hill in 1836. From this farm site he moved again to a much larger place at the mouth of Cotton Brook on Waterbury River, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying May 7, 1887, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two and one-half years. As the Nestor of his party in the community his judgment was respected and valued highly. His life-long record as a citizen and neighbor, however, was far from being bound by party limitations. His retentive memory is said to have remained practically unimpaired at the close of his life. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lucy (Mrs. Samuel Lewis), John E., George R., who married Sylvia Farr, Mary A. (Mrs. Doctor Huse), Eliza (Mrs. Silas Perry), deceased, and Charles C., who married Carrie Lewis. Charles took over the farming operations on his father's estate but removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died.

Another Democrat was Charles C. Robinson, son of Noah and Calista (Russell) Robinson, who was born in Stowe, November 21, 1833. Mr. Robinson went through the usual routine of common schools and finished at the academy of Bakersfield. He married Mary Jane Prescott of Waterbury, February 18, 1864, and went to live at the Center on a farm. Mr. Robinson served his fellow citizens as selectman, overseer of the poor, and auditor. He was candidate for town representative and ran ahead of his ticket. Children of the marriage were Harvey P., Carrie E., Ethel C. and Charles C.

Memories of by-gone political campaigns in the town and the incidental rallies of early *post bellum* days are not so easily evoked as might seem possible. This is probably due to the matter-of-course results of those campaigns. A citizen, who would instantly resent the imputation that his memory is anything but photographic, expresses wonder why one should be interested in knowing about the various national and state administrations succeeding the war. Yet interesting incidents occurred. Once Honorable Edward J. Phelps, later

ambassador to the Court of St. James, delivered a political speech from the steps of the Congregational Church, in which his disparaging remarks on the subject of the negro as a possible citizen aroused much rancor and disapprobation, even among the Democrats in the audience, and afforded an opportunity to an interested auditor, Mr. O. A. Seabury, to make an inimitable and speaking cartoon of the orator.

Some reminiscent citizens recall the advent to the town of a typical South Carolinian ex-Confederate officer and spell-binder. Now ex-Confederates were not popular in Waterbury, whatever their oratorical powers might be. The particular speaker was one whose reputation as an orator had preceded him and it was readily admitted on all sides that he deserved it, but to the bewilderment of the people this ex-Confederate did not seek to win them by oratory; moreover, he actually did win them by his natural courtesy, charming manners and liberal give-and-take attitude in argument. To many this first rebel seen out of captivity or hostile engagement was an agreeable disappointment.

The baseball enthusiasts of today in Waterbury may be interested to know that the national game was not overlooked locally forty-eight years ago. There is now in existence a report of a game between the Green Mountain team of Bolton and the Annulet team of Waterbury, played at Bolton on the 31st of May, 1867. It goes without saying that the team from Waterbury won, but the grotesque score of 115 to 46 runs is not quite understandable. In the Annulet roster are found such names as William Deal, pitcher; Fullerton (Judge), first base; J. J. Colby, second base (now of Los Angeles, California); Charles Atherton, catcher (now of Essex); Leander Kirby, center field; Proctor, short stop; Canning, third base; William Guptil, right field; and E. Hutchins, left field.

The year 1870 found Waterbury with a population of 2,633. The town government included such tried officials as John D. Smith, clerk; Horace Fales, C. C. Robinson and S. R. Huse, selectmen; C. N. Arms, treasurer; Daniel Hopkins, constable, and Melville E. Smilie, superintendent. The listers were Nathaniel Moody, John D. Smith, and Andrew J. Brown;

overseer, P. L. Muzzey; agent, Noah Robinson; postmasters were Justin W. Moody and (Center) John D. Smith. The bar was represented by Paul Dillingham, William P. Dillingham, C. F. Clough, E. F. Palmer, George W. Kennedy and M. E. Smilie. Physicians were Henry Janes, Horace Fales, J. E. Frink, L. H. Thomas, G. T. Flanders, and P. W. Thomas, oculist. E. F. Skinner was the local dentist. There were about thirty merchants of all sorts and dealers in staple articles. The manufacturers numbered about a dozen. The hotels were the Waterbury Hotel, kept by W. H. Skinner; Village Hotel, by J. Brown, and Green Mountain House, by H. J. Campbell. There were eight churches in the Village and the Center. Leander Hutchins was president of the Waterbury National Bank, and Curtis Wells was cashier.

Few changes occurred between 1870 and 1875 in the business life of the town. There was a change in the roster of bank officials when Paul Dillingham succeeded Leander Hutchins as president of the Waterbury National Bank. The leading names of those in professional, commercial and manufacturing circles were much the same as those given before.

The list of manufacturers included B. F. Peckett, boots and shoes; A. H. Selleck, cassimeres and flannels; Fairbanks & Smith, chair seats; O. E. Scott, clocks and watches; Colby Wringer Company, clothes wringers, etc.; H. W. Smith & Company, inks; C. C. Warren, leather; G. W. Randall, Shurtleff & Fullerton, leather. The merchants were: M. M. Knight, Richardson & Fullerton, C. E. Wyman; books and stationery, J. W. Moody; boots and shoes, L. Parmalee; butter and produce, J. A. Burleigh; drugs and medicines, W. E. Carpenter, M. O. Evans; flour, meal and grain, Zenas Watts; furniture, A. A. Atherton, F. B. Taylor; hardware, Cecil Graves; millinery, Mrs. H. J. Parker, Mrs. A. C. Stebbins; picture frames, caskets, etc., G. H. Atherton; wholesale groceries, Arms & Haines. There were about four stores at the Center at this time, 1875.

A recapitulation of the town vote in gubernatorial and presidential elections between 1860 and 1875 is given: the Freeman's meeting in November of 1860 gave, respectively,

Governor Erastus Fairbanks 240 votes as against John G. Saxe's 140, and the Abraham Lincoln Republican electors 227, as against the John C. Breckenridge Democrats' 116.

In 1861 the town polled 195 for Governor Frederick Holbrook, as against Andrew Tracy's 102, Benjamin H. Smalley's 11, and Paul Dillingham's 1.

In 1862 Governor Holbrook was reëlected, receiving from Waterbury 183 votes to Benjamin H. Smalley's 12.

In 1863 Governor John Gregory Smith received Waterbury's offering of 226 votes, to Timothy P. Redfield's 88.

In 1864 Governor John Gregory Smith succeeded himself, obtaining from Waterbury 237 votes, as against Timothy P. Redfield's 109.

Waterbury repeated her emphatic testimony in favor of the Abraham Lincoln Republican electors by giving them 316 votes, as against 115 for the McClellan Democrats at the November election in 1864.

In 1865 Waterbury, the home town of the (Union) Republican gubernatorial candidate, Paul Dillingham, gave him 289 votes to 62 for Charles N. Davenport.

In 1866 Governor Paul Dillingham succeeded himself, receiving in Waterbury 239, to Charles N. Davenport's 52.

In 1867 Governor John B. Page received in Waterbury 237 votes, to John L. Edwards' 77.

In 1868 Governor Page was reëlected, Waterbury giving him 387 votes, as against J. L. Edwards' 128. This being the presidential year, the vote was heavier at the September elections than ordinarily.

In 1869 the town gave Governor Peter T. Washburn 228 votes, as against 57 for Homer W. Heaton.

In 1870 Governor John W. Stewart received 203 votes, against Homer W. Heaton's 78.

In 1872, the first biennial gubernatorial election, Governor Julius Converse received from the town 327 votes, as against 121 for A. B. Gardner.

The political wisacres argued from these figures, as usual, a substantial ballot for the Republican Grant electors in November, nor were they disappointed; but this vote exceeded

the Republican gubernatorial vote by only 2, the Grant electors receiving 329, as against the Greeley (Liberal Republican) electors' 80. President Grant at this time was at the very apex of his personal popularity. The unfortunate scandals of his first administration made possible by designing politicians had not served to alter Vermont's loyalty toward him.

It was not surprising that the candidacy of Horace Greeley, running as a Liberal Republican on the Democratic ticket, should have caused some anxiety to old-line Republicans in Waterbury. The *New York Tribune*, either in its weekly or semi-weekly edition, had long been accepted as a sort of political bible by many subscribers who had followed Greeley's uncompromising hostility to every thing Democratic, up to 1872, with unconcealed approval. They argued that if Greeley, whose honesty and purity of motives were unassailable, should desert the regular organization there must be some good reason for it, but when the candidate in his Maine speeches called for Southern support, the inevitable reaction set in. Waterbury did not hold Southern support in high esteem in 1872.

In 1874 Governor Ashael Peck received 259 votes in Waterbury, as against W. H. Bingham's 113. It was during Governor Peck's term that William P. Dillingham served as Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs and this administration brings us to 1876.

All this while Waterbury was largely dependent for her news service on semi-weekly New York and Boston newspapers for outside news. Nearer at home were the daily and weekly *Burlington Free Press*, *Burlington Times*, *St. Albans Daily Messenger*, Montpelier weeklies, *Watchman and State Journal*, *Argus and Patriot*, *Green Mountain Freeman*, *Burlington Sentinel* and *St. Albans Transcript*. These newspapers, for the most part, were repositories of political and miscellaneous information; they were well edited and some gained wide circulation beyond the state boundaries. A few were indelibly stamped with the characteristics of their editors and were sources of much entertainment as well as bald information.

CHAPTER V

1876-1900

This period, beginning with Centennial year, brought little to disturb the placid serenity of Waterbury. Quite naturally the fall Freeman's meetings remained the never-failing boon for public interest in dry times—dry in the non-technical sense, be it said. The people of Waterbury did not permit themselves to become aroused over the presidential campaign. It remains very distinctly to the everlasting credit of the sound sense of village communities like Waterbury that they were able to discount such inflammatory matter as was put before the people in the platforms of both leading parties of that year.

The Tilden Democracy on the one hand was denouncing the Republican administrations for a profligate waste of public lands, the failure to make good legal tender promises, the financial "imbecility" which had made no advance toward resumption of specie payments, attempts at enkindling sectional hatred by false issues regarding the public schools, and all efforts at blocking a national reform "necessary to establish . . . the Union now to be saved from a corrupt centralism." They cried aloud that "all these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of the sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by the Republicans themselves."

On the other hand, the Hayes Republicans were declaring for the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, vaguely for duties from which revenue must be largely derived which should be adjusted to promote interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country; that the honest demands of women for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. While "sincerely deprecating" sectional feeling, the Republicans noted "with deep solicitude" that the Democratic party counted upon the electoral vote of

a united South and charged that party with "being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason."

Here were two great parties, each vying with the other in seeking expression for thankfulness for a reunited country, and each apparently doing its best to undo everything that had been accomplished in that regard at terrible cost of life and property. There was nothing abnormal, then, in the vote given by Waterbury of 358 for Governor Horace Fairbanks and 163 for W. H. H. Bingham at the September meeting, nor was this normality disturbed in November when the Tilden Democratic electors received 194 votes, to the 345 for the Hayes Republican electors. Well within the memory of many citizens is the tense national situation immediately succeeding November elections and during the electoral count of the returning board and the sittings of the electoral commission. With that sense of justice characteristic of composite village sentiment, political opponents in Waterbury generously accorded to Mr. Tilden unqualified admiration for his indignant rejection of corrupt and venal overtures for the sale of Louisiana's electoral vote and for his dignified acquiescence in an official finding that remains questionable to this day. They realized how that acquiescence prevented a recurrence of the horrors of civil war—an eventuality that Waterbury had good reason for dreading, if ever an American town had.

The town had held its usual March meeting on the 13th, in the Centennial year, 1876, with the result of electing W. P. Dillingham as moderator; Frank N. Smith, town clerk; Luther Davis, John B. Parker and George W. Warren, selectmen; James K. Fullerton, treasurer; James A. Burleigh, overseer of the poor; Oscar W. May, constable and tax collector; Oscar W. May, A. B. Remington, I. Remington, listers; Daniel Hopkins, W. P. Dillingham, S. R. Huse, auditors; William Carpenter, public trustee; Noah Robinson, George W. Moody, Horace Fales, fence viewers; John S. Batchelder, E. F. Palmer, Daniel Hopkins, grand jurors; Lucius Parmalee, inspector of leather; E. H. Wells, pound keeper; twenty-five surveyors; Edwin F. Palmer, agent; George C. Washburne, superintendent of schools; George W. Randall, inspector of lumber.

Governor Redfield Proctor's vote in the town at the September meeting in 1878 was 253 to W. H. H. Bingham's 94, while Mr. C. C. Martin polled 104 in the same race. The two successful candidates for state senate were William P. Dillingham and Albert Dwinnell, each receiving 254 votes; James K. Tobey and Goin B. Evans each received 88, and George W. Randall and Medad Wright each 104, Waterbury furnishing three of the six senatorial candidates.

Governor Roswell B. Farnham's vote at the Freeman's meeting in September, 1880, was 327; his opponent, Edward J. Phelps, later to become ambassador at the Court of St. James, receiving 130. Messrs. Dillingham and Dwinnell were reelected state senators, receiving 325 votes, as against 129 for Homer Heaton, and 128 for L. A. Joslyn. At the November Freeman's meeting in 1880, the five Garfield Republican presidential electors received a town vote of 346. The two other groups of electors receiving 59 and 173 votes respectively, showing a remarkable disparity between the Democratic and Greenback vote in the town.

Governor John L. Barstow drew from Waterbury 206 votes, as against George E. Eaton's 48 in September, 1882. On the county ticket, Hiram A. Huse received a town vote for state's attorney of 206, to John H. Senter's 48, and C. F. Clough's 61, the latter a Waterbury lawyer. It is not without interest to note that in the Congressional election the town vote gave Luke P. Poland 184, George L. Fletcher 47, William W. Grout 20, William P. Dillingham 12, and H. D. Dunbar 54.

Governor Samuel E. Pingree polled 266 town votes in September, 1884, to Lyman W. Redington's 96. Mr. C. F. Clough of Waterbury was again a candidate for state's attorney, receiving 29 votes, the successful candidate, Harlan W. Kemp, receiving 263. Frank Atherton, candidate for sheriff, received 263 votes.

The historic Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884 found and left Waterbury characteristically imperturbable. The Blaine Republican electors received a town vote of 308 to the Cleveland Democratic electors' 158. The two remaining groups of electors received 18 and 22 votes, respectively. This

was the first presidential election under the new apportionment which gave four electors to the state, instead of five as heretofore.

Governor Ebenezer J. Ormsbee polled 244 town votes in September, 1886, to Stephen C. Shurtleff's 114.

Naturally the gubernatorial campaign of 1888 possessed, for Waterbury, something far greater than a perfunctory interest. The candidates were William P. Dillingham, who received a town vote of 319; Stephen C. Shurtleff, who received 97; Henry Seely and C. C. Martin, each receiving 2. Governor Dillingham's election was duly and appropriately celebrated in the town with a torchlight procession, speech making and music.

The Harrison Republican electors received a town vote that year of 296, to the Cleveland Democratic electors' 103.

The early part of President Garfield's administration, in the first part of the decade 1880-1890, brought the usual confidence to Waterbury that the nation's affairs were in good hands. Besides Mr. Garfield's many qualifications as a statesman, he was known in Waterbury to have been a brave soldier and the soldier-suffrage habit was naturally strong locally. When, for the second time in sixteen years, the town was called upon to mourn the loss of a stricken President and to deplore its impotency against the assassin's stealth, it was with poignant sorrow and regret that the people turned again to the demands of the workaday world.

At the September Freeman's meeting in 1890, Governor Carroll S. Page received 174 votes, as against Herbert L. Brigham's 100.

The next candidate on the Republican side was Levi K. Fuller who received a gubernatorial vote at the September (1892) Freeman's meeting of 295, as against 154 for Bradley B. Smalley.

At the November Freeman's meeting of the same year, 1892, Waterbury gave the Harrison Republican electors an average of 255, as against the Cleveland Democratic electors' 105, this year marking the first presidential election in Vermont under the modified Australian ballot system and a de-

parture from the custom of voting for the several groups of electors as unit groups.

At a special town meeting, April 30, 1894, a resolution was passed granting the petition of the Columbian United Electric Company for a franchise to occupy a portion of the side of the right of way of the highway and for crossings, widening, etc.

The gubernatorial vote in September, 1894, at the Freeman's meeting gave a town vote of 239 to Governor Urban A. Woodbury, as against George W. Smith's 75.

The successor to Governor Woodbury was Governor Josiah Grout, who received a town vote in 1896 of 381, as against John Henry Jackson's 115.

At the November (1896) Freeman's meeting, the McKinley Republican electors received $327\frac{1}{4}$ votes, as an average, against 67 for the Democratic electors.

At the September Freeman's meeting, 1898, Governor Edward C. Smith received 237 town votes, as against 93 for Thomas W. Maloney.

Governor William W. Stickney in 1900 received 351 votes, to John H. Senter's 100 in the town.

At the November Freeman's meeting the McKinley Republican electors received 272 town votes, as against 93 for the Democratic electors. Again, in 1901, Waterbury was called upon to mourn the untimely death of a President taken off by the bullet of a madman.

The village of Waterbury remained unincorporated until the Legislative session of 1882 when it obtained a charter entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Village of Waterbury," approved November 20, 1882, under which fire district Number 1 was embraced within the designation "Village of Waterbury."

At a meeting of the fire district, December 20, 1882, it was voted to accept the charter passed and approved as above. The first roster of village officers were elected at this meeting as follows: president, C. F. Clough; trustees, George F. Randall, Joseph Somerville, John Seabury, G. E. Moody; clerk, George C. Washburn; treasurer, James K. Fullerton; collector, Zenas Watts; auditors, William Wade, W. P. Dillingham,

George W. Morse; chief engineer, Andrew J. Brown; first assistant, Charles D. Robinson; second assistant, William Deal; fire wardens, C. N. Arms, C. E. Richardson, Edward Shiple, Edward Farrar. It was voted that a committee of three be elected to draft by-laws for said village. The committee elected consisted of C. F. Clough, William P. Dillingham and Henry Janes. The village next was duly divided into four wards by the fire wardens. The first included that part between the bridge at east line of the village and D. C. Caldwell's and the depot east; the second included Park Row to the east side of Stowe Street to the dry bridge; the third, from the west side of Stowe Street to the dry bridge including all west of the railroad and Thatcher's Brook to the tannery; the fourth included all east of the railroad and Thatcher's Brook from the tannery.

The question of aiding the construction of the Mount Mansfield Railroad under its charter passed by the Legislature in 1888 arose at a duly called town meeting February 11, 1889. The following was voted: "That the sum of seven thousand dollars be appropriated to aid in the construction of the Mount Mansfield Railroad under the charter granted to the Mount Mansfield Railroad Company by the Legislature of Vermont at its October session, A. D. 1888, such road to be constructed from Waterbury Village to Stowe Center Village by way of Waterbury Center Village. And that the selectmen are hereby authorized and directed to draw their orders in favor of said company, its successors or assigns, on the treasurer of the town for the said sum of seven thousand dollars, the same to be payable in two installments of thirty-five hundred dollars each, one in thirty days after regular passenger trains shall run to Waterbury Center Village and the other in one year thereafter. And that said selectmen, on the payment of such aid and in satisfaction therefor, are directed to subscribe for and take in the name of said town the capital stock of our said Railroad Company to the amount of said seven thousand dollars."

For many years prior to the incorporation of the village the tax rate was about \$1.05 on the grand list of the town. After

the incorporation of the village the rate by degrees ran from \$1.50 to \$2.00 on \$1.00 of the list. This increase cannot be said to be due wholly to the incorporation of the village but coincidently with it began a steady rise in farm products and outside values increased. Within the corporate limits of the village, moreover, the real estate valuations have increased by more than 50 per cent. The increase of about the same amount on farm property within the town limits, though not due to village incorporation, has been coincident with the village realty increase. Naturally, the practical efforts at securing good roads and their maintenance and the erection of new bridges within and without the corporate limits have had their effect. Concrete sidewalks received attention at the village meeting, August 16, 1889, at which it was voted to begin "on Main Street, north side from B. Barrett's Hotel, to corner of C. E. Wyman's store, and one or more crossings and as much more as in their (trustees') judgment the appropriation will warrant."

At a special town meeting, April 30, 1894, a resolution was passed granting the petition of the Columbian United Electric Company for a franchise to occupy a portion of the side of the right of way of the highway and for crossings, widening, etc.

The village had been inadequately lighted by oil lamps, requiring a disproportionate amount of care and attention so that when the Vermont Electric Company submitted four different propositions for lighting the streets, March 9, 1891, there was little opposition at this meeting to the acceptance of a proposition calling for sixteen arc lamps, each of 1,200 c.p. to burn from dusk until 11 p. m. At a subsequent meeting (March 23, 1891), however, it was voted to rescind the authorization of the trustees to contract with the Vermont Electric Company, passed March 9, and further consideration of electric street lighting was deferred temporarily.

An elaborate and exhaustive report was submitted at a special village meeting August 27, 1895, touching on water supply in and about Waterbury, the cost and feasibility of bringing water to the village for fire, domestic and other purposes. Appropriate resolutions were thereafter (December 9,

1895) adopted authorizing the village to take and hold, under Act 195, Laws of 1894, certain springs and streams, in the towns of Waterbury and Stowe, to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000, payable in twenty years, redeemable in five years, bearing 4 per cent interest, and authorizing the treasurer to borrow on temporary loans not exceeding \$14,000.

The rules and regulations governing the Village Water Works were adopted September 24, 1896.

In a communication dated May 10, 1897, the Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad Company gave notice of its purpose to begin construction from Waterbury to Stowe and described therein the section to be built in the village.

On April 12, 1898, notice was given by the village, through the village clerk, to the Vermont Telephone and Telegraph Company of its authorization to erect and maintain poles and wires thereon in certain streets.

At a special village meeting, April 13, 1900, a resolution was adopted empowering the trustees to contract with the Consolidated Lighting Company to furnish two arc lights of 2,000 c.p. each and one hundred or more incandescent lamps of 32 c.p. each as they find necessary at a price not to exceed \$50 each for arc lights and \$6 for each incandescent light per year for a period of five years, the lights to burn from dusk until one o'clock a.m., three hundred nights in the year.

Permits were granted by the Village Trustees to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New England Telephone Company to erect poles, wires and supports in Stowe, Main, Randall and Foundry Streets, February 9, and March 2, 1901.

Thirteen applications by land owners for the admission of their several tracts to the village of Waterbury were filed for record March 3, 1902. It was voted to admit and set over to the village certain described lands of: Edward Farrar, F. W. Powers, L. F. Ricker, Moses Labell, A. P. Foster, William P. Mason, F. A. Grout, I. H. Ather, William M. Strong, J. W. Keefe, H. Dillingham, W. L. Moody, Mrs. K. A. Demmon.

Under due authority, the trustees advertised for sealed bids until May 8, 1915, at 12 m. for \$38,000 of the village of Water-

bury, Vermont, four per cent coupon or registered bonds issued to retire a previous issue of water bonds, also to retire orders paid for water system extension and permanent road and sidewalk construction, under authority of No. 281, Acts of 1908, approved December 18, 1908. This issue was taken by the Boston house of N. W. Harris & Co.

The village officers elected December 26, 1883, for the following year were: President, Henry Janes; trustees, George W. Randall, George E. Moody, Charles C. Warren, James A. Burleigh; clerk, George C. Washburne; treasurer, James K. Fullerton; collector of taxes, Zenas Watts; auditors, George W. Morse, Luther Davis, M. O. Evans; chief engineer, William Cooley; first assistant, O. E. Scott; second assistant, Edward Farrar; fire wardens, John J. King, Edward Wells, Charles Keene, L. Morse.

The village officers for 1885 were: President J. W. Moody; trustees, J. A. Burleigh, L. P. Morse; clerk, George C. Washburne; treasurer, N. Moody; collector, Zenas Watts; auditors, George W. Morse, G. E. Moody, C. F. Clough; chief engineer, William Conley; first assistant, Edward Farrar; second assistant, J. J. King; wardens, J. E. Sheple, T. B. Crossett, Charles Keene, S. H. Stowell. C. F. Clough was elected president in place of J. W. Moody who asked to be excused from service. Nathaniel Moody resigned as treasurer and J. E. Sheple was appointed by the trustees in his place.

The village officers for 1886 were: President, George W. Randall; trustees, C. F. Clough, A. J. Brown; clerk, George C. Washburne; treasurer, James E. Sheple; auditors, G. E. Moody, M. O. Evans, George W. Kennedy; chief engineer, G. E. Moody; first assistant, Joseph Somerville; second assistant, Edward Farrar; wardens, G. E. Moody, E. Towne, George C. Demmon, Charles Keene.

For the year 1887 the village officers were: President, C. F. Clough; trustees, M. O. Evans, Curtis N. Arms; clerk, George C. Washburne; treasurer, J. E. Sheple; collector, S. H. Stowell; auditors, G. E. Moody, J. A. Burleigh, C. D. Robinson; chief engineer, G. E. Moody; assistants, C. D. Robinson, Edward

Farrar; wardens, E. Farrar, John Carroll, Charles Keene, G. C. Demmon.

For the year 1888 the village officers were: President, C. N. Arms; trustees, J. A. Burleigh, George W. Atkins, C. E. Wyman; collector, W. B. Clark; auditors, G. E. Moody, L. H. Haines, H. Hazeltine; chief engineer, M. O. Evans; assistants, C. D. Robinson, Edward Farrar; wardens, Edward Farrar, John Carroll, Charles Keene, G. C. Demmon; clerk, G. C. Washburne.

For the year 1889 the village officers were: President, C. F. Clough; clerk, G. C. Washburne; trustees, James A. Burleigh, J. E. Sheple; treasurer, C. E. Wyman; collector, W. B. Clark; auditors, J. W. Moody, H. Hazeltine, C. N. Arms; chief engineer, M. O. Evans; assistants, C. D. Robinson, Ed. Farrar; wardens, Ed. Farrar, Charles Keene, Charles H. Lease, G. C. Demmon.

For 1890 the village officers were: President, Frank H. Atherton; trustees, George W. Atkins, John C. Griggs, C. E. Wyman; treasurer, George C. Washburne; clerk, W. B. Clark; collector, C. N. Arms; auditors, J. W. Moody, C. F. Clough; chief engineer, C. D. Robinson; assistants, Edward Farrar, William Deal; wardens, Edward Farrar, Charles Keene, C. H. Lease, G. C. Demmon.

For 1891 the village officers were: President, Frank H. Atherton; trustees, George W. Atkins, J. C. Griggs; clerk, George W. Morse; treasurer, C. E. Wyman; collector, H. Sheple; auditors, C. N. Arms, J. W. Moody, C. F. Clough; chief engineer, C. D. Robinson; assistants, William Deal, E. H. Farrar; wardens, Charles Lease, J. H. Carroll, E. H. Farrar, G. C. Demmon.

For 1892 the village officers were: President, William Cooley; trustees, John J. King, George H. Dale; clerk, George W. Morse; treasurer, C. E. Wyman; collector, H. S. Sheple; auditors, G. E. Moody, George W. Randall, C. F. Clough; wardens, Edward Farrar, George C. Demmon, William Deal, M. O. Evans. Vacancies occurring in the offices of president and treasurer, at an election held at a special village meeting

January 22, 1892, the vacancies were filled by electing G. E. Moody, president, and George W. Morse, treasurer.

The village officers for 1893 were: President, George H. Dale; trustees, John C. Griggs, Doctor D. D. Grout; clerk, George W. Morse; treasurer, same; collector, H. S. Sheple; auditors, C. F. Clough, G. E. Moody, M. O. Evans; chief engineer, Edward Farrar; assistants, Erwin Cooley, L. H. Atherton; wardens, C. D. Robinson, C. S. Wrisley, J. C. Griggs, H. E. Boyce.

The village officers for 1894 were: President, C. D. Robinson; trustees, J. W. Moody, William Cooley; clerk and treasurer, George W. Morse; collector, H. S. Sheple; auditors, C. F. Clough, J. A. Burleigh, G. E. Moody; chief engineer, Edward Farrar; assistants, Erwin Cooley, L. H. Atherton; wardens, J. H. Carroll, Edward Farrar, Charles Bailey, James Green.

For 1895 the village officers were: President, George W. Randall; trustees, O. E. Scott, G. E. Moody; clerk, J. J. Colby; treasurer, H. S. Sheple; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, J. S. Batchelder, Henry James, L. H. Atherton; chief engineer, Edward Farrar; assistants, Erwin Cooley, L. H. Atherton; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, Edward Farrar, J. C. Griggs, G. W. Randall.

For 1896 the village officers were: President, C. F. Clough; trustees, H. D. Brown, John Deal; clerk, J. J. Colby; treasurer, George W. Morse; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, H. James, L. H. Haines, Charles Keene; chief engineer, Edward Farrar; assistants, Erwin Cooley, L. H. Atherton; wardens, Seth Jones, G. E. Moody, Joseph Hutchinson, James Somerville.

For 1897 the village officers were: President, J. A. Burleigh; trustees, H. D. Brown, Edward Farrar; clerk, J. J. Colby; treasurer, J. W. Moody; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, G. E. Moody, G. W. Randall, W. V. Bryan; chief engineer, Edward Farrar; assistants, L. H. Atherton, Erwin Cooley; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, James Somerville, Charles Keene, Will Seabury.

For 1898 the village officers were: President, James A. Burleigh; trustees, H. D. Brown, Edward Farrar; clerk, J. J.

Colby; treasurer, J. C. Farrar; auditors, G. E. Moody, M. O. Evans, S. W. Jones; chief engineer, Edw. Farrar; assistants, Erwin Cooley, James A. Hattie; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, S. W. Jones, P. G. Wright, W. H. Seabury; water commissioner, for three years, James A. Burleigh.

For 1899 the village officers were: President, G. E. Moody; trustees, G. B. Evans, T. O'Neil; clerk, J. J. Colby; treasurer, J. C. Farrar; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, S. W. Jones, W. V. Bryan, C. M. Griffith; chief engineer, W. H. Carroll; assistants, John Deal, James Hattie; wardens, S. W. Jones, Charles Keene, P. G. Wright, Joseph Hutchinson; water commissioner, for three years, G. E. Moody.

For 1900 the village officers were: President, G. E. Moody; trustees, W. J. Boyce, O. L. Ayres; treasurer, J. C. Farrar; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, George W. Morse, George H. Dale, George W. Randall; chief engineer, W. H. Carroll; assistants, Erwin Cooley, John Deal; wardens, Olin King, S. W. Jones, P. G. Wright, Joseph Hutchinson.

For 1901 the village officers were: President, W. J. Boyce; trustees, Erwin Cooley, John Deal; clerk, J. K. Fullerton; treasurer, George H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, G. E. Moody, George W. Morse, W. V. Bryan; chief engineer, W. H. Carroll; assistants, Olin King, Grant O. Russell; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, S. W. Jones, J. F. Somerville, Heman Morse; water commissioner, for three years, H. D. Brown.

For 1902 the village officers were: President Charles B. Clark; trustees, T. B. Crossett, John Deal; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, G. H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, G. E. Moody, George W. Morse, George W. Randall; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, C. R. Lyman, S. L. Barber; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, S. W. Jones, H. L. Morse, W. H. Seabury; water commissioner, for three years, G. E. Moody.

For 1903 the village officers were: President, Charles B. Clark; trustees, W. B. Clark, W. E. Thompson; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, G. H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, George W. Randall, C. D. Griffith, George W. Morse; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Grant O. Russell,

Frank Towne; wardens, S. W. Jones, Joseph Hutchinson, Frank Towne, Frank Williams; water commissioner, for three years, Edward Farrar.

For 1904 the village officers were: President, Edward Farrar; trustees, G. E. Moody, M. E. Davis; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, G. H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, C. D. Griffith, J. S. Batchelder, G. H. Dale; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, S. W. Guptil, Grant O. Russell; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, James F. Somerville, O. L. Ayers, Frank Williams; water commissioner, H. D. Brown.

For 1905 the village officers were: President, George W. Morse; trustees, Charles Keene, O. L. Ayres; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, George H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, C. D. Griffith, James K. Fullerton, F. L. Knight; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Frank Towne, J. F. Somerville; wardens, Joseph Hutchinson, O. L. Ayres, F. E. Williams, Fred Towne.

For 1906 the village officers were: President, George W. Morse; trustees, L. J. Roberts, O. L. Ayers; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, G. H. Dale; collector, C. C. Graves; auditors, F. L. Knight, H. D. Brown, C. H. Haines; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Frank E. Towne, Erwin Cooley; wardens, C. I. Hatch, Joseph Hutchinson, O. L. Ayers, J. F. Somerville; water commissioner, for three years, D. W. Cooley.

For 1907 the village officers were: President, C. C. Graves; trustees, O. L. Ayers, W. H. Berdan; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, G. H. Dale; collector, G. S. Blaisdell; auditors, C. H. Haines, H. D. Brown, F. L. Knight; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Frank E. Towne, F. C. Evans; wardens, C. H. Haines, H. D. Blakely, C. F. Bailey, E. E. Campbell; water commissioner, for three years, H. D. Brown.

For 1908 the village officers were: President, C. C. Graves; trustees, O. L. Ayers, W. H. Berdan; clerk, James K. Fullerton; collector, G. S. Blaisdell; auditors, H. D. Brown, L. C. Moody, F. L. Knight; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, A. E. Edwards, Guy Scott; wardens, F. E. Williams, Arthur John-

son, J. A. Foster, H. L. Morse; water commissioner, for three years, Charles Keene; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn.

For 1909 the village officers were: President, Harry C. Whitehill; trustees, E. E. Campbell, F. C. Luce; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn; collector, W. J. O'Neill; auditors, F. L. Knight, L. C. Moody, C. C. Graves; chief engineer, Frank E. Towne; assistants, B. A. Lavelle, Horace J. Tatro; wardens, Henry Carpenter, W. J. Redmond, B. F. Atherton, Frank Williams; water commissioner, for three years, W. H. Berdan.

For 1910 the village officers were: President, Harry C. Whitehill; trustees, E. E. Campbell, F. C. Luce; clerk, James K. Fullerton; collector, W. J. O'Neill; auditors, F. L. Knight, G. H. Dale, W. B. Clark; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert; wardens, Olin King, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert, S. W. Guptil; water commissioner, for three years, G. E. Moody; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn.

For 1911 the village officers were: President, E. E. Campbell; trustees, A. J. Kelley, F. W. Powers; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn; collector, W. J. O'Neill; auditors, G. H. Dale, F. L. Knight, M. H. Moody; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert; water commissioner, for three years, Morris Daley; wardens, Olin King, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert, S. W. Guptil.

For 1912 the village officers were: President, F. C. Luce; trustees, D. T. Harvey, F. C. Lamb; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn; collector, W. J. O'Neill; auditors, E. E. Campbell, G. H. Dale, F. L. Knight; chief engineer, Patrick Grace; assistants, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert; water commissioners, O. L. Ayers, for two years, W. H. Berdan, for three years.

For 1913 the village officers were: President, F. C. Luce; trustees, D. T. Harvey, F. C. Lamb; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn; collector, G. S. Blaisdell; auditors, G. H. Dale, F. L. Knight, E. E. Campbell; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, James Dickie, W. F. Gilbert; wardens, W. F. Gilbert, Guy C. Scott, Olin King, James Dickie; water commissioner, for three years, G. E. Moody.

For 1914 the village officers were: President, V. L. Perkins; trustees, C. D. Swasey, J. A. Foster; clerk, James K. Fullerton; collector, G. S. Blaisdell; auditors, M. L. Thibault, Earl Boyce, C. C. Graves; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, Guy Scott, W. F. Gilbert; wardens, Frank Williams, Olin King, Guy C. Scott, W. N. Gilbert; water commissioner, for three years, O. L. Ayers.

For 1915 the village officers were: President, C. D. Swasey; trustees, Jesse A. Foster, F. W. Powers; clerk, James K. Fullerton; treasurer, E. E. Joslyn; collector, G. S. Blaisdell; auditors, C. C. Graves, G. H. Dale, E. E. Campbell; chief engineer, Olin King; assistants, W. N. Gilbert, Dan Guyette; water commissioner, for three years, W. H. Berdan.

The quarter century of 1875-1900 marked the country's great electrical development and commercial and industrial application of electricity to the needs of the times. The first telephone in Waterbury was installed by Colonel Andrew C. Brown, late of Montpelier, in the residence and tannery of C. C. Warren. About 1882 a toll line was built from Montpelier to Waterbury and a telephone was installed in the store of M. O. Evans. In 1884 a small exchange was established in this store and all lines were then connected with the exchange.

William Paul Dillingham was born in Waterbury, December 12, 1843, son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham. Besides the public schools, he attended Newbury Seminary and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. He holds the degree of LL. D., both from Norwich University and Middlebury College, and that of A. M. from the University of Vermont. He was a law student in the office of his brother-in-law, Honorable Matthew H. Carpenter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and afterwards in the office of his father in Waterbury. He married Miss Mary Ellen Shipman of Lisbon, New Hampshire. One son, Paul Shipman is now a resident of Montpelier, except during the summer months when he, with his family, occupies the Dillingham home on Blush Hill.

William Paul Dillingham was admitted to the Vermont bar

in 1867, and maintained an office at Waterbury until 1890. He was for many years in partnership with his father, and after the latter's retirement he practiced his profession in an individual capacity. In 1890 at the close of his term as Governor of Vermont he formed a partnership with the Honorable Hiram A. Huse of Montpelier under the firm name of Dillingham & Huse, which was afterwards enlarged by the admission of Honorable Fred A. Howland, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Huse in 1902. Since that time Mr. Dillingham's activities have been connected with public life. He was state's attorney of Washington County in 1872-1876; secretary of civil and military affairs, 1874-1876; town representative from Waterbury in 1876, 1884 and 1885; state senator in 1878 and 1880; state tax commissioner in 1882-1888; Governor of Vermont, 1888-1890. He was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Justin S. Morrill, October 18, 1900, and has been reëlected by the Legislature since—to succeed himself in 1902 and 1908, and again by the people November 3, 1914.

Mr. Dillingham's career as a public speaker was determined largely by his election to the office of state's attorney. It had been his intention as a lawyer to devote himself to office practice and to leave advocacy to other members of his firm. Like many another lawyer, he discovered that his constant court work as state's attorney developed an unsuspected taste for advocacy, giving him an impulse along the lines of forensic work. One of the important prosecutions of his term was that of a gang of Barre Bank burglars, resulting in the trial, conviction and sentence to Windsor of the leader of the gang, after many obstructive and dilatory legal moves in New York City involving a series of hearings on habeas corpus writs sued out for the purpose of resisting the respondent's extradition into Vermont. These obstructive tactics in New York were eloquent of the difficulties entrenched crime could place in the way of due administration of justice in those days of pull and public graft.

In his first message Governor William P. Dillingham dealt

with the usual overcrowded condition of the State Reform School and also that of the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro. Indeed, the ratio of increase of those demanding admission had grown so great as to call for immediate relief. The Governor advocated "the erection of a state asylum at some convenient point capable of accommodating a part or all of the insane poor and such private patients as may be desired, and upon a plan which will permit of additions or extensions as the needs of the state may require." The prohibitory liquor law had proven so far ineffective, by reason of lax enforcement, that its operation had become farcical in many respects. The Governor asked pertinently in his message whether the time had not come when a sentence of imprisonment should follow the first conviction under the law and when a provision of that character would do more to stop sales than any other measure yet proposed.

In his valedictory message to the General Assembly at the October session of 1890, Governor Dillingham dealt with such subjects as the education of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children, the agricultural college fund, the work of the commissioner of agricultural and manufacturing interests, the chancering of bonds (a practice under which systematic abuses had grown up in the treatment of bond forfeitures in liquor law violations), the Nuisance Act, education and Swedish colonization.

The remarkably interesting experiment had been inaugurated of inducing the best class of Swedish immigrants to come to Vermont and settle on what were then known as unoccupied or abandoned farms. There had been a steady depreciation for many years in farm values. Vermont in common with other Eastern states had suffered from a steady exodus of young men who were attracted away, either by the lure of commercial or industrial pursuits in manufacturing centers or large cities or the call of a semi-adventurous and wholly speculative career in the West. Many back or hill-farms were either unoccupied or indifferently cultivated, though the lands were of good quality and not worn out. Emulating the example of their neighbors, the American-born

sons of foreign parents, who had settled in groups here and there in the back towns, also began to look farther afield than Vermont. It finally came to the pass where some systematic scheme of repopulating the sparsely settled farm communities should be put into immediate operation. A number of Swedes were induced by the State to settle in the vicinity of Wilmington, Weston and Peru. These were of the thrifty well-to-do class, having sufficient means to make advance payments on their farms. The Governor recommended a patient, careful and candid study of the problem presented by the commissioner of whether the experiment so auspiciously begun should be further carried out by state aid. A measure for this purpose appropriating a sum of money was deferred action until the closing hours of the session, when it was defeated.

It was in May, 1889, the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inaugural in New York, that the magnificent parade of State and Federal troops was held. The National Guard of Vermont, with Governor Dillingham riding a spirited mare, led the column of Vermonters. The Kentucky troops followed Vermont's in the order of disposition, with Governor Simon Buckner riding ahead. Upon breaking ranks, the old Confederate chieftain looked the Vermonters over admiringly and expressed to Governor Dillingham a naive curiosity as to how the Green Mountain lads came by their great stature and inquired if it were not due to drinking lime water!

Since Senator Dillingham became a senator of the United States, he has served for a long time as chairman of the Committee on Immigration, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Committee on the University of the United States, and as a member of the important committees on the Judiciary, Foreign Relations, Appropriations, District of Columbia, and Territories. His long service both as chairman and member of the Committee on Immigration has given him an exceptional knowledge of the problems connected with foreign immigration so that when in 1907 Congress authorized an exhaustive examination of the whole question he was made chairman of the commission, which consisted of

three senators, three representatives, and three gentlemen selected from civil life. This investigation covered a period of three years, and embraced every phase of the subject. It necessitated travel throughout a large portion of Europe and a special trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where the labor problems are important. The printed reports of the commission are contained in forty-two volumes. His speeches upon this question delivered in the Senate from time to time are too numerous to be mentioned and too comprehensive for analysis in this place, but they, in connection with addresses which he has delivered in some of the larger cities of the United States, have done much to educate the public mind and to shape its opinion upon this question. In fact, Senator Dillingham has an international reputation for his knowledge of immigration questions, and his reports and speeches are widely quoted as authentic.

As a member of the Committee on Territories, Senator Dillingham was a member of the sub-committee which investigated the conditions in the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and he took active part in the debates upon the question of their admission to the Union. He strongly urged the admission of Oklahoma, but recommended delay in respect to the other two.

As chairman of a sub-committee of the Committee on Territories he visited Alaska, extending his journey the whole length of the Yukon river, 2,300 miles, at the mouth of which the committee was met by a revenue cutter and a visit was made to Nome, the Pribilof Islands, the home of the fur seal herds, to the Aleutian Islands, and to all of the Pacific ports of Alaska. The committee were for over six weeks beyond the reach of communications; their report, drafted by Senator Dillingham, so completely covered all legislative action that it was accepted as the basis of Alaskan legislation for many years. As a result of their investigation of the fur seal herds upon the Pribilof Islands, and of their recommendations to Congress and to the Department of State, a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, has been entered into for the protection and preservation of the fur seals in

Behring Sea, and legislation has been adopted to carry the same into operation.

The limits of this sketch render it impossible, even if advisable to refer in detail to the service of Senator Dillingham in the Senate. It is sufficient to say that as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia he has had an active part in shaping all the legislation both for the Government of the District and for that remarkable development of Washington along all lines which are fast making it one of the most beautiful capital cities of the world. In his service as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, he has had to deal with questions both intricate and important, and, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, with problems which readily suggest themselves to every intelligent reader.

As a Senator from Vermont, and having New England's interests especially at heart, he stoutly opposed President Taft's scheme for reciprocity with Canada, and in the face of much criticism he was equally strong in his support of the protective principle in tariff legislation.

The people of Vermont will not soon forget the judicial stand taken by Senator Dillingham as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in its consideration of the Lorimer case, nor his able, forceful and lawyer-like résumé of the case in the Senate, July 6, 8 and 9, 1912. Because Mr. Dillingham disregarded popular clamor and confined himself to a consideration of all the facts, as brought out in the evidence taken by the committee, he was subjected to some criticism, which, however, was only ephemeral. The result of the rehearing, however disappointing to the courageous few who resisted popular clamor, in so sense changed the material facts.

William P. Dillingham much prefers the peaceful village life of Waterbury to the hurly-burly of cities; his love for his native town amounts to almost an obsession. He takes delight in participating in town affairs and is known and regarded by his townsmen as one whose interest in the minutest matters affecting the town is always keen and suggestive. He might well be pardoned for the pride he feels in having been instrumental in the establishment and up-building of the

State Hospital, the magnificent high school, and in the long-worked-for adoption and building of the village water system together with C. D. Robinson and G. E. Moody. He it was who advocated the first concrete sidewalks for the village, and it was largely through his efforts, assisted by those of Justin W. Moody and Reverend W. R. Davenport, fellow committeemen, that the fine new Methodist Church was planned and built. It will long be remembered of him that no public preferment or distinction could ever displace Waterbury from his solicitous affection and care. This is his home and here is where he loves to be.

In accordance with the recommendations of Governor William P. Dillingham and pursuant to the action of the Legislature a site for the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane was purchased in 1889 from Mr. C. C. Warren. The first board of trustees were W. H. Giddings, M. D., Bakersfield, Vermont; Don D. Grout, M. D., Stowe, Vermont; H. D. Hobson, Brighton, Vermont. The superintendents in order were W. E. Sylvester, M. D., appointed in 1891 and served a little less than one year; W. H. Giddings, M. D., served four years and four months; Frank Page, M. D., followed Doctor Giddings and served two and one-half years. Doctor Marcello Hutchinson followed Doctor Page and served six years and four months, retiring in August, 1905. Don D. Grout, M. D., the present superintendent, followed Doctor Hutchinson and was appointed September 6, 1905. A disastrous fire at the hospital occurred December 24, 1909, in which the roof of Hall No. 3 was destroyed, and Halls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were rendered temporarily unfit for use. The present medical staff consists of Don D. Grout, M. D., superintendent; W. L. Wason, M. D., assistant physician and pathologist; E. A. Stanley, M. D., second assistant physician; T. J. Allen, M. D., third assistant physician. The number of employes is 147; the number of patients at present is 768; of these 434 are males and 334 females. The hospital farm of seven hundred acres is in charge of Farmer H. C. Douglass.

Doctor Don De Forest Grout, superintendent of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane, at Waterbury, is from old

New England stock, the English founder of the family, Captain John Grout coming to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was allowed upon petition of the citizens of Sudbury to "practice the mistery of chirudgery." Of the fifth generation in the direct line was Don Grout, who settled in Elmore, Vermont, and died in 1841. Major Luman M. Grout, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of Don Grout of Elmore. Major Grout was born at Elmore March 8, 1823, and died in Waterbury December 9, 1913. In 1847 he enlisted in Company D, a Vermont company of the Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, for service in the Mexican War. He received his appointment as corporal at Fort Adams and was in the battles of Contreras and Cheresbusco, where he was severely wounded and carried from the field to a hospital. After his honorable discharge from the army he represented the town of Elmore in the Legislature in 1857-1858. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he first did recruiting and drilling duty. His volunteers formed Company A of the Eighth Vermont Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He was elected captain of the company and duly commissioned. He took part in the taking of New Orleans and was promoted to his majority to succeed Colonel Charles Dillingham December 24, 1862. After the war he lived in Elmore, Montpelier, Stoneham, Massachusetts, and finally returned to the home of his son, Doctor Grout, in Waterbury, where he spent his last years. He was the last survivor of the Mexican War who went from Vermont and who also served in the War of the Rebellion.

Doctor Don D. Grout was born in Morrisville, Vermont, April 24, 1849. He was educated at the People's Academy, Morrisville, and Dartmouth College. He received his professional training at the Medical School of the University of Vermont, and was graduated there with the degree of M. D. in 1872. He was successively an interne at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, a general practitioner in Stowe, Vermont, and Waterbury. He has been surgeon of the Central Vermont Railroad, health officer of the town, United States Pension examiner and consulting surgeon of the Fanny Allen Hospital

of Burlington. A Republican in politics, he has served as superintendent of schools at Walcott and town representative from Stowe in the Legislature in 1888. A member of the legislative committee on the insane, he had charge of the bill providing for the present State Hospital for the Insane. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the construction of the hospital buildings and the removal of patients from Brattleboro Hospital. He served four years as one of the three original trustees of the State Hospital, from the year 1889. He also served as trustee and chairman of the school board of the Village of Waterbury from 1900 to 1903. He was chairman of the Republican Town Committee for twenty years. He was chairman of the State Tuberculosis Commission from 1902 to 1905; delegate to the Pan-American Tuberculosis Congress in Baltimore in 1903. He was appointed superintendent and treasurer of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane September 6, 1905, and has held the post since that time. Doctor Grout is a member of the Burlington Medical Society, Chittenden County Medical Society, Vermont State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is past master of Winooski Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Waterbury Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons.

Doctor Grout married (first in 1873) Nettie A. Jones of Barre, who died in 1880. He married (second in 1881) Angie Wilkins of Stowe and (third in 1892) Ida E. Morse, daughter of Daniel J. and Jane (McKee) Morse of Waterbury. Children of his first marriage are Inez (Grout) Lease, born August 27, 1874; Luman M., born January 4, 1877 (married). Children by second wife are Annie (Grout) Gilbert; Josephine (Grout) Magee, born June 11, 1885; Benjamin Harrison, civil engineer with Southern New England railroad, born September 20, 1888; Angie (Grout) Gale, born July 18, 1892. Children by third wife are Don Jackson, born July 31, 1899, and Frank Morse, October 29, 1901.

Widely as Doctor Grout is known throughout Vermont it is doubtful if those not living in Waterbury and acquainted with his work as head of the State Hospital can form an ade-

quate conception of the vast good he has accomplished. His broad and tolerant sympathies are never vainly appealed to. A host of rehabilitated men can testify to the salutary effects of his intelligent and helpful influence. Practical humanity's cause has no more forceful exponent in the state.

The Seabury family of Waterbury, whose sketch is given here, dates back to John Seabury of Somersetshire, England. He came to Boston in 1639. Samuel Seabury, his son, lived in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and his son, John, born in Duxbury in 1680, is believed to be he who married Elizabeth Alden, granddaughter of John Alden, December 9, 1697, and was known later at Groton, Connecticut, as "Deacon John Seabury of Groton." His son, Samuel, born July 8, 1706, was graduated at Harvard and was ordained in England, in 1731, as an Episcopalian rector. He married Abigail Mumford, a daughter of a vestryman. Their son, Samuel, born November 30, 1729, also was graduated at Harvard and entered the church; he received consecration in Scotland November 17, 1784, and was made Bishop, the first of his church in America. Caleb, elder brother of Bishop Samuel Seabury, was born in February, 1728. John, the son of Caleb, born in 1748, was the great-grandfather of Mr. O. A. Seabury of Waterbury, and was a sea-captain.

On his return to the port of New London, from a voyage to the West Indies in 1781, the British, boarding the vessel, surprised his ship's company and all on board were destroyed except his seven-year-old son, John, who eluded the attention of the boarders by hiding. This boy, John, married Mary Harris and came alone to Stowe in 1794 where he assisted in the organization of the town; later, in 1797, he brought his family from Colchester, New London County, Connecticut, to his new home; making the journey on horseback, the family party passed through Waterbury, then a straggling village or hamlet consisting of less than ten houses.

The children of John and Mary Harris Seabury were John, father of O. A. Seabury, Caleb, Nathaniel, Mary (Thomas), Elizabeth (Handy) and Emily (Thompson). Hester (Scribner), Harriet (Lothian), Salome (Towne) and Joel were children of

-Alden-Seabury-Lothian-Cromelin

	born	married
John Alden		Priscilla Mullins
David Alden	1646	Mary Southworth
Elizabeth Alden	1675	John Seabury
Rev. Sam'l Seabury	1706	Abigail Mumford
Caleb Seabury	1728	Esther Mumford
Col. John Seabury	1763	<u>Dorothy Harris</u>
Harriet N. Seabury	1816	Daniel Lothian
John G.W. Lothian	1849	Jeannette A. Busby
Dorothy Lothian	1860	John Cromelin
Dorothy J. Cromelin	1907	

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of 1639, as appears later in this book. By producing an honest, durable product the firm grew in strength and in the

Elizabeth (Handy) and Emily (Thompson). Hester (Scribner), Harriet (Lothian), Salome (Towne) and Joel were children of

Manning-Lothian-Cromelin

born

William Manning		-----
William Manning	1614	Dorothy -----
Samuel Manning	1644	Eliz. Stearns
Samuel Manning	1665	Deborah Spalding
John Manning	1696	Abigail Winship
Phineas Manning	1727	Sarah Walbridge
Phineas Manning	1756	Abigail Alden
Hannah Manning	1794	Daniel Williams
Lydia Williams	1835	George Busby
Jeannette Busby	1856	John C.W. Lothian
Dorothy Lothian	1880	John Cromelin
Dorothy Cromelin	1907	

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of 1859, as appears later in this book. By producing an honest, durable product the firm grew in strength and in the

Elizabeth (Handy) and Emily (Thompson). Hester (Scribner), Harriet (Lothian), Salome (Towne) and Joel were children of

Alden-Manning-Lothian-Cromelin

	born	married
John Alden		Priscilla Mullins
Joseph Alden	1627	Mary Simmons
John Alden	1674	Hannah White
Ebenezer Alden	1720	Ann Whittaker
Abigail Alden	1762	Phineas Manning
Hannah Manning	1794	Daniel Williams
Lydia Williams	1836	George Busby
Jeannette A. Busby	1856	John G.W. Lothian
Dorothy Lothian	1880	John Cromelin
Dorothy J. Cromelin	1907	

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Elizabeth (Hendy) and Emily (Thompson). Hester (Scribner), Harriet (Lothian), Salome (Towne) and Joel were children of

his wife, Dorothy (Harris). John Seabury, father of O. A. Seabury, was born in Colchester, New London County, Connecticut, August 22, 1793. His early youth was spent at his father's home in Stowe, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm, varying this with teaching school in winter. He, with several brothers and his father, a colonel of militia, served in the War of 1812; starting for Plattsburg in September, 1813, they arrived at Burlington only to find that communication with and transportation to the other side of the lake had been cut off. Here the Seaburys stayed until the British withdrew, their service lacking just one day of entitling them to pensions.

Soon after attaining his majority, John Seabury went to work in a brick-yard in Montreal, Province of Quebec. After a few years in Canada, he returned to Stowe as appears by certain deeds dated in 1823. That same year, he came to Waterbury and began work for Ariel Thomas in the business of cloth dressing and wool carding.

In 1822 Ariel Thomas of Bridgewater, Vermont, bought his mill site of William Eddy and moved from Bridgewater, bringing with him his wife, Mary (Seabury), daughter of Colonel John Seabury, and Alvinza Thompson, who afterwards married Emily (Seabury), second daughter of Colonel John. Thompson entered Thomas' employ as cloth dresser. In 1823 John Seabury bought another and better equipped site further down the stream and went into business with his brother-in-law, Ariel Thomas. The firm conducted both establishments until the upper mill burned in the early 30's. The business was thereafter conducted at the lower mill under the firm name of Thomas, Seabury & Thompson until the retirement of the senior member. Following this change, the firm was known as Seabury & Thompson. The partners enlarged the plant and installed new and improved machinery and soon acquired the most extensive manufacturing business in this part of the state, which continued for over twenty-five years.

The business was bought by George D. Joslyn in 1858 or 1859, as appears later in this book. By producing an honest, durable product the firm grew in strength and in the

confidence of the farmers who exchanged their wool for cloth at a fixed price per yard for manufacture. Up to this time, the early settlers of Waterbury and vicinity were obliged to produce their home-made or home-spun cloths as best they could by recourse to household hand cards, spinning wheels and hand looms. After the advent of the cloth dressing and carding machinery came the machinery for finishing off the product of the hand loom, which product had heretofore been worn in its rough state just as it came from the loom. This improved product was called full-cloth; so, by degrees, power looms and spinning jacks came into vogue, calling for factories in which every step of cloth making could be carried out.

To Jonathan Robbins belongs the credit of building the first carding and cloth dressing establishment in this vicinity. He built his plant on the site of the first grist mill of Carpenter & Eddy about 1815.

In 1828 John Seabury married Calista Thompson, the sister of his partner, who came here from Bridgewater as a school teacher. The newly married pair occupied the house purchased by John Seabury of Jonathan Robbins in 1824. This property included the mill site of Thompson & Seabury. The residence, an old-fashioned, three-story, hip-roofed building, burned in 1846. The present Seabury home replaced it the same year. This was John Seabury's home until his death.

The firm of Seabury & Thompson took into partnership Henry Blanchard, in the early 40's, and the firm was thereafter Thompson, Seabury & Blanchard. Not long after the first half of the century had passed, the firm began to realize that their honest product was called upon to compete with cheap, shoddy material used in the trade for ready made clothing. Wool declined in price and farmers found it unprofitable to raise sheep—an important industry in itself. There was a slight reaction at the outbreak of the Civil War when cotton became dear, but this was only temporary. The business passed out of the hands of Thompson, Seabury & Blanchard into those of George D. Joslyn, Selleck & Joslyn, and A. H. Selleck, successively.

How great a boon the machine for cloth manufacture was

to the overburdened housewives of the period may be realized when it is pointed out that the price in exchange was at the rate of thirty-five cents a yard and for twenty-two ounces of wool the factory would return eleven ounces of finished cloth. For the first time, the busy mother could procure factory made flannels for household uses, underwear, etc., also cloth for sheets and dresses. The decline in wool and the competition with shoddy products reacted, of course, upon the families of the community to their loss.

John and Calista (Thompson) Seabury continued to live in the old Robbins residence and the present homestead that replaced it until their respective deaths in 1881 and 1880. Children born of the marriage were Helen (1830-1903), who married William Richardson, a lawyer of Waterbury (died in 1849); Edward Thomas (1832-1899), who married Mary A. Stevens (died in 1883); children of this marriage are William H., Mae F. and Alice L., who, with a second wife, Julia (Bliss) Seabury, survive; and Sylindia, who married Francis Joslyn (now dead) and who still lives with her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Farrell at Colbyville; John Q., who went to Redlands, California; after his death, in 1908, the city of Redlands caused a bronze tablet to be placed upon his monument with this inscription.

JUDGE J. Q. SEABURY

SON OF JOHN SEABURY, WAS BORN IN WATERBURY, VERMONT. CAME TO REDLANDS IN 1887 AND WAS PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE EARLY HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITY, HONORED AND ESTEEMED BY ALL.

Ovid Ariocho (unmarried), who is now living in the old Seabury homestead with the family of E. T. Seabury; Mr. O. A. Seabury, besides being a patron of the arts, is a well known raconteur with a wide acquaintance and hosts of friends within and without the state; Weltha F. (died in Waitsfield in 1871), who was the wife of E. E. Joslyn; their two children now living, are Jesse E. of Montpelier and L. B. Joslyn of Waitsfield; Martha J. married N. P. Wheeler, and died in 1874 leaving a daughter Jessie, who married F. J. Greene and now lives in Petaluma, California.

John Seabury, the head of this large family of Waterbury, was a man of strong religious predilections and became a member of the prudential committee of the local Congregational Church. Being an ardent Free Soiler, Mr. Seabury favored the use of the church at a meeting to be addressed by the first Free Soil speaker to come into the state. This was refused by other members of the committee, whereupon the committeeman withdrew and declined to have anything more to do with the church, although his name was continued on the rolls. Subsequently he became interested in the Adventist faith and assisted in maintaining and building the first Advent Church in Waterbury, while the rest of the family worshiped at the Congregational Church.

Mr. Seabury was wont to do his own thinking,—sometimes arriving at conclusions that were not popular, but frequently, as they developed, ahead of his time. He was accustomed to express himself in quaint but forceful phraseology though he was a faultless grammarian, if he so chose to be. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy; his home and table were always open to friends or strangers, sometimes to the discomfort of the other members of the family. He belonged to that wing of the Whig party that afterwards became Republican and voted for Harrison and Tyler in 1840. He was a bitter opponent of slavery and derived his anti-slavery gospel largely from the *New York Tribune*, showing his practical devotion to the cause by helping along all “underground railway” enterprises in Vermont.

In personal appearance Mr. Seabury was tall, but not erect,—about six feet two inches in height and weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds. He had a long, swinging stride and, when walking, moved his arms from side to side, presenting an ungainly appearance which he sometimes purposely affected. He was a kind, indulgent parent and husband, fond of his children and their pastimes, never seeming to feel annoyed or irritated at their pranks and noise. His kindness and forbearance to debtors were also well known. It never occurred to Mr. Seabury that because a customer never paid his bills and was never expected to, he should, therefore,

be denied further credit. With such a disposition, it is not surprising to learn that he never worried. He left the example to his townsmen of one who was perfectly honest in all his dealings and whose word was unquestioned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Seabury celebrated their golden wedding in 1878. Mrs. Seabury died in 1880 and Mr. Seabury one year later. They passed their married lives on the home site selected in 1824. Seven of their eight children reached maturity, one dying in infancy. All are married save one. There are now living seven grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren. Of the grandchildren, William Henry Seabury is the business manager of his father's estate (E. T. Seabury estate), engaged in the wholesale and retail business of flour, feed and general milling. He lives at the old Seabury home with his stepmother and sisters.

Moses M. Knight came to Waterbury in 1848 and married Sarah (Blush) Knight in 1854. Mr. Knight was for many years one of the successful merchants of the town. The only child was F. L. Knight, born April 5, 1863, who is now connected with the mercantile establishment of F. C. Luce.

Mr. F. L. Knight married Miss Daisy Clark, daughter of Orrin L. and Janet (Loomis) Clark, of Georgia, Vermont. Children of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Knight are Albert Clark, Edward Morse, J. Bradford and Sarah Janet.

Edwin Franklin Palmer was born in Waitsfield, January 22, 1836, the son of Aaron and Sarah (Thayer) Palmer. His father and grandfather before him were early settlers and residents of Waitsfield, occupying one of the large farms in Waitsfield Common. Palmer Hill, in the neighborhood, takes its name from the family. Of the family of eleven, four of the sons were educated at Dartmouth College. Mr. Palmer's preparation for college was obtained at Northfield. He entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1858 and was graduated in the class of 1862. Soon after graduation he entered the Union army with Company B, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, as lieutenant.

Mr. Palmer was one of those whose good fortune it was to

have received his legal education and preparation for admission to the bar in the office of Governor Paul Dillingham. Mr. Palmer practiced his profession in Waterbury; he was town representative three times, reporter of the Supreme Court and editor of eight volumes of Supreme Court Reports. He served as State Superintendent of Education and was instrumental in securing to the state many new and long needed improvements in her educational system.

He married Addie D. Hartshorn, at Guildhall, June 15, 1865. There were seven children, four of whom are living: Edwin F., Jr., of Duxbury; John H. of Dorchester, Massachusetts; Robert W. of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Charles C. of Warren, New Hampshire; and two grandchildren, Annie Dorothy Palmer and Eber Huntley Palmer.

Mr. Palmer enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, August 25, 1862, from Waitsfield. He was made sergeant and afterwards commissioned second lieutenant, November 4, 1862. He was mustered out July 21, 1863. Mr. Palmer was a careful student of political and educational problems and a ready and interesting speaker. He was the author of an entertaining volume, "Camp Life by a Volunteer."

Mr. Palmer died October 8, 1914, and his funeral was held at the Palmer residence the following Sunday, October 11, 1914. Reverend W. L. Boicourt officiated, assisted by Reverend W. E. Douglass. John H. Senter, Esq., spoke of Mr. Palmer as "a friend, lawyer and professional man."

Doctor Emory G. Hooker, an esteemed physician of Waterbury, was born in Cabot, February 19, 1839, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Liberty Hooker. After a short period spent in Massachusetts he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the University of Michigan, in the Medical School, and was graduated as one of his class leaders in 1864. He completed his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City where he was graduated with high honors. He practiced successively in Montpelier and Waitsfield and came to Waterbury in 1880. His skill as a physician and surgeon was widely recognized within and without the state. Doctor Hooker was a prominent Mason and

past grand master of Winooski Lodge. He married Miss Katharine Kneeland December 28, 1865. Mrs. B. F. Atherton is a daughter of the marriage. Doctor Hooker died in Waterbury August 13, 1902, and the funeral services were held at the Methodist Church. An eloquent tribute was paid Doctor Hooker by Doctor Don D. Grout, a fellow lodge member. This appeared in the issue of the *Waterbury Record* of August 19, 1902.

The town builders of Waterbury who had the distinct advantage of being born here profited by the impetus given the town by their forbears and carried on the work from the point where their fathers left off. Such a man is George W. Randall, now a nonagenarian living in his old home on Main Street, with Mrs. Randall, and having near at hand, Doctor Watson Wasson and Mrs. Pearl (Randall) Wasson, his son-in-law and daughter, respectively. Mr. Randall was born on Ricker Mountain, September 18, 1825, the son of Oliver Cromwell and Electa (Coffin) Randall, who was the great-granddaughter of Hannah Dustin, the heroine of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Both his father and grandfather had been the earliest settlers on the mountain, not then named.

After his father's death in 1830, his mother, the daughter of Moses Coffin, removed to Stowe and married George Akeley. Mr. Randall spent some years of his boyhood with an aunt, Mrs. Davis, but at the age of sixteen became apprenticed to a blacksmith in Waterbury to learn that trade, boarding during the succeeding three years at the home of R. C. Smith. He soon saw the necessity for schooling and accordingly availed himself of what could be furnished at the common schools and the academy at Bakersfield until he was twenty years of age. He taught school for three successive winters on Ricker Mountain and "boarded round" as was then the custom for teachers.

Mr. Randall relates with some gusto his experiences as a young man hunting employment in Boston and the then new city of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He recounts an incident of having been present in the United States District Court in Boston when one Crafts, a sea-captain, was on

trial for murder. He had as counsel Rufus Choate who, in seeking to impeach the testimony of the vessel's mate, commented characteristically:

Some truth there was
But mixed and dashed with lies—
To please the fool
And dazzle all the wise.

This court experience may or may not have had something to do with Mr. Randall's subsequent determination to study law in the office of Honorable Paul Dillingham.

With the dry humor his old acquaintances know so well, he gives the details of a dog case he undertook in which participated as counsel Matthew Hale Carpenter, afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin and one of the foremost constitutional lawyers of his time. Carpenter at this time, however, was a young lawyer in the office of Rufus Choate in Boston and was revisiting Waterbury and the office of his former preceptor, Paul Dillingham. Young Randall had entered this office as a student of Blackstone, Chitty and Kent the winter before he became twenty-four years of age. A part of his clerical duties was to make out the simpler writs, and copy pleadings and office papers. One day during the absence of his preceptor, Mr. Dillingham, an elderly gentleman named Hawley applied to him for a writ against the owner of a dog which had just bitten him. Nothing daunted, young Randall made out the writ, and when Mr. Dillingham returned he said, "Well, George, now that you have made out this writ, you may as well try the case." Upon a jury trial, there was a disagreement. Then it was that the brilliant advocate, Matthew Carpenter, suggested that evidence tending to show that the dog was always a ferocious beast was lacking and the case should be strengthened in this regard. Instead of going to trial for the second time, however, the young man followed the advice of Mr. Dillingham who said Mr. Hawley had no money to fool away on law and that there should be a discontinuance, each party paying his costs. This was done.

Mr. Randall's early life was much the same as that of all

New England country boys. Incidents of attending school on Ricker Mountain and Nebraska Brook; his boyish triumphs in penmanship and the spelling class; his all but tragic experience when, at a tender age, he was lost in a snow storm and was forced to burrow his way into a drift to keep from perishing until he was found by the searchers; his employment on a farm at sixteen; his blacksmithing apprenticeship; his academic education; his wonderful trip, via the Isthmus, to California, starting September 1, 1849; his experiences en route and in the mines; his successful ventures there and his triumphal return only to make a second venture; his final return to Waterbury; his subsequent activities in business and political life, all contribute to round out an inspiring career of youthful sagacity, shrewdness of young manhood, courage and industry, and finally the far-sighted thrift, judgment and prosperity of middle and old age.

Mr. Randall has prospered largely through real estate operations, farming and lumbering. His sawmills were for years the most extensive in the vicinity and have cut 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually, employing a large force of workmen. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Randall joined the Republican party at its organization and has been auditor, lister, selectman and town representative several times.

Letters from Mr. Randall to friends and relatives written from Chagres and Panama on the Isthmus are interesting commentaries on transportation facilities then in vogue. The fare from Panama, by the ship *Senator*, was \$200 to San Francisco. He describes his stay in Chagres, during which he visited "the old castle,—one mighty mass of ruins, cannon, grape shot and all the munitions of war which remain in the same condition as when left after being scattered by the buccaneers headed by Morgan, Drake, and others in the year 1500; in the midst of the castle stands a magnificent orange tree. . . . Honorable John T. Van Allen, American Minister to Ecuador, came out on the *Crescent City*. He had papers for an American consul at Chagres, but no consul could he find. He seemed somewhat chagrined at the mistake of Uncle Sam's boys; Allen being in a great sweat to get along,

tried to get the natives to show him through, but the darkies are not to be hurried."

Mr. Randall wrote interestingly from the mines in California, and also from San Francisco. He says of the latter in a letter of March 19, 1850: "This city is nothing but a frog pond, although there are many splendid buildings. Men have died in this city like sheep this winter, although where I wintered it was very healthy. As regards the gold in this country . . . the whole earth, for many miles, will produce gold but it is only the banks or beds of rivers and ravines that pay for working. . . . We had fifteen days fair weather in succession in February. I had a good place or lead meantime and took out between three and four hundred Dolls. the rest of the time through the winter has paid from five to twenty dollars per day but remember I only work when it is pleasant; my health is too precious to barter off for gold."

Mr. Randall in sending a sum of money home preferred to send it by a draft in triplicate to provide against loss. He explained in his letters that if he were coming home himself he would have brought his gold dust with him to get the increase at the mint over what he would be obliged to take in California. Writing from the mines in Dry Creek he says: "One day while prospecting in a ravine we hit on a place where two of us got eight hundred dollars or 25 ounces in eight hours; it is coarse gold; one particle is worth twenty-one Dolls."

Mr. Randall's first wife was Lepha White, who was born August 12, 1830, and died March 19, 1874. Mr. Randall next married Miss Belle Gleason of Waterbury. Two children were born of this marriage, George C. Randall, now engaged in farming and the lumber business near Cotton Brook and the Stowe line, and Pearl (Randall) Wasson, wife of Doctor Watson Wasson of the medical staff of the Vermont State Hospital.

A citizen of Waterbury who has literally been one of her most conscientious builders is Mr. William Deal, who was born in Phillipsburgh, Province of Quebec, December 3, 1833, and who, though a resident of Waterbury since 1850, did not become a naturalized American citizen until 1888. Mr.

Deal married Miss Asenath Marshall of Waterbury in 1857. Two children (each married) were born of the marriage, John, a father of six children, living in Waterbury, and Mrs. Tenie (Deal) Roberts of Montpelier. Mr. Deal, either by himself or associated with others, played an important part in the building operations of Waterbury for forty years. He it was who erected such buildings as the Waterbury Inn in 1864 to replace the old Washington House destroyed by fire October 8, 1858. Mr. Deal was well acquainted with and a hunting companion of John (Ossawatimie) Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, and his two lieutenants, Samuel and Frank Thompson, when the four lived out and hunted near North Elba, Clinton County, New York. Mr. Deal expresses gratification at the movement now afoot to mark the Brown graves properly in the obscure burial place at North Elba after fifty-five years of neglect.

Waterbury's population in 1890 was 2,232, a loss of sixty-five in the ten years from the date of the preceding census in 1880. This loss was so inconsiderable, however, that the town might be said to have held its own. There was then, as now, a certain floating population as was evidenced by the tax returns. The Legislature of 1890 was the better for the presence in it of the late Doctor Henry Janes as town representative from Waterbury. The personnel of Waterbury's representatives as a whole, however, had preserved its general level of ability, as reference to the list beginning with Daniel Bliss in 1792 will indicate. From contemporary data of the period it appears that the town's business, social, religious and educational life remained practically as it had been for the ten years preceding.

The establishment in April, 1895, of the *Waterbury Record*, by Fred N. Whitney of Northfield, under the editorship and management of Harry C. Whitehill, was an event fraught with greater importance to the town than the mere surface fact might indicate. It is always true of every town that the advent of the town's own publication, however modest and retiring, is something of grave importance to the community's life. There is no need of dwelling upon the insensible influence

of the possibilities of publicity; there is still less call for doing more than advertizing to the sense of proprietorship each citizen should feel in his town newspaper. It may be said generally, with no ulterior purpose, that the ebb and flow of the fortunes of a town's newspaper is taken, in large measure, as a gauge of the prosperity of that town. Even the most confirmed cynic will agree that the one thing needful to intelligent community effort and civic team-work is the local newspaper. Not to recognize this spells an almost fatal indifference to the community's welfare. At this point the writer takes occasion to remark that the foregoing has been rescued from the rigid censorship of the publisher of this volume only by dint of a stubborn and insistent opposition and that the responsibility for the sentiment expressed and the propriety of its expression rests absolutely with the writer.

Mr. Harry C. Whitehill was born in Groton, Vermont, May 9, 1875, the son of Moses H. and Ella Frances (Ricker) Whitehill. He was educated at the Groton public schools and the Montpelier Seminary. He came to Waterbury in April, 1895, coincidentally with the establishment of the *Waterbury Record*. He served as president of the village in 1909 and is a director in the Waterbury Trust and Savings Bank. He was married, January 19, 1898, to Miss Mary Moody, daughter of the late Justin W. and Mrs. Harriet (Brown) Moody. Mr. Whitehill's book store and editorial office goes far to fill the place of the "old corner store" as a village institution. It has become, through naturally selective process, the town forum; the habit of dropping in has become inveterate. One need not be even a demi-god to be eligible to this Olympus; hence the waiting list. The writer once had some slight knowledge of an institution known as the "Saints and Sinners" corner in the great Chicago McClurg publishing house, where were accustomed to gather literary celebrities and bibliophiles; he indulges no violent presumption when he asserts that the influences of our local haven for local saints and sinners, in their way, are working together for just as definite a goal.

It is worthy of note that the *Waterbury Record* was issued as a daily newspaper during the Vermont Annual Methodist Con-

ference, beginning April 10, 1895; at this time the *Record* was printed in the Odd Fellows Block.

The flood or freshet occurring in April, 1895, was the most destructive one next after that of 1869. The lower end of Main Street was under water and the Colbyville dam was carried away. The water overflowed the Winooski banks and covered the meadow land south of the State Hospital's power house, coming up even to the house itself and to the vestry of the Methodist Church.

The much mooted, wearisome and futile controversy was again revived, in 1895, over that "iridescent dream" reform of the legislative representation system. The same old arguments were adduced with the same old vehemence and with the same old effect, or lack of it. It would appear from these old arguments that the word "reform" in this connection must have been used in a Pickwickian sense. What was urged by the advocates of the new order was a change. If reform means "to make over" then, perhaps, the word was used advisedly.

May 20, 1895, was the date of a meeting of citizens to consider the building of a carriage road leading to the summit of Camel's Hump. It was proposed to build a road from John McNeal's farmhouse on a grade averaging 14 per cent.

It renews youth to read of the old time celebration of the Fourth of July, 1895. There was a huge bonfire in the depot park; the usual fireworks and noise; the usual explosion of a badly loaded cannon, and the usual saddening incident of its effect in injuring a young boy; there was also a parade of "horribles," a ball game with Essex, whose team scored 18 to Waterbury's 9 runs; amateur bicycle races, etc.

That the nation's needs were not overlooked by the vigilant press is attested by the following from the local newspaper under date of December 3, 1895: "Congress will make no mistake during the coming session if it authorizes the construction of a whole fleet of torpedo boats." If the editor who penned those lines had the vision of a seer as to conditions twenty years later, he could not have made a wiser recommendation. But preparedness was then, as now, talked about and preached to little effect. We read in the *Waterbury Record*

of March 15, 1898, of the precipitate action of Congress, March 8, in appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense following the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana harbor. Twelve minutes after the bill was reported to the Senate, the Vice-President announced its unanimous passage; after receiving his signature it was rushed to the White House where President McKinley made it a law, and yet even that implied recognition of our fatuous complacency did not prevent the cruel blundering that followed in preparation for the Spanish War. The issue of March 22 contains the memorable speech of Senator Redfield Proctor, recounting what he saw in Cuba and concluding with the pregnant observation: "But it is not my purpose at this time nor do I consider it my province to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and to an American people."

No Vermonter need be told of the electrical effect of Senator Proctor's speech. The events that were crowded into the following five months changed the whole course and policy of this government. From being a lethargic, unwieldy body politic, heavily drugged with the soporific anesthetic of commercialism, it was suddenly transformed into a world power, fighting and expanding like other nations. Singularly enough the lesson of unpreparedness, serious as it seemed at the time, has borne little fruit. Commercialism has again lulled the people to sleep while the rest of the world, not actually belligerent, is vigilant, wakeful and busy in preparation. At this writing, the outcome of a long, tortuous, difficult, diplomatic correspondence would seem to have averted from the nation the unthinkable consequences of a rupture of relations with the most formidable of the present belligerents. Shall the avoidance of disaster by this narrow margin again go unheeded? Are we forever and a day to dwell upon a volcano of unpreparedness?

True to her record, Waterbury is able to say that she was represented even in the Spanish-American War in 1898. Although none of the state towns was required to furnish a

quota, there were certain voluntary enlistments either in the First Vermont Infantry Regiment or in the Regular service by Vermont recruits. Unfortunately there are no state records of enlistments in the Regular service, so that it is not at this time possible to say just how many from Waterbury participated, but this much is known: One Michael McNalley, who gave his residence as Waterbury, enlisted May 13, 1898, in Company H, and was mustered out October 27, 1898, at Montpelier, thus saving Waterbury's record of representation, though in this case not actual fighting experience, in all our wars.

It would seem that the enthusiasm of some of those who saw service in the Philippine Islands the following year was considerably dampened, if one may judge from a letter received in Waterbury, bearing date March 5, 1899, in which the writer, a private of volunteers, says: "What the United States wants of these Islands and their inhabitants is more than I can see for they have already cost more lives than the whole group is worth. I suppose all Vermonters are very proud of Admiral Dewey and they may well be. . . . The only fault I find with him is that he favors the retention of these Islands. Bryan has a spark of sense after all for he is not in favor of annexation." This last may indicate how deeply the iron had entered the soul of the writer.

Building in Waterbury during the summer of 1899 took an upward trend. Ten new houses were added to the village including two business blocks. Perhaps the most important of all the improvements was the commodious new school building opened to local pupils in 1899. Main Street grade was permanently improved. Generally, good prices prevailed for farm products; the advance in the price for lumber reacted profitably; and in many ways the town partook of the general flow of prosperity. Rather more fortunate than many other towns in the state, its health officers, aided by local physicians, investigated the so-called Guptil water supply sources with results salutary to public health.

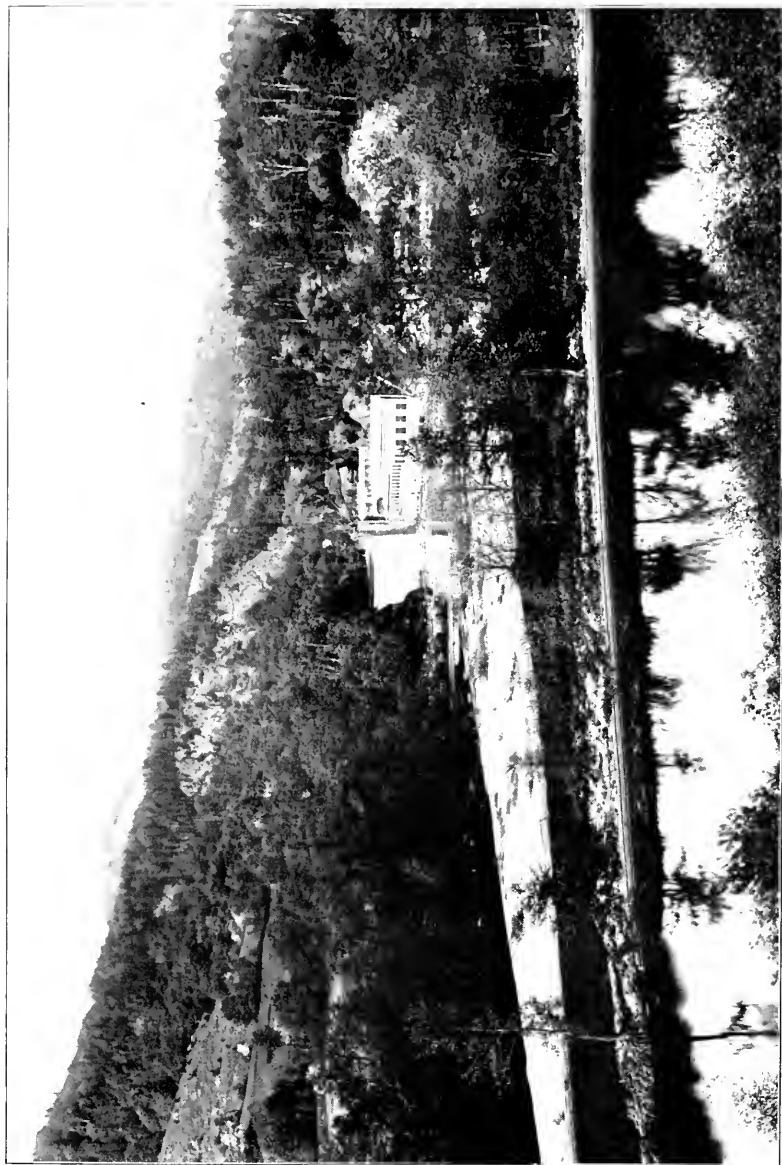
The location of a copper prospect on the farm of G. B. Smalley, near Stowe, aroused local interest in August, 1899. There

were the usual visits by the usual experts and near-experts; there were the usual rainbow-hued reports; the usual acme of excitement and the usual subsidence of interest and oblivion.

The business done in the town during the year warranted raising the local post-office to the second class, which moved someone to remark that "C. C. Warren is to the Waterbury post-office what Wells, Richardson & Company is, to the Burlington post-office."

Spicy ingredients were injected into the liquor traffic stew from time to time in the way of journalistic condiments. Waterbury stoutly maintained that good hotels could be profitably run and maintained on the prohibition plan; other towns took issue; then followed argument of more or less relevancy and of vast capabilities for edification.

The wonderful nineteenth century came to an end showing a gain in population of Waterbury in one hundred years of only 2,629 or the difference between 644 in 1800 and 3,273 in 1900. But who shall estimate the influence of this small community upon the state and nation?



BOLTON (WINOOSKI) FALLS AT CONSOLIDATED LIGHTING COMPANY'S PLANT

CHAPTER VI

1900-1915

The town's general prosperity continued with little to remind one of the rude financial shocks that were convulsing the large cities during the first five years of the new century. There was little to fear from the instability incidental to high finance in this secluded corner. The population in 1910 of the town was 3,273 of which the village claimed 1,377. The March meetings were followed in due course by the September and November meetings. There was naturally a feeling of quiet and triumphant satisfaction, though not too boisterously apparent, at the choice of Mr. Dillingham for the United States Senate in 1900. The gubernatorial campaign of 1902 is still referred to in Vermont as a history-making date, when private cars, negro songsters, rump conventions, sumptuary issues and bolting candidates were all commingled in a glittering phantasmagoria of kaleidoscopic glory. The candidates for governor were John G. McCullough whose town vote was 291; Felix W. McGettrick whose town vote was 87, and Percival W. Clement whose town vote was 159.

In 1904 Governor Charles J. Bell received a town vote of 401, to Eli H. Porter's 118.

At the November meeting in 1904 the Roosevelt Republican electors received a town vote of 274, to the Parker Democratic electors' 66.

The following March meeting, in 1905, was the first to be held at which a vote on the license question was taken under the new law. The town at this election pretty clearly demonstrated its sentiments by a vote of 186 against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, to 67 in favor of license; these figures were 188 against and 72 in favor of license in 1906.

Governor Fletcher Proctor received a town vote in 1906 of 302, to Percival W. Clement's 202, the Democratic and Independent candidates receiving 123 and 79 respectively.

At the March meeting in 1907, the vote against license was 117, and 107 for license.

Governor George H. Prouty received a town vote of 353, to James E. Burke's 145, and Eugene M. Campbell's 14, in 1908.

At the November meeting the Taft Republican electors received a town vote averaging $290\frac{1}{2}$, to the Democratic electors' $86\frac{1}{2}$.

At the following March (1909) meeting the license question was settled by a vote of 207 against, and 131 for license. These figures in 1910 were 233 and 146 respectively. Governor John A. Mead in 1910 received a town vote of 227, to Charles D. Watson's 136.

In 1911 the license vote was 221 against and 132 favoring license; these figures in 1912 were 246, to 112 respectively.

Governor Allen M. Fletcher in 1912 received a town vote of 213, to Harlan B. Howe's 178, C. F. Smith's 59, and Frazer Metzger's 93.

At the November meeting in 1912 the Taft Republican electors received a town vote of 202, to the Wilson Democratic electors' 103, and the Roosevelt Progressive electors' 171.

In 1913 at the March meeting the vote on the license question was 128 against, to 70 favoring license. These figures were somewhat modified in 1914 when there was a vote for license of 206, to 201 against. The fifth-class license received 143 for, to 164 against. At the special town meeting in March, 1914, the vote for license for malt liquors only was 164, and for license for liquors of all kinds was 259.

In 1915 the vote stood against license 310, to 199 for license.

At the first United States Senatorial election by popular vote in November, 1914, Senator William P. Dillingham received a vote in his home town of 436 votes, to Charles Prouty's 82, Non-partisan 4, Prohibitionist 14, and National Progressives 9.

Governor C. W. Gates, in November, 1914, received a town vote of 362, to Harlan B. Howe's 128, and C. F. Smith's 24.

In the spring of 1905 an exhaustive report was made by an investigating committee appointed to inquire into the condi-

tion and conduct of the Vermont State Hospital. This report, made public June 30, 1905, covered such matters as ventilation, fire protection, fire escapes, convalescent patients, exercises, care and treatment of patients, food, cost of maintenance, farm, fuel, freight, discount of bills, the superintendent (with recommendations of a change of the incumbent), medical staff, trustees, etc.

William Cooley, an inventor and manufacturer, son of Cassius and Nellie Cooley, died in Waterbury, August 9, 1905. Mr. Cooley had spent forty years of his life in Waterbury as a manufacturer. His inventions included a cream separator, a gasoline engine and other labor-saving devices. Mr. Cooley was survived by a wife, two daughters and five sons. Though born in Burlington in 1834, Mr. Cooley retained the vigor and energy of youth. His death was sudden and entirely unexpected.

The community was mildly fluttered by the arrival at Lake Mansfield of Rear Admiral Clark of the United States Navy. With taste and discrimination the admiral chose the lake as a fitting place at which to celebrate his sixty-second birthday and the occasion of his retirement from the navy, which fell on the 10th of August, 1905. The famous commander of the *Oregon* was born in Bradford, Vermont, August 10, 1843. He passed much of his youth in Washington County and was appointed as a cadet to the United States Naval Academy by Senator Morrill in 1860. He saw service under Farragut in the West Gulf squadron; after the war he was ordered to the west coast of South America on the flag ship *Vanderbilt* of Commodore Rodgers. Successively the young officer served on the *Suane*, *Vandalia*, *Seminole*, *Dictator*, *Mahopac*, as instructor at the academy, on the *Hartford*, *Kearsarge* and *Monocacy*. After service as assistant navigating officer at the Boston yard, he was ordered to the *Ranger*; afterwards to the patrol fleet in the Bering Sea, then to the receiving ship *Independence*, next to the monitor *Monterey* and finally, in March, 1898, to the *Oregon* as commander.

The issue of the *Waterbury Record* of March 13, 1906, possesses a novel interest by reason of the following editorial

extract: "Colonel George Harvey seems to be very serious in the suggestion he made at a recent dinner when he named Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, as a good man for the Democrats to run for President of the United States. The suggestion has set people thinking and the comments of the press should be very pleasing, both to Mr. Wilson and Colonel Harvey."

The event showed that the people who had been set thinking, must have thought to some purpose. Judging from present indications, however, it is not at all improbable that the historians of the first quarter of the twentieth century will speculate as to the exact reasons why king-making Warwick Harvey should have evidenced such great dissatisfaction with his own handiwork when the people of the country were blessing him for it.

The industrial and commercial life of Waterbury has been such as might well be predicated of other towns of its size and make-up in the state. One cannot help deploring, however, the fact that the fullest and most profitable development of the easily adaptable water powers on the rivers and streams flowing through the town could not have been made more fully to inure to the use and benefit of the town.

The early users of water power did what they could with what they had and showed very creditable results. Mill Village and Colbyville were the centers of industrial activity for many years.

Early in 1800 the lower fall in Colbyville was utilized by a machine for carding the wool raised by the people of the vicinity and those living at some distance. It was not long before the potentialities of the spot appealed to O. C. Rood who there erected a potato whiskey distillery and, as says an unconscious humorist of the vicinage, "ran it as long as self-interest or a true sense of moral propriety, in his judgment, rendered it advisable." One is naturally led to wonder whether the two considerations named animated the ultra-respectable grocers who sold the product at retail and if so, which of the two was deemed by them the weightier. Followed then the erection, by E. P. Butler and Erastus Parker,

of a factory for a less objectionable utilization of the humble potato—the manufacture of starch. Then Mr. Butler built a saw mill on the upper fall which was operated for over forty years. It was at this mill that both Grow Butler, son of E. P. Butler, and George Rood, son of O. C. Rood, lost their lives; the first by drowning in the mill flume, the second by being crushed by a log. S. S. Spicer took over the building, after its use as a starch factory had been discontinued, for the purposes of a tannery. Shortly after this the building was burned.

The village took its name from the Colby brothers, George J. and Edwin A., who came from Bolton in 1856. The brothers purchased of Deacon Erastus Parker the old starch factory and a tract of land which the former owner had long before planted to willow trees. The tract included a water privilege on the stream and about thirty acres of land. The purchase price for the whole was \$5,500. The young men, then twenty-three and twenty-one years of age, respectively, paid \$1,000 down and gave notes and a mortgage for the balance. They had already experimented with basket willows and thought they saw an extension of the market for willow ware. In 1857 the brothers started in a modest way with a single small wheel at their plant. Soon they were able, through Deacon Parker, to get the use of some mill machinery belonging to a defunct company in St. Johnsbury, which they transported and set up in the willow peeling plant. After this, custom machine work began to come in and the business of manufacturing willow peeling machines, the invention of George Colby, began in earnest.

Perceiving the utility of willow in the making of willow cabs, the Colbys engaged the services of a Mr. Landt as an expert willow-worker and began the manufacture of cab bodies. From this it was an easy transition to the making of cab wheels and gearing. The business flourished and a ready market was found for the finished vehicles.

In the fall of 1859 the firm was reorganized by the addition of Messrs. Howden and Bosworth, who contributed \$5,500 cash capital. In 1860 the business was extended to include the manufacture and sale of the Colby clothes wringer, a

device well remembered by many as a time, labor and clothes saving machine invented by George Colby and patented by him in 1860. Soon the infant industry was swamped with orders. The plant was operated day and night with two shifts of workmen in order to turn out one hundred wringers per diem. This period of prosperity was suddenly halted by the breaking out of the Civil War. Workmen enlisted, orders fell off, or were countermanded and the business reached a low ebb. After this, as normal conditions asserted themselves, the business revived and was reorganized under the name of Colby Brothers, continuing until 1865 when it was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$75,000, afterwards increased to \$85,000. The board of directors included George J. Colby, Jesse J. Colby, Erastus Parker and A. Landt. The whole plant numbered about fifteen buildings besides ten dwelling houses.

"Enterprise" was the watchword of the Colby brothers. Not content with their willow ware, wringer and cab products, they began the manufacture of children's vehicles and equipped and maintained a job printing establishment. Starting with practically nothing, the founders built up a business within ten years that paid from sixty to one hundred employees \$2,000 to \$3,000 a month in wages, with sales from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1867, amounting to over \$320,000; the amount paid for labor for the same period was \$96,387.62. Internal revenue tax to the government from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1867, was \$13,282. In these days of fabulous receipts and Midas-like industrial operations these figures may not seem imposing, but the example of persistence, enterprise and courage under seemingly insurmountable obstacles has remained to succeeding generations. The business was literally built up from the putting to work of a certain mechanical and inventive gift of one of the brothers, aided by the energy and business capacity of the other two, with next to nothing in the way of financial assistance. The business continued in the hands of the Colbys until their sale to the Montpelier Manufacturing Company in the early 70's.

One of the enterprises that ultimately flourished and brought wealth and prosperity to its projectors and owners was the proprietary medicine house of Henry & Company. About the year 1845 James M. Henry became associated with the proprietor of certain patent remedies which he sold throughout the country on a salary. In 1850 Mr. Henry obtained the general agency for a certain widely advertised liniment and from this beginning he founded the wholesale drug house of J. M. Henry & Sons in 1857, having purchased the drug store, in the village, of J. B. Braley which stood at the corner of Stowe and Main Streets. The fortunate purchase of all manufacturing and selling rights of another widely known proprietary elixir gave an added impetus to the business. Possibly the fact that the peculiarly curative properties of the elixir were advertised to have been lost only to be restored by the then owners did not diminish the sales of the article. In 1860 John F. Henry withdrew from the firm, E. B. Johnson taking his place. In 1861 William W. Henry sold his interest in the firm and entered the Civil War. Various other changes were made in the firm. In 1866 the personnel of the firm was John F. Henry, General W. W. Henry, General William Wells, E. B. Johnson, B. H. Dewey, Doctor Simpson, E. D. Scagel and A. E. Richardson. Later John F. Henry withdrew and went to New York where he became associated with the house of Demas Barnes & Company. The old drug store in Waterbury was finally purchased by Doctor Horace Fales and E. D. Scagel in 1867.

The industry of tanning leather has long been operated in Waterbury in a varying scale of activity. At the site of the old saw mill, built by N. A. Rhoades in the middle 30's, a tanner named P. Brown established a tannery on the falls in Mill Village to supply his principal yard in the village. On the west side of the branch at the south end of Mill Village Samuel Dutton started a tannery on a small scale to supply leather for his boot and shoe business. This tannery on "Peg Island," socalled, came into the hands of his sons, Thomas, David and Harper, and from them passed to William W. Wells who enlarged the plant and sold out to D. & V. R. Blush. A

disastrous fire destroyed the works and the real estate, and a few unconsumed outbuildings then passed to Sylvester Henry. Mr. Henry and his son rebuilt the tannery on a larger scale and put into operation a well equipped plant, then considered to be one of the largest and best of the kind in the state.

In 1870 Mr. C. C. Warren took over the plant by lease. From this time until the plant burned, leather continued to be manufactured at the old site on a much larger scale than before. Mr. Warren had previously had experience with his father in the tanning business in Hartland before coming to Waterbury. When the Mill Village tannery burned in 1899 Mr. Warren organized, in Morrisville, the Warren Leather Company. He became President of the Company and has continued the business up to the present time. Mr. Warren was born at Hartland, Vermont, February 11, 1843, and came to Waterbury in 1870. Before coming to Waterbury, and about the time of the discharge of the Civil War regimental bands, Mr. Warren was leader of the Hartland Brass Band. He was offered second leadership of the Vermont Brigade Band, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, then being organized in Burlington, which was to take the place of the six regimental bands discharged from this brigade. He served in this capacity three years. After coming to Waterbury he became the leader of the local cornet band and continued leader for more than fifteen years.

In 1889 he assisted in locating the Vermont State Hospital in town by selling to the state the farm and grounds they now occupy. As state fish and game commissioner he located and erected the state fish hatchery at Roxbury and, with the late Joseph Somerville, supplied the village of Waterbury with their first system of water-works.

On December 15, 1873, he was married to Ella F. McElroy. The family consists of two children: Katherine Grace, who resides at Mt. Vernon, a suburb of New York, and Charles Carlton, residing at 136 West 44th Street, with business address at 7 Wall Street, corner Broadway, New York City.

There were other tanners who began in the early days of the industry in Waterbury on "Peg Island." Such was Henry

Kneeland, and, as early as 1834, M. and J. H. Lathrop were engaged in tanning in the village. Their works were destroyed by fire and were never rebuilt.

The firm of Thompson, Seabury & Blanchard was organized in 1845 to manufacture woolen cloths and flannels. Their plant was located on the site of the property now owned and occupied by the W. J. Boyce estate as a box factory. Their successor was George D. Joslyn, in 1862, and he in turn was succeeded by Selleck & Joslyn in 1865, and they by A. H. Selleck until the factory and machinery were destroyed by fire in 1875. The present building was built by Mr. Selleck in 1876, he using the first floor for the manufacture of fork handles and the second as a tenement. The Selleck estate sold the property to M. Davis in 1905, and he to Boyce & Perkins in 1908. Mr. Selleck spent a year after the burning of the plant in 1875 in Montreal, Province of Quebec. The present butter box factory of the Boyce estate was erected about one year thereafter. Mr. Selleck died in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1884 at the age of forty-three. His remains were interred in the Waterbury cemetery.

Daniel Stowell was the first machinist in Waterbury. His shop was situated on the present site of the Methodist Church. He began here between 1845 and 1850. His business was in repairs and dressing lumber. He used the first stationary steam engine in the town. He joined Henry Carter in the building of a structure, afterwards the property of the State Reform School.

C. Blodgett & Son started soon after the coming in of the railroad. They dealt in lumber and shingles, with yards north of the railway station. They did a large business in groceries and farmers' supplies, etc. They afterwards removed to Burlington where Calvin Blodgett, Jr., became mayor of the city.

Cook & Thompson built the first foundry in Waterbury, just south of the passenger station, which still stands. They manufactured stoves and were in business during the period of 1857-1862. They were succeeded by Hewitt & Jones and Hewitt & Meeker. Then came in succession Daniel K.

Adams, Adams & Wells and Horatio Moffitt & Company, all in the business of manufacturing stoves between 1855 and 1875.

J. Crossett and E. W. Corse, both of Duxbury, were both engaged in the lumber business in Waterbury at about this period, also M. W. Shurtleff.

Deacon Erastus Parker, besides being one of the early pillars of strength to the town by reason of his sagacity, judgment, energy and good counsel, was also the pioneer manufacturer of starch at Colbyville. He sold his plant and privileges to the Colby Brothers and had the satisfaction of seeing his young friends build up a prosperous business from small beginnings.

Wells & Sherlock were engaged in the flour business, in 1850 and 1855, at the mill now known as the Seabury mill in Mill Village. Their former storehouse is now occupied by Wallace Green and O'Brien, the barber, on Park Row.

E. W. Ladd and Walker & Fisher were dealers in monuments and gravestones at a shop located in the yard of the James Burleigh place.

W. F. Hutchins was a dealer in boots and shoes, also a manufacturer of footwear. He built the house where "Peg-leg" Minor once lived, and now owned and occupied by Mrs. Maxwell.

Another well known maker of boots and shoes and a prominent citizen was Lucius Parmalee, whose shop and store adjoined Lease's harness shop on Main Street. This place was the home of the first Library Association, the nucleus of the present Village Library. Mr. Parmalee was the custodian in charge. Crawford & Townshend were also makers of and dealers in footwear in 1862.

G. H. Lease succeeded his father in the business of harness making and saddlery, and occupied a shop adjoining the old hotel building, long since razed to the ground, on Main Street and on the site of the present Parker Block. This was moved to the present site of M. Messer's building and is a part of it. Here Mr. Lease continued the business as long as he lived.

George H. Atherton, Justin Hinds and M. E. Smilie were

respectively engaged in the business of cabinet making, electrotyping and making stoves during a part of this period.

The Waterbury Manufacturing Company manufactured and dealt in sash, doors and blinds.

The far-famed Thomas inks were first made at the barn on the George Moody place, now owned by Mr. O'Brien. Thomas moved to Michigan and continued to make a superior quality of ink that soon became widely used in the middle west.

O. E. Scott, maker and dealer in clocks and watches, and optician, began business in the George H. Atherton building. He then removed his place of business across the street to the Graves block, now owned by Mrs. Daniel Chase, where he remained until about two years ago when he moved to his present store in the Knight Block. Mr. Scott's business house is said to be the oldest in town today.

The manufacturing firm of Case & Thomas were engaged in making mops, which business was afterwards merged into that of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. They also manufactured sash, doors and blinds. Their steam mill was the old one formerly occupied by Carter & Stowell and used by the Reform School for making chair seats.

Mr. William W. Wells organized the firm of Wells & McMurphy, makers and dealers in mops and chair stock. The mill, owned then (1865-1866) by Mr. Wells, was just south of the Seabury mill and derived its power from the same dam. It was taken down years ago.

One of the industries of the town which, if properly developed, might well have yielded large returns was that of brick making. An early pioneer in the industry was J. McMurphy whose yard and kilns were at Mill Village, near the Perry Hill railroad crossing.

George C. Ames was a monument and gravestone worker in a shop near the station where Miss Shaw now lives.

A. C. Atherton was a maker and dealer in paper, whose place of business was in a wooden building where Perkins' store now stands.

One of those engaged in the iron business was Cecil Graves. His place was at the present site of Lamb's store. He built the

block known as the Graves block. He was succeeded by his son, Charles.

The above enumeration will convey some idea of the principal industries in Waterbury from the beginning down to a point well within the memory of those now living.

The town of Waterbury has been singularly free from litigation, at least of the kind that is fought through the Supreme Court. However, an interesting question arose when John S. Ladd, a highway surveyor, sought reimbursement for damages he was obliged to pay for certain acts of alleged trespass. The selectmen had given Ladd a tax bill and warrant for his highway district and described the road on which his tax bill was to be worked out as follows: "Beginning at the school house on Demeritt's land at the junction of the roads, thence to John S. Ladd's house." A part of this road crossed Rowell's land; he denied that it was a public highway and objected to Ladd's working out the tax on it upon his land. The selectmen directed Ladd to proceed under the authority of his bill and warrant and repair the road. He did so in good faith. Rowell sued him in trespass and recovered. Ladd then sued the town upon the ground that the town was bound to indemnify him. The court held (Aldis J.) that if the selectmen of a town describe, in the tax bill given by them to a highway surveyor, as within his district a highway which, though never legally established as a highway, has been recognized and repaired as such by the town and used by the public, and the surveyor proceed to repair said highway, and, in consequence of its never having been legally established, is obliged to pay damages in trespass for working the same, he is entitled to be indemnified by the town for such damages; and is not obliged to look beyond his tax bill and warrant to ascertain the extent of his district and the roads which he is to repair. [*Ladd vs. Waterbury*, 34 Vermont 426, 1861.]

Another case determined by the Supreme Court at the August term, 1865, was *Loren D. Watts vs. Town of Waterbury*.

This action against the town was for damages suffered by the wife of the plaintiff, from injuries received by reason of the

insufficiency of a highway. The accident occurred just east of the railroad track and Doctor Horace Fales was called in attendance a few minutes later. Upon the trial, counsel proposed to ask Doctor Fales, upon cross-examination, if, in conversation with Watts and his wife about the matter, he did not tell them if they could get \$100 they would better settle it. The question was excluded upon objection. The judgment against the town was reversed, the court holding that in this suit for injury on a highway, the physician who attended the plaintiff for the injury being a witness for the plaintiff on the trial to show what injury was sustained, may properly be asked, on cross-examination, the question as to whether he had not advised settlement for \$100.

Wrisley vs. Waterbury (1869), 42 Vermont 228. Jacob Wrisley was a soldier in the service of the United States in Virginia in the winter of 1863-1864. At this time the government was offering \$402 as bounty and a furlough to those soldiers who should reënlist; that prior to February 1, 1864, he was informed that the town of Waterbury was paying a bounty of \$300 for volunteers to its credit; that, in consequence of this information, relying on having \$300 from Waterbury, together with what the United States offered, he reënlisted February 1, 1864. Wrisley soon took his furlough and naturally wanted his bounty. Mr. Janes, the first selectman of the town, told him the quota was full but said if he would let his name remain to the credit of Waterbury, "if they had another call and raised any more men and paid a bounty, they would pay him as much as they did them, and that if they had to raise any more men, if they paid any bounty, they would pay the plaintiff as much."

The application for the town meeting in the month of November, 1863, was "to see what course the town will take to fill the quota of men required of the town of Waterbury, under the last two calls of the general government for soldiers." The warning was to see if the town will pay any additional bounty to volunteers from said town, and if any, how much, and the vote was "to pay each volunteer from this town a bounty of \$300 when mustered into the United States Service."

The court held (Wilson J.) that under the circumstances existing the \$300 bounty was confined to such as should enlist to the credit of the town on the quota under the call or calls made before the date of the vote, and also that the unauthorized promise of the selectmen to pay a soldier such bounty as the town might pay to others on future calls would not bind the town, though it paid a bounty to others on future calls.

This very question was raised in the case of *John P. Jones vs. Waterbury*, 44 Vermont 113, 1871, and decided the same way.

In *Topsham vs. Waterbury*, the plaintiff sought to collect by suit money expended in support of one P. and his family while in Topsham. P. had resided in Waterbury for three years and had declined the town's assistance in supporting himself and family. Repeated offers were made by Waterbury's overseer to support P.'s family in the town poorhouse; the overseer of Topsham had no notice of the last offer; Waterbury continued to support the family until October, 1899, and then the family was supported by Topsham. It was held by the court that a determination by a town that it will support one of its paupers within its own limits, as upon its poor farm, will not relieve it from liability for assistance furnished to such pauper in compliance with the statute by another town in which such pauper comes to need, unless, upon receiving the required notice from such other town, it in return notifies such other town of said determination. [73 Vermont 185, 1901.]

VARIOUS LEGISLATIVE ACTS AFFECTING WATERBURY

An Act to incorporate the Waterbury Falls Manufacturing Company. The following were named in the charter as incorporators: Ithamer A. Beard, William Carpenter, Ferrand F. Merrill, George W. Collamer and William Howes. The company was empowered "to construct and make such dams and canals and aqueducts on lands owned by said company as may be necessary for the use and improvement of the water power at said Falls and to rent the use of such water power or any part thereof," etc. (October 31, 1849.)

An Act to incorporate the Waterbury Quarrying and Mining Company. The following were named as incorporators in the charter: S. H. Stowell, S. L. Cole, H. M. Bates, Perley Belknap, George W. Dana, T. P. Redfield and H. P. Allen. The object was quarrying and working soapstone, lead, and other minerals and stone in the State of Vermont. (November 13, 1856.)

An Act to incorporate The Waterbury Hotel Company. The following were named as incorporators in the charter: J. C. Batchelder, Sidney Brown, William Moody, Curtis N. Arms, Paul Dillingham, Luther Henry, W. H. H. Bingham and L. L. Durant, "for the purpose of purchasing, repairing or building a house of public entertainment in the village of Waterbury," etc. (November 21, 1860.)

An Act to incorporate the Waterbury Falls and Crouching Lion Hotel and Road Company. The following incorporators were named in the charter: Samuel Ridley, Jesse J. Ridley and Dunning Steward of Duxbury, Eastman W. Case, Cecil Graves, I. C. Brown, Sidney Brown and Curtis Arms of Waterbury, and Calvin Blodgett, Sion E. Howard and George H. Bigelow of Burlington, for the purpose of "purchasing, building and furnishing upon the mountain, called Camel's Hump, or Crouching Lion, a house or houses of public entertainment, and of building and repairing a public road from Ridley's Mills in Duxbury to the summit of said mountain," etc. (November 6, 1865.)

An Act to incorporate the Waterbury Cemetery Association. The following incorporators were named in the charter: Paul Dillingham, J. C. Batchelder, J. F. Henry, William W. Wells, C. N. Arms, George J. Colby and Luther Henry. Authorized "to take by purchase or gift and hold within the towns of Waterbury or Duxbury, real estate not exceeding forty acres of land, to be held and occupied for a cemetery for the burial of the dead, and for no other purpose," etc. (November 8, 1865.)

An Act to authorize the towns of Morristown, Stowe, and Waterbury to aid in the construction of a railroad. Under this Act each town named was authorized to raise by tax on

the grand list a sum not exceeding \$50,000, etc., to be appropriated to aid in building the Mount Mansfield railroad, either by subscription for stock or otherwise, etc. (November 24, 1888.)

An Act authorizing the Village of Waterbury to issue bonds. "The inhabitants of that part of the town of Waterbury embraced within a survey made by H. F. Smith on the 22d of October, 1902, and found recorded in Volume 28, at pages 525 and 526 of the land records of the town of Waterbury . . . are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Village of Waterbury, etc., amending Section 1, No. 205, of the Acts of 1882, Village Charter." (December 3, 1908.)

Naturally religious matters assumed the complexion of and were regulated largely by the customs and laws prevailing in the communities or states from which the early settlers in Vermont emigrated. As the dominant or ascendant persuasion or sect in Massachusetts and Connecticut, communities from which the later Vermont communities took their origin, was Congregational, it was sought to engraft this denomination upon the new Green Mountain settlements by compulsory support of the gospel ministry. Two laws were passed by the Vermont Legislature in 1787 and 1789, substantially the same in effect, binding the inhabitants of each town to be of and to support "the leading denomination," or to show that they were of different views and supported the gospel ministry elsewhere. The Baptists, as might be expected, resented and vigorously opposed this arbitrary policy. Followed then a controversy of two years in the Legislature, during which Elder Ezra Butler became an active member of the State Council and Aaron Leland, a Baptist clergyman, became speaker of the House. These influential men had much to do with the ultimate repeal of the obnoxious laws in 1807, and Waterbury, in common with other Vermont towns, was guaranteed her rightful measure of religious liberty thereby.

It must not be inferred, however, from this early local struggle for religious liberty that Waterbury was an exception

to the rule that the church's beginning is far from being coincident with the town's inception. Contrary to the prevailing opinion, frontier settlements in the past were no more predominantly religious than those of the present. It is only in exceptional cases widely noted, and for that reason more or less misleading, that churches begin with the town. Exigencies of frontier life were not conducive to prolonged and sustained mental activity in the realms of theology and philosophy. The doctrinaire of the day was often interrupted in his dogmatic flights by the prosaic necessity of filling the larder from the hunt or fishing expedition.

Ezra Butler's narrative of his early religious experiences, as given by Reverend C. C. Parker, is a story of doubt, struggle and triumph. He, by his own confession, came to Waterbury a profane and irreligious boy, "not a little disposed to quarrel with certain great doctrines." A period of four years elapsed during which he was not only irreligious himself but did not know a religious man in the settlement. As for gospel preaching, there had not been a single sermon preached in the town. Mr. Butler's own account graphically sets forth the then conditions: "Being obliged to work hard during the week and there being no public worship in town which he could attend if he desired, he was in the habit of spending much of the Sabbath in sleep. On a certain Sabbath, awakening from his sleep, he found his wife reading a pamphlet, and proposed that she read it aloud for the benefit of both." Much to his perplexity, the author was contending that we are justly condemned for wrong dispositions as well as wrong actions. Mr. Butler was quite willing to admit the justice of God in punishing overt acts, but not wrong propensities, and was unable to see how a man could be held blameable for a disposition he did not create. To quote Mr. Parker: "After days of profoundest darkness and sharpest distress, bordering on despair, he was brought into the clear light and liberty of the Gospel. His feet having been set in the way of Life, he walked circumspectly in that way to the end." Mr. Butler's conversion was followed by his baptism and reception into the Baptist Church of Bolton.

A Reverend Mr. Call of Woodstock had, in the meantime, preached the first sermon in Waterbury. Soon after this, between 1800 and 1801, the Baptist Church was organized in Waterbury with Mr. Ezra Butler as first ordained pastor. Deacon Allen and David Austin brought with them, from Massachusetts and Connecticut, their love for the discipline in the straight ways of their home states and soon began to cast about for assistance of others similarly disposed in order to make some organized effort at maintaining regular meetings on the Sabbath. After Waterbury had emerged from her first revival season in 1800, under the labors of Reverend Jediah Bushnell of Connecticut and later of Cornwall, Vermont, the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists established churches, the first named being organized by Mr. Bushnell in 1801. Mr. Bushnell, as yet unordained and a graduate of Williams College, came probably as an evangelist at the behest of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, founded two years previously. The Congregational Church numbered among its first members: Asaph Allen, David Austin, Hugh Blair, Edward Bates, Moses Bates, David Towne, Amos Slate, Thomas Kennan, Zebulon Allen, Mary Austin, Jane Blair, Ruth Rich, Lydia Towne, Esther Slate and Bathsheba Slate.

We have already seen how Mr. Jonathan Hovey's unfortunate propensity for controversy handicapped his ministry. He was the first called to settle over the new Congregational Church as its minister, from which fact he was disposed to argue that he was the "first settled minister" within the meaning of the Wentworth Charter. His ordination, attended with certain difficulties raised by his opponents, occurred in 1803. He was dismissed for lack of support in 1807. Mr. Hovey came by his argumentative habits naturally enough, having been trained to the law which he practiced in Randolph before coming to Waterbury. He is described as possessing "a clear, strong mind—was more remarkable for sternness and rigor, than for benignity and affability, had more power to convince than to win, to gain respect than affection. . . . His meetings were alternately in his own neighborhood (Kneeland district), in barns and private houses and in the school

house at the Street, or at 'the River' as the village was then called." It is not difficult to conjure up in the mind such a personality—impatient and intolerant of certain mannerisms easily affected to pass current for affability; rather too direct and sledge-hammer-like in argument for his politico-religious opponents but no match for them in diplomacy and finesse; finally, a sincere man who addressed himself to his calling according to his lights but ever and anon tripped by his unfortunate temperament and uncompromising ways.

The period between the organization of the Congregational Church and the settlement of its next pastor after Mr. Hovey—eighteen years—was filled in by itinerant preachers and local deacons. Sabbath services were maintained under direction of Deacon Asaph Allen, with some layman to read a sermon, often L. B. Peck, Esq., a lawyer.

It has been already noted how the first meeting house was built forty years after the settlement of the town, by the Waterbury Meeting House Society. Reverend Daniel Warren came to the church the following year (December 7, 1825). He happened to be in Waterbury one Sabbath and resolved to hear Reverend Mr. Blodgett of Jericho preach. On Mr. Blodgett's non-arrival Mr. Warren was invited to preach and was afterwards asked to remain as pastor. He continued with the church for thirteen years, during which time there were two fruitful revivals in 1826-1827 and 1835-1836. The revival of 1835-1836 was inaugurated and conducted by Reverend Orris Pier, the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterbury Center, and was most remarkable in its character. Having its beginning among the Methodists it soon gained such power and strength that it embraced all classes throughout the town. The two revivals before mentioned yielded to the Congregational Church one hundred and twenty-four new members. The Center churches by this time had permanent buildings and were given new life and energy through large accessions.

After Jonathan Hovey and Daniel C. Warren (1825-1838) the incumbent was Reverend John F. Stone, who was installed January 6, 1839, and was dismissed June 9, 1847. Following

him was Reverend A. G. Pease, who was born at Canaan, Connecticut, in February, 1811, son of Salmon and Matilda (Huntingdon) Pease, born at Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1783, and Ashford, Connecticut, in 1780, respectively. Reverend A. G. Pease was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1837 and Andover Theological Seminary in 1841. He was married to Miss Anne Page, daughter of Deacon William Page of Rutland, October 18, 1842. Mr. Pease was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterbury in 1849, after two years' residence. From Waterbury he went to Norwich in 1853. He came to Waterbury, after supplying the churches at Royalton and Poultney between the time of leaving Pittsford in 1845, the place of his first ordination, and the assumption of his labors here.

The longest pastorate of the Congregational Church was that of Reverend C. C. Parker, a sketch of whom has already been given and whose ministrations during the Civil War kept at white heat the spirit of patriotism locally. Mr. Parker also served Waterbury as superintendent of schools during a part of his incumbency as pastor.

Mr. Parker was succeeded at the Congregational Church by Reverend Jonathan Copeland, who came from the Presbyterian Church at Champlain, New York, to Waterbury in answer to a call in 1867. Mr. Copeland was a graduate of Union College and the Theological Seminary. He married Kezia Clark of Niskayuna, New York, and was the father of three sons, Clark, Edward and William and three daughters, Katharine, Alice and Minnie. Mr. Copeland found no difficulty in conforming to Congregational usages although he had been converted, educated, licensed, installed and a co-worker among Presbyterians. The church in Waterbury prospered healthfully during his incumbency, which endured from 1867 to 1875.

In order after Mr. Copeland's term of service, came the call to Reverend S. H. Wheeler, who was ordained and installed December 16, 1875, and continued as pastor until 1886. During his pastorate there were one hundred additions to the church membership and the church building was repaired to the extent of \$2,000. Mr. Wheeler was followed by Reverend Charles M.

Sheldon, extracts from whose characteristic letter will be found elsewhere. Mr. Sheldon was ordained and installed in 1886 and remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to go to the Central Congregational Church at Topeka, Kansas. During 1889 Reverend S. H. Wheeler supplied until December 4, 1892. In 1889 and 1890 the church received a memorial communion service, stained glass windows, interior decorations and upholstery, and other needed improvements.

In 1892 the church extended a call to Reverend A. J. Covell of Flint, Michigan, who was installed pastor February 28, 1893. His ministry of three and one-half years was fruitful of many additions to the church. Reverend George Ladd succeeded Mr. Covell, after an interval of seven months, and served from May 2, 1897, until June 10, 1901. Reverend F. B. Kellogg succeeded Mr. Ladd and served from July, 1901, until July, 1910. It is said that only three pastors in the one hundred and twelve years of the church's existence up to that time had rendered longer service continuously.

Reverend W. L. Boicourt began his pastorate November 1, 1910. In January, 1912, forty-three persons were admitted to membership in the church, twenty-eight of these on confession of faith. Mr. Boicourt was born at Gaylord, Kansas, July 9, 1877; he was married to Sarah R. Huse, September 14, 1904. He received his early preliminary educational training at the common schools of Kansas. He was graduated from Baker University of Baldwin, Kansas, A. B. 1901, and from the Boston University School of Theology S. T. B. in 1904. Mr. Boicourt came to Waterbury from Clifondale, Massachusetts. He was previously a member, for five years, of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, supplying pulpits in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

The famous revival of 1835-1836, inaugurated by the Methodists under the leadership of Reverend Orris Pier, resulted not only in large accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterbury Center, but in establishing a large class in Waterbury Village and the organization of a church society at that place. In 1841 their first house of worship in Waterbury Village was erected. Next the Freewill Baptist Church was to follow five or six years later with a permanent

church building on the Waterbury River. There had been a Methodist organization as early as 1800, whose founder was Elder Stebbins. In the roster of members were Thomas Gup-til and wife, John Henderson and wife, Timothy Parcher and wife, John Jones, David Straw and wife, John Hudson and wife, Joseph Fiske and wife, Simeon Woolson and wife, George Scagel and wife, Lemuel Lyon and wife, Moses Nelson, Nathan Nelson, Samuel Bryant, Benjamin Fiske, Orrin Gregg, Araunah Lyon and Chester Lyon. These last three entered the Methodist ministry from the church. The new church of 1836 numbered among its members John Lathrop, Paul Dillingham, C. C. Arms, William Carpenter, A. A. Atherton and A. S. Richardson.

It has been said that Methodism entered Vermont from the west side. Waterbury's Methodist genealogy is traced back to the Cambridge (New York) Circuit in which Ash Grove Society in Shaftsbury, Vermont, was situated. It is fairly well settled that Methodism had penetrated beyond the banks of Lake Champlain into the mountainous district of Waterbury by the year 1799. By this time the district north of the Onion River was set apart and called the Essex Circuit, to be changed to the Fletcher Circuit in 1801 and the St. Albans Circuit in 1813. After this, the south part of the circuit was called the Stowe Circuit, and Waterbury, as a part of the Stowe Circuit in 1818, continued to receive the circuit rider until the town of Waterbury became an appointment in 1853, and the "Street" finally became separated from the Center in 1856.

No history of Waterbury's Methodism would be complete without mention of Reverend Lorenzo Dow, the zealous young evangelist who fearlessly rode the circuits when they were practically trackless wildernesses. This young man is described as having been fired with something of the zeal of the flagellants; no physical hardship, no obstacle of floods, streams, mountains, storms, or darkness would he permit to stand in the way of his insistent mission. From his journal it seems that he preached in Waterbury in 1799 while yet a young man of twenty-one years. The entry reads: "From hence I came

to Waterbury on the Onion River where a reprobationist gave me the words to preach from: 'No man can come unto Me, except the Father draw him.' The Lord loosed my tongue and I think good was done." Lorenzo Dow was succeeded in the circuit by Reverend (afterwards Bishop) Elijah Hedding, who was then a mere youth of nineteen.

Methodist ministers stationed at Waterbury from 1836 to 1915 were:

B. M. Hall, 2 years.	H. W. Worthen (1867), 2 years.
P. P. Harrower, 2 years.	E. C. Bass, 1 year.
J. W. B. Wood, 1 year.	A. B. Truax, 2 years.
George Whitney, 1 year.	W. Underwood, 1 year.
Charles H. Leonard, 1 year.	H. A. Bushnell, 1 year.
John D. White, 2 years.	A. L. Cooper, 2 years.
W. M. Chipp, 1 year.	William I. Johnson, 4 years.
J. F. Craig, 1 year.	D. E. Miller, 1 year.
Hawley Ransom, 2 years.	G. E. Smith, 2 years.
John Kiernan, 1 year.	W. R. Davenport, 4 years.
D. B. Hulbard, 2 years.	F. W. Hamblin, 1 year.
Albinus Johnson, 1 year.	W. M. Newton, 4 years.
William A. Miller, 2 years.	L. K. Wilman, 3 years.
Thomas Dodgson, 1 year.	P. A. Smith (1903).
J. Phillips, 1 year.	W. S. Smithers (1904-1906).
Israel Luce, 2 years.	W. C. Johnson (1907-1910).
Richard Morgan, 1 year.	E. F. Newell (1911).
B. Hawley, 2 years.	W. E. Douglass (1912-1914-1915).
D. B. McKenzie, 3 years.	Verne L. Smith 1915—.

Methodist ministers stationed at Waterbury Center for the period named, or those who have preached there, were:

Orris Pier, 2 years.	R. McElroy.
R. M. Little, 1 year.	J. A. Canoll.
H. Foster.	C. C. Bedell.
M. Townsend.	S. M. Merrill.
Daniel F. Page.	W. H. Tiffany.
Thomas Kirby.	A. L. Cooper.
Aaron Hall.	H. N. Munger.
Miles Fish.	A. Cox.
Samuel Hewes.	Reverend Robinson.
Alexander Campbell.	I. Luce.
John Haslam.	W. R. Puffer.
J. S. Mott.	George Whitney.
C. F. Ford.	J. M. Puffer.

Reverend Verne L. Smith, the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterbury Village, was born in Barrington, Nova Scotia, April 19, 1890; moved to Massachusetts when three months old. He married Miss Trena Brooks and has a family of two children, Marion E. and Harriet B., aged two and one-half years, and seven months, respectively. He was transferred to Waterbury from Hingham, Massachusetts, May 1, 1915, to take the place of Reverend W. E. Douglass. He was formerly a member of the New England Southern Conference, now of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the public schools of Massachusetts and of Boston University School of Theology.

The present Methodist Episcopal Church, planned and erected so largely through the efforts of Senator W. P. Dillingham assisted by Justin W. Moody and Reverend W. R. Davenport, was completed and the first services were held there on the 25th day of December, 1892. The church was dedicated January 20, 1893.

The Baptist Church began its life in Waterbury in 1800. The first few members, of course, included Ezra Butler and Mrs. Tryphena Butler. There were also Mrs. Densmore, Mrs. Silas Loomis, Deacon David Atkins, Edmund Towne, Orrin Atkins, Mercy (Nelson) Green, Mrs. E. Towne, Mrs. Atkins, Deacon Paul Dillingham, the founder of the Waterbury family, Deacon Chester Whitney and Guild Newcombe. After reorganization in 1819, there were added Polly W. Whitney, Anna Peck, Isaac Stevens, Richard Kneeland, Robert Broderick, John Atkins, Temperance Atkins, Mary Hart, Hannah Dillingham, Sally Broderick, Betsy Parcher, Silena Brown. The following members were some of those admitted in 1820: Job Dillingham, Seth Towne, Isaac Marshall, Jr., Arad Worcester, C. C. P. Crosby, and William Smith. The first church edifice, built in 1832, was removed and another built in 1859-1860.

The church of the Free Baptists was erected on the bank of the Waterbury River, about two miles west of the Center. At the outset, in 1840, it numbered eighteen members with Ira

Gray as pastor. The church building was finished in 1845 and could comfortably seat two hundred and eighty persons. The present pastor is the subject of the following sketch:

Benjamin P. Parker was born in Kittery, Maine, May 16, 1835. When he was two years old, his parents moved to Newburyport, Massachusetts. He received his education principally in the public schools of that city. On March 3, 1858, he married Miss Katie McGinley, daughter of Reverend Edward McGinley, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. On June 2, 1859, he was licensed by the Otisfield (Maine) Quarterly Meeting, and was ordained a Freewill Baptist minister at Greenwood, Maine, January 18, 1860. His first pastorate was at New Gloucester, Maine. He has had other pastorates in Maine, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia and Vermont.

Mr. Parker came to Waterbury Center, Vermont, in May, 1909, and is pastor of the Waterbury Center and Waterbury River Free Baptist churches.

The Freewill Baptist Church at the Center was organized in January, 1871, with Reverend D. H. Adams as first pastor. Here, too, a new church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,000, with seats for three hundred persons. Before taking possession of the church building, the worshipers used the seminary hall as an audience room. The pulpit was supplied at intervals by Reverend E. B. Fuller.

The Freewill Baptist Church had its local organization in 1817-1818. The membership included Samuel Lord, Deacon Conant, S. Gaskell, Asa Towne, Mrs. Towne, Ira Towne, Mrs. Ira Towne, Deacon Abner Fuller, John Cotton, Mrs. John Cotton, Elisha Towne. Elder Bowles had charge of the service, but Elder Lord was shortly afterwards ordained pastor. Elder Lord was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, in 1779. He began his preaching very early in life. He came to Waterbury from Walden, Vermont, in 1811 and lived the rest of his life in this village, dying at the age of seventy years.

The Advent Church in Waterbury came into being in 1858 as a crystallization of the hopes (and sometimes the fears) of those who had previously been influenced by the preaching of William Miller in 1839. Miller delivered a series of lec-

tures in Waterbury in which he set forth his theory of the Second Coming with startling and solemn emphasis. Not content with vague prophecies, he went so far as to fix the actual date of the end of the world (1843). His theories were buttressed by copious citations from the books of Daniel and Revelation, whose relevancy it was his task to explain. There is no denying, however, the weight given his preaching by men and women of mature years and understanding. In spite of the failure of the long heralded Event to occur, thousands still remained imbued with the idea that it had been but temporarily deferred. The movement spread throughout the middle west and is instructively described in Edward Eggleston's "The End of the World."

The Waterbury Advent Church was established in May, 1858, commencing with something less than fifty members. The services were conducted by Elder Joshua V. Himes who had previously conducted a series of meetings in Washington House hall. The meeting house proper, afterwards St. Andrew's Church, was dedicated in 1859.

There was a long period of inaction in the Advent Church of Waterbury. Two women evangelists came to Stowe South Hollow in November, 1892, and held protracted meetings. Encouraged by the results of these meetings certain of the reclaimed and new converts induced Elder H. D. Selby of Kingscraft, Canada, to reorganize the church. By his assistance, June 23, 1893, a new church was organized, called the Advent Christian Church of Stowe South Hollow. Tent meetings were held at Waterbury Center and regular meetings at the house of Mr. E. C. Gibbs. In August, 1894, tent meetings were held at Colbyville. A new church building at Colbyville was made possible by the donation of one-half acre of land by Mr. Francis Joslyn and various donations of lumber, money and labor. This church was built by the Advent Christian Society and was presented to the Advent Christian Church of Stowe South Hollow conditionally upon its changing its name to the Advent Christian Church of Colbyville. The church numbered thirty-six in membership, and Elder George W. Tabor was called as pastor. He began his pastorate in No-

vember, 1894, and remained until November, 1897. The list of pastors since that time follows: Elders W. H. Blount, second pastor; Elder Smith, third pastor; J. T. McLucas, fourth pastor; W. G. Knowlton, fifth pastor; J. T. Mead, sixth pastor; W. H. Jackson, seventh pastor; A. D. Page, eighth pastor.

The present pastor, Elder A. D. Page, was born at New Milford, Connecticut, April 16, 1886. He is married and is the father of four children. He received his education in the grammar school there and a short course at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey. He came to Waterbury, November 1, 1911. He had previously held pastorates at Sharon, Connecticut, in 1909-1910, and at Bristol, Vermont, in 1910-1911. He speaks hopefully and encouragingly of his work and pleasantly of his associations and surroundings.

An early Roman Catholic mission in Waterbury was attended at intervals by Reverend Father O'Callaghan of Burlington, and also by the missionary priest, Father J. Daley. Also at intervals visits were made by Reverend Hector Drolet, the Oblate Fathers of Burlington, Reverend Z. Druon and Father Duglue, who was stationed at Montpelier. The first church edifice, built by the Roman Catholic Church in Waterbury, was one dedicated to St. Vincent Ferrier in 1857, and stood on a hill to the east of the railroad and a short distance from the station. This building was enlarged ten years later by Father Duglue. Reverend John Gallighan came to take charge in 1869. Eight years later, Father Gallighan purchased a residential property on Upper Main Street and the Adventist Church property adjoining. This latter was converted by him into a suitable place for Catholic purposes. The house adjoining was turned into the parochial residence, now the home of Father Robert Devoy.

The church was dedicated as St. Andrew's Catholic Church, November 30, 1876, and the church property is valued at \$25,000. The interior of the church presents a pleasing aspect. The walls, ceilings and altars are tastefully decorated. The seating capacity is three hundred and fifty. The com-

municants and Catholic population in Waterbury in 1915 are one hundred and sixty-five families.

The first settled priest in Waterbury was Father Gallighan. He remained here eighteen years. After his departure there was a fifteen-year interval when Waterbury again became a mission, attended in order by Reverends Brelivette, McConly, Father Donahue now of Northfield, Father Blais in 1895, Father McLaughlin and Father Maillet, until January, 1903. Those following were: Reverend J. A. Lynch, Reverend J. A. Cahill in 1904-1905; Reverend P. J. Doheny, 1905-1909; Reverend Daniel Coffey 1909-1913. The Right Reverend Monsignor Cloarec, vicar general of the Diocese, now eighty-two years of age, said Mass in Waterbury fifty-seven years ago.

The present resident priest is Reverend Father Robert Devoy. Ordained in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, November 29, 1903, Father Devoy became assistant at the Church of Holy Angels in St. Albans. He was born in the diocese of Nicolet, Province of Quebec in 1876, and received his education in Nicolet and St. Laurent's colleges. He completed his theological studies at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromee, and was ordained by Bishop Larocque. He was appointed to his present charge in Waterbury in 1914, and has charge also of the neighboring churches of Moretown and Stowe.

Library facilities in Waterbury are good and are growing better. Mr. A. H. Smith, in a comparatively recent paper, pointed out that, at the time of which he wrote, Burlington, with her number of volumes exceeding Waterbury's seven-fold and her population six times as large, had only four and one-half times as large a circulation. This in Waterbury, for the time named, averaged 17,000, or 5,125 more than the average of 12,125 for the five towns of Barton, Fairhaven, Lyndon, Northfield and Randolph. These are next in size to Waterbury, with an average population of 3,220, as against Waterbury's 3,273.

In tracing the library beginnings, locally, it is necessary to go back to the time when the Colby brothers came here in

1856. George and Edwin A. Colby brought with them something more than a capacity for inspiring their neighbors to industrial effort. The eldest brother, assisted by the younger brothers, his mother and sister, set about planning for a place where the young could derive entertainment of an instructive nature and foster a love for reading and culture. These early efforts resulted in the organization of a so-called lyceum at whose weekly meetings papers were read and momentous questions debated.

These intellectual festivities were varied from time to time by the advent of the "platform lecturer"—an institution now fast passing into a memory. These platform lecturers did not derive their characterization from the fact that they were at any time rash enough to attempt to reconcile political platforms with performances, but from their custom of speaking from a platform or rostrum. Naturally the lyceum created a demand for reading and this was met by the organization of an association and the purchase of about five hundred books. The number of accessions was small for the next ten or twelve years and the inevitable reaction against letters followed their sudden renaissance, as has been noted elsewhere. It was neatly put in Hemenway's "Washington County Gazetteer": "But after the novelty of the first few years had worn away, the very inexpensiveness of its advantages seemed to diminish its usefulness, since some estimates value only by cost." The library was kept alive in some way, however, and in 1882 there were several hundred books in charge of Mr. George W. Kennedy as assistant librarian.

A new impetus was given the movement in 1887-1888 under the leadership of Reverend Charles M. Sheldon, now a noted Congregational clergyman of Topeka, Kansas. We are enabled to give something of the details of organization through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Smith, from whose paper the following is an extract:

A corporation was formed under the Laws of Vermont to be known as the Waterbury Public Library Association. The capital stock was to be one thousand dollars, to be divided into one thousand shares at one dollar each. None of the subscription to the stock was to be valid unless five hundred shares were sold before May 1, 1888. The first four subscribers

to this stock were Mr. Sheldon, G. W. Randall, C. C. Warren and Doctor Henry Janes. The necessary amount of stock was subscribed for and the first meeting of the association was called for June 22, 1888. The organization was completed and the real management of the association placed in the hands of seven trustees to be elected by the shareholders. These trustees were W. P. Dillingham, C. E. Richardson, L. H. Elliott, Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Henry Janes, Mrs. Mary Atherton and Mrs. W. P. Dillingham. At the next meeting held July 9, it was voted to receive the books of the Waterbury Library Association (those bought under the leadership of Mr. Colby) and to issue to each member of that association one share of the stock of the Waterbury Public Library Association, and the secretary was directed to issue said stock to a list of the shareholders. Thus these books, which had been stored for several years in the office of George W. Kennedy, were turned over to the present association and became a part of their stock. The association obtained the room, now occupied by Mr. Douglass as a barber shop, for the library. Miss Etta Straw was appointed librarian, and the library was formally opened to the public November 24, 1888. The first report of the circulation of the library was in 1900, when the records state that 1,000 books had been taken out during the year. During 1912 over 20,000 were taken out, showing the increased interest and usefulness of the library. In 1904 it was voted by the association to lend the books of the association to the town of Waterbury, if said town would vote to maintain a Free Public Library. An article containing this offer was placed in the warning for the town meeting and was passed over by the voters. The association then offered to receive and care for the books owned by the town (which had been secured by state aid) and this offer was accepted. The association also voted, in 1907, "That we extend to all legal residents of the town of Waterbury the free use of all books contained in the library, provided that said town shall furnish and maintain a suitable room for said books and furnish a librarian to care for same." This was accepted and the present room secured. The munificent endowment from the Horace S. Fales Estate became available at this time and the future prosperity of the association seemed assured. For twenty years it had been resolutely maintained by an earnest band of book lovers. They had given of their time and their talents without price. Funds for new books and current expenses had been raised in various ways—lectures, entertainments, ice cream sales, and soliciting. Many of the original founders had passed away and their places had been filled by new recruits. The history of our library is similar to that of thousands of others scattered all over our country. Nearly every library in our state has grown up in this same way. Scarcely one of them had a home ten years ago; very few had an assured income with which to purchase books.

In response to a request for information from Reverend Charles M. Sheldon, a letter was received from him from which an interesting excerpt is given:

I think that I can truly say that in some ways the town of Waterbury at that (1887-1888) time was an ideal town in its social and educational life. We organized, the first winter, a reading club, composed of all the young people in the town. We read through aloud Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," with historical research work connected, and at the end of the year the interest was so great that we established the Waterbury Reading Room and Library. It was that same winter that the people kindly allowed me the great privilege of boarding about in their homes. I would go home with a family after the Sunday morning service and take dinner with them; go back to my room in the hotel; go back and take the supper meal with the family; go to church and return with the family after service for a Sunday evening visit. During the week usually I took dinner and supper every day with this family, visiting with the members between meals. In this way I had the great privilege of seeing, in the family life, nearly fifty different homes in Waterbury. I can never repay the great kindness and courtesies shown me during that time. It was an insight into the home life of the town, rarely permitted to any one outside of the family. I can truly say that my experience revealed a remarkable condition of social and educational life among the people.

I have been asked to say a word about the old "sprinkling cart," which ran up and down the Waterbury streets one summer season, laying the dust. I do not remember myself where I found the cart or who was its driver, but I do remember the amount of time I spent trying to get water down from the spring at the lower end of the street and conveying it into a tank in the upper story of a barn. I spent much valuable time doing this, which should have been used in the work of the pastorate, but I was determined to make that sprinkling cart do its work if I spent the last cent I had. I do not remember now how much it cost, but I am sure it was far more than it was worth. I feel far more repaid by the establishment of a library which, I am told, is still in existence.

My memory of my Waterbury pastorate is grateful as I recall the numberless kind things done for me while I was there. I can never return these many kindnesses and can only express in this brief article my appreciation of them, as I understand now, better than I could then, what it all meant.

The library now has about 5,000 volumes, covering well-selected fiction, works of travel, biography, history, economics, sociological subjects, standard reference and the better weekly and monthly periodicals. The library needs new accessions of late critical treatises on American History, Constitutional and International Law and Government—subjects constantly being investigated at such crucial periods as this. With its present facilities, the library's affairs are efficiently administered and the books well chosen. The officers and trustees are:

president, Willis B. Clark; secretary, A. H. Smith; treasurer, C. C. Graves; Doctor W. L. Wasson, Mark H. Moody, Mrs. George S. Bidwell and Miss Margaret O'Neill. The munificent gift of a home for the library, in the will of the late Doctor Henry Janes, has been mentioned elsewhere.

Doctor Horace Fales' name was inseparably connected with village and town annals from 1848, when he came to Waterbury, until his death, September 15, 1882. He was born in Sharon, Vermont, February 16, 1823; was graduated at Woodstock Medical College in 1848. He had received a preliminary academic education at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. Immediately prior to his medical course, he studied under the preceptorship of Doctor Reuben Spalding, his uncle, in Brattleboro. He sustained himself through his medical course without outside assistance. In 1851 he was married to Miss Henrietta Sheple, daughter of David Sheple. The Fales home, as has been pointed out before, was on that tract of land on Upper Main Street, in the easterly part of the village, where Ezra and Azaph Butler first made their pitch in 1785; the property passed successively to Richard Holden, Judge Dan Carpenter and General John Peck. It then passed from General Peck's personal representative to David G. Sheple, Doctor Fales' father-in-law, thence to Doctor and Mrs. Fales. The present building, occupied as the Hospital Annex, was built by Doctor Fales to replace his burned residence.

Doctor Horace and Mrs. Henrietta (Sheple) Fales were so much a part of Waterbury that when they died childless the town was left bereft indeed. It is recalled that Doctor Fales' practice was a large and exacting one. His ministrations as physician were in request from Middlesex, Moretown, the Duxburys, Stowe and Bolton. He is described by Miss M. Morrissey, for a long time a member of the Fales household, as being about six feet in height, of about two hundred pounds in weight, having jutting eyebrows overshadowing piercing eyes. His forehead was high and massive. He wore the customary closely cropped beard of the physician. He was quick and of decisive manner, but not abrupt or



DR. HORACE FALES



FRANKLIN SYLVESTER HEARY



MRS. HORACE FALES



DR. HENRY JANES



MARK C. CANERDY

thoughtless in demeanor. His voice was pleasant and soothing in a sick room. It is said that his very presence there charged the atmosphere with healing.

He was an enthusiastic farmer and gave much of his spare attention to his magnificent farms on the meadows, which are now the Vermont State Hospital property. He was always interested in horses and cattle and was never so happy as when he was busying himself about their care and keep. Many patients in so large a territory as was covered by Doctor Fales' practice were unable to pay, at all times, even his moderate fees. With cheerfulness and good will he stood as ready to respond to the calls of such as to those of his more well-to-do patients. Doctor Fales' professional work and his farm left him little time for recreation; an occasional visit to Saratoga, Messina, New York, and Philadelphia, represented about the extent of Doctor and Mrs. Fales' wanderings from Waterbury.

Though absorbed in his practice and farm, Doctor Fales still found time to give to public service. He served as selectman for several terms and in other public capacities. The household consisted at different times, aside from Doctor and Mrs. Fales, of young Doctor D. W. Lovejoy, a cousin of Doctor Fales, and a medical student under his preceptorship; two nephews and one niece of Mrs. Fales who were cared for in the Fales home, and Miss M. Morrissey.

Mrs. Henrietta Fales (*née* Sheple) was born November 7, 1823, and died in 1906. Mrs. Fales is well remembered as a woman of remarkable strength of character. Her home and the care of the members of her household held for her ample interest and occupation. Keenly alive to the growing needs of Waterbury along cultural and educational lines, she made provision in her last will and testament for a trust fund to be known as the Horace Fales Fund "for aiding in the maintenance of a public library in the village of Waterbury in loving memory of my deceased husband who had a home there during the major portion of his business life and whose intimate social and professional relations with its people produced an interest in and affection for the place which it is my wish to commemorate."

The trust fund was in Mrs. Fales' residuary estate and the income was to be paid over to the trustees, for the time being, of the Waterbury Public Library Association, to be used in the purchase of books and periodicals. Upon the failure of the association to open its rooms for a period of two months for the distribution and exchange of books, as often as once in each calendar week, the income shall cease and the principal of the trust remaining in the hands of the trustee, or his successor, shall go to the incorporated village of Waterbury "for the express purpose of establishing and helping to maintain a public library in said village under the authority and provisions of the statute law of Vermont in such case made and provided." The estimated value of the fund was found to be \$15,000. By a codicil, Mrs. Fales released Honorable William P. Dillingham as trustee of this fund and substituted in his place and stead Mr. George W. Morse who in turn was succeeded by the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Mark Carter Canerdy's place in the town's chronicles is one earned by a long life of industry and useful public service. Born in Duxbury June 4, 1828, the son of John and Hannah Canerdy, he, with the eight other children, passed his childhood at his father's home near the Bolton Falls, the present site of the electric plant of the Consolidated Company. In 1851 he married Louisa M. Corse of Duxbury, a daughter of Eben and Corina (Huntley) Corse. There were no children. Mrs. Canerdy died in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Canerdy started housekeeping at what was afterwards known as the John Preston place. They moved into the village from there, and of their forty years' residence here they spent thirty years in their Main Street home.

Mr. Canerdy was extensively engaged in dealing in live stock and was one of the pioneer drovers of this vicinity, oftentimes driving large herds to the Boston market, an enterprise attended with great labor and risk. He was chosen selectman by his fellow townsmen and, during his term, succeeded in reducing the indebtedness of the town, thereby calling attention to his ability as a financier. While engaged in this work he was asked by the stockholders of the Waterbury National



WATERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING
Gift of the late Dr. Henry Janes

Bank to act as a director; he accordingly became a member of the board in 1899. In 1904 he became the vice-president of the bank and continued in that office until his death, September 20, 1910. It was during his connection with the bank that Mr. Canerdy's firm friendship for young business men was often shown in a practical and substantial way. Many a young man of the community has profited by his advice and assistance financially. Such a man naturally became influential and the depository of his neighbor's perplexities and aspirations, in spite of himself; but he was ever ready with a kindly word and helpful hand.

Like many another modest benefactor, Mr. Canerdy chose to continue to render service to his townspeople after his death. This he accomplished by his last will and testament, dated December 20, 1905, under which he devised and bequeathed to the Congregational Church, located in Waterbury Village, and the Waterbury Public Library, share and share alike, the residuary part of his estate, subject to a life estate of its use and income to Emma A. Manning, who had acted as housekeeper in the Canerdy home after Mrs. Canerdy's death. Emma Manning died October 24, 1912, and the share of the residue of the estate in the hands of the trustee for the Public Library Association was found to be \$10,000.

It would be beyond the scope of this attempt to do more than outline the educational work done in the town. We have seen how the matter of education lay very near to the hearts of the early settlers and how difficult it was to make provision for the housing of the schools. As early as November 3, 1801, the Legislature passed an act creating the "Corporation of the Chittenden County Grammar School," and naming Benjamin Wait, Richard Holding (Holden?), John Cray, Styles Sherman, John Peck, David Austin, Asaph Allen and William Utley as trustees; the act contained a proviso that the town should "build and finish a good and sufficient house of the value of \$700 within two years." It has been noted elsewhere how far short the town fell of carrying out this proviso. As time went on, the two original school districts were subdivided into new districts, these being added as occasion required.

The action of the Legislature in 1801 erecting the Corporation of the Chittenden County Grammar School had been preceded by action at the March meeting of the town in 1791 warned "to see if the town would take any measures for the promotion of schools." A committee, consisting of John Craig, Reuben Wells and Caleb Munson, was appointed to set apart the two school districts of the town. Waterbury River was made the dividing line between the two. For a long time each district worked out its own salvation as best it might. The subdivision of the districts was made necessary, of course, by the scattered condition of the town's population.

About the year 1872, the town was in receipt of a small income arising from public land rentals, interest on the general government surplus money and the state school tax, amounting in all to less than \$1,200. This was parcelled out among the districts and was made to go as far as possible. The main or village district had a graded school for the support of which a 50-cent tax on the dollar of the grand list was voted. This school was the first to be housed comfortably. The old school-house, standing near the Dillingham homestead on Main Street, was moved away by its purchaser, James Hattie, to a site on what is now known as Elm Street in the autumn of 1900.

The present beautiful and commodious school building is the outcome of a resolution offered by William P. Dillingham at the March meeting of 1898, authorizing the school directors to purchase a site and erect a school building thereon, in the village of Waterbury, at an expense not to exceed \$20,000, and to sell the old school building and site. The selectmen were also authorized to borrow a sum not in excess of \$20,000.

By the education code, passed at the legislative session of 1915, a town is made to constitute a school district having a board of three directors, and the matter of appointing and regulating the tenure of school superintendents rests with the State Board of Education.

The Waterbury High School has gradually been developing its courses of study to meet the increasing demands of present day life. The University of Vermont has had a control-

ling influence upon secondary education in this state and, when that institution joined the Association of Colleges of New England, many Vermont high schools found their facilities inadequate for the new requirements. In 1908, one teacher was added to the high school faculty and, with the introduction of new subjects, an effort was made to gain the certificate privilege for the school. The splendid results obtained by the class of 1911 in college entrance examinations won for the Waterbury High School the approval of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board. Since then our students have entered college without examination.

However, the majority of boys and girls must finish their education in the public schools and they have a right to demand courses of study which will fit them for their chosen occupations. With such a purpose in view, the college preparatory course was more closely defined and, in 1914, a commercial course was successfully instituted. A further improvement will be made in 1915 by the establishment of a course in agriculture, under the supervision of a special teacher. Thus, the Waterbury High School, with a staff of four instructors, is doing a work which will compare favorably with that of other similar schools.

The number of students has gradually increased. In 1907, the enrollment was forty and, in 1914, seventy. During the past eight years, the High School has graduated fifty-seven students, seventeen boys and forty girls. Of these students, twenty-four entered college, seven qualified by examinations as teachers, two pursued normal teacher training courses, three became nurses, five entered business college, two studied music and art, and eleven took up miscellaneous work, such as business and housekeeping. The school has lost, by the removal of families to other towns, a number of students who have entered college after work done in the Waterbury High School. Furthermore, a number of students who were not graduated, have used their preparation for teaching, business and other pursuits.

Now that vocational courses have been established, the

work of the school will become more intimately connected with the life of the community.

TEACHERS IN THE WATERBURY HIGH SCHOOL, 1899-1915

Principal, E. M. Roscoe, 1899-1904.
Miss Julia Moody (Perry), 1899-1904.
Principal, W. H. Hosmer, 1904-1907.
Miss Delta Collins, 1904-1905.
Miss Jeffries Leete, 1905-1907.
Principal, F. W. Reimherr, 1907-1915.
Miss Ethel Park, 1907-1908.
Miss Vera Powell, 1908-1912.
Miss Effie Wells, 1908-1910.
Miss Belle Anderson, 1910-1914.
Miss Clara Buffum, 1910.
Miss Elsie Hooker, 1912-1913.
Miss Margaret Durgin, 1913-1914.
Miss Stella Farrel, 1914-1915.
Miss Irene Parris, 1914-1915.

A carefully compiled list is given of those who have gone as students to the University of Vermont, either from Waterbury or claiming Waterbury as a place of residence. This is made possible through the courtesy of President Guy Potter Benton and Registrar Kehoe of the University.

ABBREVIATIONS

b. = birth at Waterbury.
f. = finished preparatory education at Waterbury.
fr. = from Waterbury.
d. = death occurred at Waterbury.
*Prefixed to a person's name indicates his decease.
Ch. = chemistry course.
C.E. = civil engineering.
E.E. = electrical engineering.
Cl. = classical.
L.S. = literary, scientific.
Eng. = engineering.
Med. = medical.
Ag. = agricultural.
H.Ec. = home economics.
Cm. = commerce and economics.

NAME	ENTRANCE	COURSE	DEGREE	YEAR
Giles H. Holding fr. W., non-grad.	1808	—	—	—
Guy J. Holding fr. W., non-grad.	1808	—	—	—
*William Wells b., d. at W.	1820	—	A.M.	1824
*William Carpenter b., d. at W., non-grad.	1822	—	—	—
Seth Chandler Sherman fr. W.	1825	—	—	1829
Russell Butler b., d., fr. W.	1825	—	—	1829
Mason S. Stone b. W. Ctr.	1879	Cl.	A.B.	1883
Ferdinand S. Henry b. W. Ctr.	1881	—	—	—
George R. Huse b., fr. W.	1882	C.E.	—	—
Frank P. Lord b. W.	1886	Cl.	—	—
*Inez E. Moody b., d., W.	1890	L.S.	Ph.B.	1894
Ida May Fuller b., f., fr. W.	1890	L.S.	Ph.B.	1894
Warner J. Morse b., fr. W. Ctr.	1894	Ag.	B.S.	1898
Charles W. Worthen b. W.	1889	Med.	M.D.	1893
Clayton G. Andrews formerly located at W.	1893	Med.	M.D.	1897
Watson L. Wasson now located at W.	1897	Med.	M.D.	1901
Don D. Grout now located at W.		Med.		1872
George S. Bidwell now at W.		Med.		1890
Waldo J. Upton now located at St. Albans.		Med.		1898
Robert W. Palmer non-grad.	1902	Cl.	—	—
John F. Tice non-grad.	1902	special	—	—

*The above 5 names are recorded as located at Waterbury and having belonged to said classes. Where they came from or went to school is not recorded.

NAME	ENTRANCE	COURSE	DEGREE	YEAR
Clayton W. Guptil non-grad.	1903	L.S.	—	—
Ida Blanche Kennedy non-grad.	1904	L.S.	—	—
Harold Earnest Somerville non-grad.	1904	L.S.	—	—
Andrew J. Brown	1906	C.E.	B.S.	1910
Joseph Herschell Smith	1906	C.E.	B.S.	1910
Marjorie A. Duffus non-grad.	1911	L.S.	—	—
Lilla C. Montgomery	1911	L.S.	Ph.B.	1915
Beulah A. Watts	1911	L.S.	Ph.B.	1915
Mabel N. Watts	1911	L.S.	Ph.B.	1915
Amy E. Wheeler	1911	H.Ec	—	—
Dean S. Fullerton	1911	special	—	—
Max Fuller left college	1912	Ch.	—	—
Marjorie E. Luce	1912	L.S.		
Joseph Ciminera	1912	Med.		
Walter LeBaron	1913	Ag.		
Norma Marie Perkins	1914	L.S.		
Loren Watts	1914	Ag.		

Effie Wells fitted for college in Waterbury High School and was graduated from the University of Vermont. She taught domestic science in Middlebury College and married William Duffus.

It is quite in keeping with the traditions of both the town of Waterbury and Norwich University that the town should have been creditably represented in that ancient institution of learning and that the spirit fostered and nurtured in that splendid school of patriotism should have been Waterbury's since her beginning. A list of former students and graduates from Waterbury is given:

William Carpenter, son of Dan and Betsy Carpenter, was born in Waterbury October 25, 1805; died March 16, 1881. He was prepared at Montpelier Academy and entered the old "Academy," as Norwich University was then known, in 1821, and was graduated in 1823. He afterwards entered the University of Vermont with the class of 1826, but was forced by ill health to discontinue his course.

Frederick Perkins Drew, U. S. A., M. D., son of Doctor Oliver W. and Lucretia (Ames) Drew, was born in Waterbury in April, 1829, and died at Fort Riley, Kansas, in March, 1864. He prepared in Waterbury and entered the university in 1844, remaining nearly three years. Thereafter he studied medicine at Woodstock and was graduated M. D. from the College of Surgeons in New York in 1859.

Franklin Allen Goss, A. B., son of Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (Witherill) Goss, was born in Waterbury January 1, 1859, and died in Troy, New York, August 12, 1904. He prepared for college at Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered the university in 1864, remaining two years, and served with the corps of cadets at Newport, Vermont, in October, 1864, during the St. Albans raid troubles. He was graduated from Amherst A. B. in 1871.

Ransom Augustus Gray, son of Darius A. and Louisa P. (Smith) Gray, was born in Duxbury, Vermont, February 28, 1873, and died of tuberculosis at Sparhawk's Sanatorium in Burlington, Vermont, in May, 1879. In 1885 his parents removed to Waterbury. He fitted for college at Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury Center, and entered the university, March, 1894, remaining until June, 1895. He studied law and taught school in Waterbury until he was stricken with his fatal disease.

Roy Morse Bachelder, B. S., son of John Sargent and Ella Abbie Morse Bachelder, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, January 10, 1885. In 1888 his parents removed to Waterbury where he was graduated from the high school in 1903. He entered the university in September of the same year and was graduated B. S. in C. E. in 1907. He was afterwards employed in the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, July, 1907-April, 1908. He became insurance surveyor for the Sanborn Map Company of New York. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Waterbury.

Earl Albert Boyce, B. S., son of Willard Jairus and Mary Elna (Robbins) Boyce, was born in Waterbury August 24,

1887. He received his collegiate preparation in the local schools and entered the university, September 12, 1905, and was graduated B. S. in C. E. in 1909. He became an assistant engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad on location work in North Dakota, August, 1909–March, 1910, and afterwards became engaged in sewer construction work in Kentucky and Tennessee. He studied osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri, for some time after leaving Tennessee.

Earl Asa Parker, son of Frederick and Ida (Colby) Parker, was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, November 1, 1889. He removed to Waterbury with his family. He prepared at Montpelier Seminary and entered the university as a cadet and remained as a student from September, 1908–June, 1910. He became instrument man with the Morgan Engineering Company in Poplar Bluff, Missouri; assistant engineer with C. R. T. and P. Railway at Topeka, Kansas, April–October, 1911, then with the A., T. & S. F. Railway in New Mexico, from October, 1911.

Max Gleason Ayres, son of Orlo Leroy and Bessie (Gleason) Ayres, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, October 27, 1890. He prepared at the Waterbury High School and entered the university in September, 1909.

Alton Grover Wheeler, son of Stedman Cyrus and Mabel Judith (Grover) Wheeler, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, March 28, 1891. He was prepared at the Waterbury High School and entered the university as a cadet in the civil engineering department in September, 1910.

Benjamin Harrison Grout, B. S., son of Doctor Don De Forest and Angie M. (Wilkins) Grout, was born in Stowe, Vermont, September 20, 1888. He was prepared for college at Waterbury High School and entered the university from that town in September, 1906. He was graduated B. S. in C. E. in 1910. He was married, April 19, 1914, to Miss Hazel N. Brackett, and now resides in Brimfield, Massachusetts.

Harold Price Turney, son of John H. and Maria (Price) Turney, was born in Waterbury September 10, 1890. He prepared at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont, and entered the university from Middlesex in September, 1911.

It is regrettable that only a partial list of those natives or residents of Waterbury attending Middlebury College is available.

Jeremiah Flint, son of Phineas and Hannah (Clark) Flint, was born in Hampton, Connecticut, November 16, 1784; was graduated from Middlebury College in 1811, and the Andover Theological Seminary in 1814; ordained in 1817. Pastor, Congregational Church in Danville, Vermont, in 1817-1818. Lived in retirement in Waterbury and Eden, Vermont, 1818-1842. Married Jerusha Pratt, April 7, 1830. Their children were Helen, Abby, George W., Phineas, Jeremiah C., John W. He died in Eden, Vermont, October 29, 1842.

Reverend Jonathan Hovey, the first regularly installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterbury, received the honorary degree of M. A. from Middlebury College in 1817.

Calvin Blodgett Moody, son of George W. and Lucia (Eddy) Moody, was born in Waterbury October 26, 1855. He prepared for college at Montpelier Seminary. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1877, receiving the degree of A. B., and afterwards A. M.; studied at the Hartford Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1880. He was successively pastor of Center Harbor (New Hampshire) Congregational Church, at Barton, Vermont, Osage, Iowa, and of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Afterwards he went to Syracuse, New York. He was married to Fanny Ellen Kingsley July 29, 1880. Children: Helen Lucretia, Fanny Kingsley and Lucia Avis (deceased). The 1915 address list gives his present residence as Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

Doctor Watson Lowell Wasson of Waterbury was a non-graduate student in the class of 1886 at Middlebury College.

Sophia Belle Anderson of Waterbury was graduated in the class of 1909 from Middlebury College.

Edythe May Boyce of Waterbury was a non-graduate student in the class of 1915 at Middlebury College.

Margaret Gates Pike of Waterbury was a non-graduate student in the class of 1915 at Middlebury College.

Harriet Edna Boyce of Waterbury was a member of the class of 1916 at Middlebury College.

Justin Mark Ricker, formerly of Waterbury, now of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was graduated in the class of 1906 from Middlebury College.

Dan J. Ricker, formerly of Waterbury, was graduated from Middlebury College in the class of 1909. He spent some time in Honolulu and is now in New York City.

Robert Hazeltine prepared at Waterbury High School and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1907; after a post-graduate course, he became a teacher in the Baltimore City College, Maryland. He is a son of Holden and Jessie M. Hazeltine.

Irene, daughter of Harvey and Ella R. Henry, was graduated from Middlebury College. She was prepared for college at the Waterbury High School, and now lives in Schenectady.

Among the former students of the Waterbury High School who attended college are: Charles Warren, Jr., W. H. S. 1905; Dartmouth, 1909; now in business in New York. William Duffus, W. H. S., afterwards Leland Stanford University. Robert Duffus, W. H. S., afterwards Leland Stanford University, now a newspaper man in California. John Moran, W. H. S., afterwards Holy Cross College.

Under the grim shadows of Camel's Hump and Mount Mansfield, in Waterbury Center, was finally established the Green Mountain Seminary, founded in 1862 by D. S. Frost, F. H. Lyford, J. L. Sinclair, Ziba Sprague, Lyman Sargent, I. P. Moulton, Jonathan Woodman, L. T. Harris, M. C. Henderson, S. W. Cowell, Obadiah Hall and J. Coffrin, as incorporators; to this list were added the names of Ezra B. Fuller, David H. Adams, Roswell Mason Minard, Hawley W. Judson and David Pratt by an amendment to the act of incorporation in 1868. The institution was started under the auspices and by the hard labor of the Freewill Baptists and it was empowered to furnish such education and to confer such degrees "as are usually conferred by the best Colleges, Academies and Seminaries."

The first president of the corporation was Reverend J. L.

Sinclair; the second was Reverend Lyman Sargent. The corner-stone of the seminary building was laid in July, 1868, by President Angell, then of the University of Vermont. The building was completed at a cost of \$30,000, in 1869, and was dedicated September 1 of that year. During the first year there were five teachers besides the principal, A. J. Sanborn. For three years following C. A. Moores was principal. Reverend R. N. Tozer was principal during the fifth year. The school was closed during the sixth year from its opening; but was reopened in 1875.

In 1881, through the munificence of Doctor R. M. Minard, the Minard Commercial School was opened in connection with the seminary. A review of the curriculum for 1890 shows that in the English and Classical course and the College Preparatory Course, about the usual amount of classics, mathematics, English and history was prescribed. There was also a Teacher's Course of two years. As time went on, however, it became only too apparent that the support the institution richly deserved was not forthcoming; during the winter of 1905-1906, instruction continued until Miss Colley, the preceptress, was called to New Hampshire.

After a precarious struggle, the institution finally closed its doors permanently in February, 1906, and the seminary building became the property of the town in 1913, pursuant to a vote at town meeting March 4. The old school bell that formerly hung in the belfry of the school building was donated to one of the town churches by a vote passed at the March meeting in 1915, "with no string attached." This vote naturally raised a query duly noted in the record, as to how the bell could be rung without a string attached.

That Kaiser Wilhelm's now famous alliterative restriction of woman's sphere to "Kinder, Kuche, Kleider und Kirche" has not been enthusiastically adopted in Waterbury is distinctly emphasized by the club movement locally. This began with the Philomathean Club, organized in 1894, which became federated with the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1899. The Pierian Club, limited to a membership of twenty-five, was formed in 1904, and became

federated in 1911. This is a study club and affords opportunities to its members for individual research and the preparation and discussion of papers on subjects of historical, literary, political and miscellaneous interest. The Hypatia Club, also a study club, was formed in 1898, and federated in 1901. Its membership, until 1914, was limited to twenty-five, since then to thirty. It has kindred objects with the Pierian as to research and investigation.

The officers and members of the Pierian Club for 1915-1916 are: president, Mrs. Abbie J. Foster; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah M. Carpenter; recording secretary, Mrs. Bertha D. Campbell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nettie L. Fife; treasurer, Mrs. Elna M. Boyce; critic, Mrs. Laurestine Graves.

In addition to the above-named members the list of active members includes: Blanche E. Atherton, Bessie G. Ayers, Sarah M. Carpenter, Marion B. Clark, Martha F. Clair, S. Jane Edwards, Estella E. Gifford, Ida M. Grout, Nina L. B. Robinson, Clara K. Swasey, Florence E. Guptil, Ida W. Hattie, Margaret B. Knowles, Caroline A. Lamb, Eva Luce, Harriette F. Moody, Maria Park, Belle G. Randall, Beulah Russell, Nellie R. Thompson.

The list of honorary members includes: Ella M. Batchelder, Nellie C. Bates, Tamar Boyce, Sarah M. Coburn, Josephine E. Drew, Cora G. Douglass, Minnie L. Haines, Ella R. Henry, Nellie G. Hoadley, Mary N. Petty, Susie A. J. Smithers, Elnora Stalker, Sue G. Stranahan, Lillian Tewksbury, Jane Trowbridge, Ellen A. Vassar.

The officers and members of the Hypatia Club for 1915-1916 are: president, Mrs. Margaret S. Perry; vice-president, Mrs. Florence T. Joslyn; secretary, Miss Rose A. Carpenter; assistant secretary, Mrs. Maywood P. Perkins; treasurer, Mrs. Rena Demeritt.

Besides those named the active member list includes: Jessie H. Atherton, Florence E. Atkins, Katrina L. Bidwell, Weltha W. Boeker, Lottie C. Cooley, Lillian P. Demeritt, Laura P. Fowler, Harriet B. Farnham, Annie G. Gilbert, Etta F. Graves, Fontinelle N. Goodrich, Mabel C. Jones, Marguerite C. Knight, Inez G. Lease, Lucy G. Moody, Sadie

Moore, Alice L. Seabury, Eva F. Stanley, Emilie G. Steele, Theda W. Twombly, Pearl R. Wasson, Mary M. Whitehill, Maud C. Wood, Mae B. Wheeler.

The list of honorary members includes: Mabel H. Andrews, Mary W. Berry, Sara H. Boicourt, Bertha D. Bone, Amy G. Bingham, Beatrice A. Boyce, Lena M. Carpenter, Margaret Colby, Jasmine S. Cooley, Ella D. Davis, Mary Drew, Nanette D. Evans, Drusilla Fogg, Carolyn W. Frary, Mary F. Kemp, Clarissa S. Minard, Florence F. Morse, Mertie H. Palmer, Julia P. Parker, Mary A. Patterson, Julia M. Perry, Nella S. Roscoe, Dora C. Sheffield, Bessie F. Whittle, Ida B. Hatch, Ida B. Houston, Claire D. Hill, Mary K. Kellogg.

WATERBURY STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS

Governors—Ezra Butler, 1826-1827; Paul Dillingham, 1865-1866; William P. Dillingham, 1888-1890.

Lieutenant-Governor—Paul Dillingham, 1862, 1863, 1864.

State Councillors—Ezra Butler, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1815-1825; John Peck, 1826; Henry F. Janes, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834.

Representatives in Congress—Ezra Butler, 1813-1815; Henry F. Janes, 1834-1837; Paul Dillingham, 1843-1847; Lucius B. Peck, 1848-1852.

United States Senator—William P. Dillingham, 1900, 1902, 1908, 1914.

Members Constitutional Convention—Richard W. Holden, 1793; Dan Carpenter, 1814; Ezra Butler, 1822; Luther Cleaves, 1828; Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1836; William Carpenter, 1843; Eliakim Allen, 1850; Paul Dillingham, 1857.

Council of Censors—Ezra Butler, 1806; Henry F. Janes, 1848; William W. Wells, 1855.

LIST OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES

Daniel Bliss, 1792.

No representative, 1793, 1831, 1835, 1849, 1850, 1855.

Ezra Butler, 1794-1798, 1799-1805, 1807.

George Kennan, 1798, 1805-1806, 1808, 1810.

Asaph Allen, 1809.
John Peck, 1811, 1818.
Sylvester Henry, 1812-1813.
Dan Carpenter, 1814-1818, 1819-1827, 1829.
Amasa Pride, 1827-1828, 1832.
Charles R. Cleaves, 1830.
Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1833-1834, 1837-1840.
Thaddeus Clough, 1836, 1846-1847.
William W. Wells, 1840, 1863-1864.
Eliakim Allen, 1841.
Henry Douglass, 1842-1843.
William Carpenter, 1844-1845.
Charles C. Arms, 1848.
Calvin Blodgett, 1851-1852.
O. C. Howard, 1853.
Henry F. Janes, 1854, 1861, 1862.
James Green, 1856.
John D. Smith, 1857-1858.
Orson Putnam, 1859.
James M. Henry, 1860.
William Wells, 1865-1866.
Ezra B. Fuller, 1867-1869.
Frank E. Ormsby, 1869-1870, 1872.
George W. Randall, 1872-1874, 1882-1883.
John B. Parker, 1874-1876.
William P. Dillingham, 1876-1878.
Leander H. Haines, 1878-1880.
Edward F. Palmer, 1880-1882, 1888-1889, 1896-1897.
William P. Dillingham, 1884-1885.
George E. Moody, 1886.
Henry Janes, 1890-1891.
Lester H. Elliot, 1892.
Frank N. Smith, 1894-1895.
H. E. Marshall, 1898-1899.
George Eugene Moody, 1900-1901.
Charles Wells, 1902.
James F. Shipman, 1904.
Harvey P. Robinson, 1906.

Willard J. Boyce, 1908, 1910.

Richard Demeritt, 1912.

Henry F. Hill, 1915.

LIST OF STATE SENATORS FROM WATERBURY

Paul Dillingham, 1841.

William Carpenter, 1848, 1849.

Joseph Moody, 1853.

James Green, 1854-1855.

William W. Henry, 1865, 1866, 1867.

William P. Dillingham, 1878, 1880.

George Eugene Moody, 1906.

The Supreme Court Reporter for 1882 and 1884 was Edwin F. Palmer, Esq., who also served as State Superintendent of Education in 1888-1890. William P. Dillingham served as State Tax Commissioner in 1886.

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS

Ezra Butler, 1790-1797, 1798, 1799, 1800.

Ebenezer Reed, 1797.

Roswell Wells, 1801-1806.

Abel Dewolf, 1806.

Dan Carpenter, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1829.

John Peck, 1810, 1811.

Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1829-1844.

William Carpenter, 1844-1851.

John D. Smith, 1851-1874.

Frank N. Smith, 1874-1896.

James K. Fullerton, 1896.

HIGH SHERIFFS

John Peck, 1811, 1812, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823.

I. C. Brown, 1859, 1860.

Frank H. Atherton, 1884, 1886, 1888.

C. C. Graves, 1898-1902.

G. B. Evans, 1902-1904.

BANKING HISTORY

Prior to 1854 the people of the town of Waterbury and the vicinity were without local banking facilities. A period of steady mercantile and industrial activity demanded that this state of affairs be remedied. The nearest banks were located in Montpelier, to which a small number of Waterbury depositors had recourse; but it was not an uncommon practice for local merchants to act as depositaries for their customers, particularly with regard to temporary or special deposits for purposes of convenience. The first bank at the state capital was the Bank of Montpelier, chartered in 1825, and organized in 1826, of which Elijah Paine was president, with a capital of \$50,000. Upon its recharter in 1840 the capital was increased to \$75,000, and again, in 1853, to \$100,000. This bank was succeeded by the Montpelier National Bank, under the National Banking Act in 1865. The second bank in Montpelier was the Vermont Bank, chartered in 1848 and organized in 1849 with a capital of \$100,000. It became the First National Bank of Montpelier in 1865.

In the decade preceding the breaking out of the Rebellion, Waterbury participated in the general business revival following the lean years of the late 30's and early 40's. By degrees banking methods were becoming systematized; business men began to appreciate the necessity of coördinating their methods with the new order of things. There was still much to be desired in regard to stabilizing issues of state banks and there was, still, constant irritation and confusion in the matter of exchange, but upon the whole, order was evolving by degrees. Added incentives to habitual thrift were found in the rates of interest and the sense of security afforded by the banks in each locality. Old time practices of hoarding gave place to the newer ones of making savings productive. Transmission of funds by draft opened new avenues of commercial and industrial dealings and brought Waterbury into fiscal relationship with the money centers of the country.

The third banking institution at Montpelier was the State Bank of Montpelier, organized in 1858. The next was the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company, organized in

1871. Quite naturally these banking houses and others in Burlington had acquired a number of active and inactive accounts from Waterbury patrons so that when the Bank of Waterbury was established in 1854, and for some time after, there was the competition of conservative habit to combat,—conservative habit in this case meaning acquiescence in existing conditions, but considerations of local needs and convenience prevailed as the history of the Bank of Waterbury and its successors clearly shows.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Waterbury was approved December 5, 1853, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, divided into two thousand shares of \$50 each. The institution created by this act was expressly made subject to the provisions in force of chapter eighty-four of the compiled statutes, "and any other laws of this state relating to banks and moneyed corporations."

The commissioners named in the charter were William W. Wells and Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, William H. H. Bingham of Stowe, V. W. Waterman of Morristown, Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier, Rolla Gleason of Richmond and Dan Richardson of Waitsfield. They were empowered to receive subscriptions and to make allotments of stock, which duty they performed and made certificate thereto dated February 13, 1854.

Upon notice duly given, the first meeting of stockholders was had at the Washington House in Waterbury on Monday, February 13, 1854, at which the following five directors were chosen: Leander Hutchins of Waterbury, Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, William W. Wells of Waterbury, Orrin Perkins of Stowe and Vernon W. Waterman of Morristown. On the 20th day of February, 1854, at a meeting of the board of directors, Leander Hutchins was unanimously elected president of the board, and at a meeting of the directors on the 9th day of March, 1854, Samuel Haskins Stowell was unanimously chosen and appointed cashier.

By-laws were adopted by the board of directors on the 19th of April, 1854. At the annual meeting of stockholders, January 9, 1855, Samuel Merriam and B. F. Goss were added

to the board of directors, an amendment to the charter increasing the number of directors to seven having been approved November 9, 1854. The first dividend of \$2 per share on the stock of the bank was declared and voted to be paid, March 22, 1855. Again, at a directors' meeting held September 13, 1855, it was voted to pay a dividend of \$2 per share on or before October 3, 1855. At the stockholders' meeting, January 8, 1856, J. H. Hastings was made director in place of William W. Wells. On March 6, 1856, Mr. Benjamin H. Dewey was duly appointed cashier of the bank. Mr. Dewey remained with the bank until April 29, 1865, at which time he was succeeded by Mr. James K. Fullerton. Mr. Dewey accompanied the firm of John F. Henry & Company from Waterbury to New York where he continued with that firm until he entered the employment of the Standard Oil Company then occupying the old building at 44 Broadway. He remained with the Standard Oil Company until his death.

The board of directors and officers remained about the same for years, with an occasional vacancy to be filled. Asa R. Camp was chosen director, January 13, 1857, in place of Orrin Perkins; while H. A. Hodges was chosen, in place of Vernon W. Waterman, January 11, 1859. On the retirement of B. F. Goss, January 10, 1860, O. W. Drew became director.

At a meeting of the directors, December 26, 1862, upon a report of an auditing committee, to investigate the financial concerns of the bank, it was voted to pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the bank, exclusive of the government tax on January 1, 1863, and, further, to pay \$700 to the directors as salary for the year. An entry in the record, made April 2, 1863, is significant of the nation's predicament at that time, when it was voted "that the president invest, ten thousand (10,000) dollars in U. S. Five-twenty bonds and deposit fifteen thousand (15,000) U. S. Currency with the U. S. sub-treasurer of the bank funds." Profits to June 26, 1863, were shown to be \$9,068.16, and a dividend of 4 per cent was voted to be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1863. C. N. Arms was made director, February 3, 1864,

in place of Samuel Merriam, resigned. Profits, up to June 30, 1864, were shown to be \$12,348.52. A dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, free of government tax, was voted to the stockholders December 27, 1864. At a meeting on January 10, 1865, Healy Cady was elected director in place of A. R. Camp, resigned.

At a directors' meeting, March 30, 1865, it was voted to take steps to obtain consent of the stockholders changing the organization of the bank to that of a national bank, and to take measures looking to an increase of the capital stock to a sum not exceeding \$200,000. A resolution was duly passed April 1, 1865, by the stockholders, converting the Bank of Waterbury into the Waterbury National Bank, and continuing the old board of directors and cashier. The total number of shares represented were 1,684, divided among 138 individuals. Appropriate articles of association, under the National Banking Act, were adopted by the directors, June 23, 1865, and a certificate of organization was duly executed by the directors. The condition of the Bank of Waterbury June 23, 1864, showed earnings of \$14,421.51.

The Waterbury National Bank was authorized to commence business (September 1, 1865) under a certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, dated July 17, 1865, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. Mr. Curtis Wells was duly elected cashier, in place of Mr. James K. Fullerton, March 29, 1870. Nathaniel Moody was elected director, in place of O. W. Drew, January 14, 1873. On withdrawal from the board of Leander Hutchins, January 13, 1874, Paul Dillingham was elected president and W. P. Dillingham was elected a director. W. H. Bingham replaced Healy Cady on the board, January 12, 1875. The resignation of Mr. Curtis Wells as cashier became effective February 1, 1883, and Mr. Charles Wells was elected cashier to serve after February 1, 1883.

An amendment to the articles of association was adopted extending its corporate existence to June 23, 1905, under an act approved July 12, 1882, and the same certified to the Comptroller of the Currency.

At a meeting held June 30, 1887, it was voted "that the directors have agreed to lease of Honorable Paul Dillingham,

rooms to be built on the present site suitable for a banking house, with a good fireproof vault and safe, for the term of ten years at the option of the officers of the bank at a rental of two hundred dollars a year."

The first meeting of the directors in the new banking rooms was held December 31, 1887. J. W. Brock was elected a director January 14, 1890, upon the withdrawal of Paul Dillingham whose letter of resignation bore that date. An appropriate resolution of appreciation and gratitude to the retiring president was passed and entered on the record. William P. Dillingham succeeded to the office of president; J. H. Hastings was elected vice-president, and W. B. Clark, assistant cashier; Justin W. Moody was made director in place of Nathaniel Moody.

Frank N. Smith was appointed assistant cashier to take the place of Charles Wells, who took leave of absence for his health, March 5, 1894. Cornelius L. McMahon of Stowe was elected a director, in place of W. H. Bingham, deceased, December 31, 1894. Mark C. Canerdy was elected director, in place of J. W. Brock, January 10, 1899. J. F. Shipman was elected director, in place of C. N. Arms, January 8, 1901. Charles Wells tendered his resignation as cashier (effective November 1, 1901) and W. B. Clark was appointed cashier in his stead, October 7, 1902. E. E. Joslyn was made clerk on the same day, and afterwards (December 31, 1902) assistant cashier. A. W. Ferrin was elected director, in place of J. H. Hastings, January 12, 1904.

At a duly called meeting of stockholders, February 24, 1904, it was resolved to reduce the capital stock in the sum of \$50,000, leaving the total capital \$50,000. There were 2,206 shares represented, all in favor of the resolution. Certification of approval of this reduction of capital stock was duly made by the Comptroller of the Currency March 2, 1904.

At the meeting of January 8, 1907, George W. Morse was elected director in place of H. A. Hodges, who retired, receiving a vote of appreciation and thanks. W. B. Clark was made director in place of A. W. Ferrin. On January 12, 1909, H. D. Brown was elected director in place of Justin W. Moody.

Mr. Brown's death left a vacancy which was filled by the election of C. C. Graves as director on August 24, 1909. The death of Mr. Canerdy left a vacancy in the board which was filled by the election of Mr. Harry C. Whitehill. Mr. C. C. Graves was elected vice-president, in place of Mr. Canerdy, September 27, 1910. Resolutions upon the death of Mr. Canerdy were passed and spread upon the minutes October 4, 1910.

July 10, 1911, was the date on which it was voted to establish a new Savings Bank and Trust Company at the present location and to purchase the present bank building at the price of \$3,000. Notice of liquidation, dated May 11, 1911, was duly sent to the shareholders and a meeting was called for July 11, 1911. The resolution placing the Waterbury National Bank in voluntary liquidation under sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statutes was passed July 11, to take effect October 1, 1911, 1,073 shares voting in the affirmative. Subscriptions were thereafter received by the commissioners for the stock of the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company, and notices of allotment were sent out. The old board of directors and officers were continued with the addition of W. E. Jones as director, at a meeting September 5, 1911. The formal instrument of transfer to the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company, reciting the consideration of \$75,000, was executed by the Waterbury National Bank September 30, 1911. A statement of the bank's condition showed resources to be \$634,780.09. Under liabilities were: capital, \$50,000; circulation, \$35,000; deposits, \$516,549.47; profit and loss, \$13,230.62; surplus, \$20,000. The appraised value of resources at the close of business, September 30, 1911, was \$627,980.09.

Extracts from the act to incorporate the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company, approved November 24, 1896, follow:

SECTION 1. The subscribers to the capital stock of the corporation hereby established, and their successors and assigns are constituted a corporation and body politic, by the name of Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company; and by that name may sue and be sued, may have a common seal, and the same may alter at pleasure; may purchase and hold

real and personal estate, for their own use, and such real and personal estate as may be received in the collection of debts, and may sell and convey the same, and shall have and enjoy all the privileges incident to corporations; and said savings bank and trust company shall be established in the town of Waterbury in the county of Washington.

SECTION 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, by a vote of a majority of the whole capital stock at a meeting of stockholders called for that purpose and shall be divided into shares of the par value of fifty dollars each to be paid in at such time and in such manner as the board of directors may provide.

SECTION 3. William P. Dillingham, Charles C. Graves, W. B. Clark, J. F. Shipman, George W. Morse, H. C. Whitehill, J. F. Somerville, W. J. Boyce, J. W. Moody of Waterbury, Vermont, C. L. McMahon of Stowe, Vermont, W. E. Jones of Waitsfield, Vermont, Frank Gillett of Richmond, Vermont, are appointed commissioners for receiving subscriptions for shares in the capital stock of such corporation, etc., etc.

SECTION 10. The corporation hereby created shall have power

1. To receive moneys on deposit or in trust at such rate of interest or on such terms as may be agreed upon, the rate of interest to be allowed for the deposits not to exceed the legal rate.

2. To accept and execute all such trusts, of every description not inconsistent with the laws of Vermont as may be committed to it by any person or persons whomsoever, or by any corporation, or by order of the supreme court, probate court or any other court of record of this state.

3. To take and accept, by grant, assignment, transfer, devise or bequest, and hold any real or personal estate or trusts created in accordance with the laws of this state, and execute such legal trusts on such terms as may be declared, established or agreed upon in regard thereto; and in case no terms are established, declared or agreed upon, then the trust property is only to be invested as provided by the terms of this act.

4. To accept from and execute trusts for married women, in respect to their separate property, whether real or personal, and to act as agent for them in the management of such property.

5. To accept deposits where public officers or municipal or private corporations are authorized or required by law to deposit money in a bank, and such deposits may be made by such officers or corporations with the said Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company.

6. To act as agent for the purpose of issuing, registering or countersigning the certificates of stock or other evidences of debt of any corporation, association, municipality, state or public authority, and for the collection of interest and dividends on such terms as may be agreed upon.

7. To purchase and sell stocks, bonds, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness.

8. To issue letters of credit upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the directors.

By-laws of the new Savings Bank and Trust Company were adopted October 2, 1911. At the first annual meeting of directors, January 9, 1912, held after the beginning of business October 1, 1911, the following officers were elected: president, W. P. Dillingham; vice-president, C. C. Graves; clerk, Harry C. Whitehill. These officers were reelected to office for 1913, 1914 and 1915, Mr. Harry C. Whitehill continuing as secretary from 1913.

The by-laws provide for eight directors, a board of investment to loan and invest funds, the receipt of moneys as business deposits subject to check as well as for savings, upon which latter interest is allowed; compensation of 1 per cent for the care and management of estates, or trust property, in the absence of special agreement, terms and conditions of loans, monthly statements of loans and condition of bank, rates of interest, deposit books and the like.

The trust department of the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company is charged with the administration of all legal trusts, whether committed to it by an individual, group of individuals or corporations voluntarily or under order of court. Vermont has been slow to adopt the trust company idea as developed elsewhere in the administration of estates. The old practice of appointing an individual to act as executor, trustee, administrator or guardian persists in spite of almost daily examples of its peril. The result is found in all the probate districts of the state; intermediate and final accountings are long overdue, as a rule; lack of system by individual representatives in their methods of accounting prevails; hit-or-miss compliance with statutory requirements is all too common.

A testator reposes faith and confidence in a personal friend and, as a mark of his friendship, singles out his friend as one upon whom to impose the responsibility of administering his estate. He does this often without considering that such assumption of responsibility presupposes ample solvency, not only for the time being, but for the indefinite period of administration, ample time to give the business, systematic and methodical business habits, stability of and accessibility to

the personal representative at all times. In how many instances of individual personal representatives are these qualifications united? It should be clear that a corporate body, organized for the purpose, with facilities designed for the purpose, with a self-perpetuating life, having instant accessibility, unquestioned solvency and solidity and superior advantages for the legal investment of trust funds under the strictest supervision, is much to be preferred to an individual in such a capacity. It has been argued that in the case of guardianship of minor children, nothing can supply the "personal touch," or the individual ability to deal with the problems of youth; the answer is that under the direction of a skilled and experienced trust officer, competent persons may be found with the requisite ability for dealing with all necessary problems without the danger of the "personal touch,"—sometimes a thing to be avoided.

The officers and directors of the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company, elected January 12, 1915, were: W. P. Dillingham, president; C. C. Graves, vice-president; Harry C. Whitehill, secretary; W. B. Clark, treasurer; J. F. Shipman, C. L. McMahon, W. E. Jones.

An effort has been made by the compiler to secure returns from those in active professional and business life in the town; responses have been delayed for one or another cause but a list is appended containing the names and data of nearly all.

The Consolidated Lighting Company owns and operates the power plant at Bolton (Winooski) Falls. The water privilege was secured by the Consolidated Lighting Company in 1895 and 1896. Construction of the plant was begun in 1898, being finished late in that year. This location is an extremely irregular gorge of solid rock and very great difficulties in construction were encountered. These, however, were finally overcome so that in 1899 the plant was in fair operating condition, having a capacity of 1200 horse power, which was at that time supposed to be sufficient for all time to come. The capacity of the plant was found to be inadequate as early as 1903 and in 1905 and 1906 an addition was made to the power plant building and the capacity increased by about

1800 horse power, which has since been found to be sufficient to take care of all available water at that point, so that the present capacity of the plant is approximately 2000 horse power. The plant has been subject to the usual and unusual recurrences of damage by flood and similar severe conditions which have necessitated from time to time various changes in the construction; the result is that at the present time the plant is in what might very safely be called excellent operating condition. This is the largest hydraulic plant at present operating in this territory. The transformer houses are in Winooski Street and at Duxbury Corners. The present officers of the Consolidated Lighting Company are: president, A. B. Tenney; first vice-president, D. E. Manson; second vice-president, H. T. Sands; treasurer, E. A. Bradley.

The lawyers of Waterbury are: Honorable William P. Dillingham, whose sketch appears elsewhere; George H. Dale, Esq., and C. B. Adams, Esq., Taking them in reverse order, C. B. Adams was born in Randolph, Vermont, September 2, 1887, the son of J. B. and Effie (Thurston) Adams. He was educated at the district schools at Randolph, was graduated at the State Normal School at Randolph in 1905, the Montpelier Seminary in 1907, the University of Maine College of Law, taking the degree LL. B., in 1913. He was admitted to the Maine bar in August, 1912, and the Vermont State bar in October, 1914, coming to Waterbury that same month.

George H. Dale, Esq., was born in Moretown, April 18, 1858. He was married for the first time to Hattie L. Sawyer, July 4, 1880; for the second time to Lettie Lefebvre, April 14, 1903. Mr. Dale was educated in the common schools of Moretown; he studied law in the office of Columbus Clough, in Waterbury, and was admitted to practice in October, 1896. He took up his residence in Waterbury nine years before, in 1887. Mr. Dale is a justice of the peace and an assistant judge of Washington County Court. He has served as president of the village, treasurer of the village and in other town and village official capacities.

The physicians and surgeons are: George Smith Bidwell, born in Rutland, Vermont, January 8, 1865. He married,

first, Louise G. Bartlett of Hartford, Connecticut; two daughters of this marriage are living. He married, second, Katrina M. Landt of Waterbury, Vermont. Doctor Bidwell received his early preliminary education in the public schools of Vermont; was graduated from the Battle Creek (Michigan) High School in 1883; received the degree of M. D. from the school of Medicine of the University of Vermont in 1890. Doctor Bidwell was a resident practitioner in the Retreat at Hartford, Connecticut, and has been connected with the medical staff of the Vermont State Hospital at Waterbury. He has been engaged in general practice in Waitsfield and Waterbury since 1897. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, Vermont State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Bidwell specializes in diseases of the heart and kidneys.

Watson Lovell Wasson was born in Mineville, New York, January 8, 1874, and married Miss Pearl Randall of Waterbury, Vermont, October 11, 1905. He is a graduate of Sherman Collegiate Institute, Moriah, New York. He spent one year at Middlebury College and received his professional education at the University of Vermont Medical School, taking the degree of M. D., in 1901. Doctor Wasson also took short courses at the Montreal Hospital and the Harvard Medical School; he began practice in Waterbury in July, 1901. Doctor Wasson is a member of Washington County Medical Society, Vermont State and American Medical associations, member of New England Society of Psychiatry, professor of Mental Diseases in University of Vermont, and pathologist in the Vermont State Hospital at Waterbury.

Eugene A. Stanley was born June 10, 1875, at Franconia, New Hampshire; he married Miss Eva B. Fairbrother, August 22, 1901, and has children, Ruth B., Esther R., Margaret G. and Robert C. He was graduated from Dow Academy in Franconia; was graduated from Cleveland (Ohio) University of Medicine and Surgery in 1897 and in 1903 entered Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from there in June, 1904. Doctor Stanley practiced in Bradford, Vermont, with Doctor J. H. Jones from 1897 to April, 1899, when he removed to

Waterbury. He was appointed on the staff of the Vermont State Hospital January 1, 1908. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society and the Vermont State Medical Society.

Stewart Louis Goodrich was born in Dorset, July 4, 1882. He received his preliminary education at Hardwick Academy and Mount Hermon School. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Vermont. Doctor Goodrich practiced in Burlington before coming to Waterbury September 13, 1911. He married Miss Fontinelle Nichols of Waterbury. He is a member of Chittenden County and Vermont State Medical Societies, American Medical Association and the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity.

Fred Elton Steele, Jr., was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, September 11, 1883, and married Emilie K. Grow, February 1, 1911; there is one son of the marriage, Fred Elton Steele, 3d, born November 4, 1911. Doctor Steele received his preliminary education at Gaysville High School, his degree of B.S. at Norwich University, M. D. at Baltimore Medical College and University of Maryland. He came to Waterbury in June, 1907, after one year spent in Maryland General Hospital. Doctor Steele is a member of Phi Chi Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, the Vermont State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Harry Daniel Hopkins received his preliminary education at the district schools and Green Mountain Seminary. He was graduated at Montpelier Seminary in 1897, and at the Baltimore Medical College with degree of M. D. in 1901. He married Miss Bessie B. Crane of Baltimore, Maryland, April 25, 1901. After an internship of two years in Maryland General Hospital, he practiced in Jericho Center until 1910 when he came to Waterbury. He is a member of the Burlington and Chittenden Clinical Society, Vermont State Medical Society and American Medical Association. Doctor Hopkins is the son of C. S. and the grandson of Daniel Hopkins.

Truman James Allen (unmarried) was born in Royalton, Vermont, May 12, 1888. His early education was had in the public schools of Royalton and at Montpelier Seminary, being

graduated from the latter in 1906. Doctor Allen received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont in 1912. After serving as an interne in the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington, Doctor Allen came to Waterbury December 1, 1913. He is a member of the Burlington and Chittenden County Medical Society, Vermont State Medical Society, a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the medical staff of the Vermont State Hospital.

Doctor Henry H. Fullerton (unmarried) practices dental surgery. He was born in Waterbury August 21, 1873; he received his preliminary education at Waterbury High School and Montpelier Seminary; was graduated as Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1908. He served for one year as assistant oral surgeon at the College; was for two years dental interne at the Philadelphia Hospital for Incurables; was appointed dental interne at Philadelphia General Hospital for two years, having passed the state dental board examinations in Pennsylvania and Vermont. He is entitled to practice in New York and New Jersey. Doctor Fullerton opened an office in Odd Fellows Block in the autumn of 1908; in 1910 he removed to the Knight Block where he maintains his present office, said to be one of the best equipped in New England. His predecessors as dentists were Doctor A. S. Wrisley, Doctor J. T. Wheelock, Doctor Avrill, Doctor A. C. Patterson, Doctor C. M. Bugbee.

James K. Fullerton was born January 2, 1837, the son of Horatio F. and Sophia (Jeffords) Fullerton, at Berlin, Vermont. He married Sophia Burnham of Brookfield, Vermont, in 1863, and came to Waterbury in 1864. Mr. Fullerton became cashier of the Bank of Waterbury and, when this became the Waterbury National Bank, he remained with the institution five years. Afterwards he became associated as junior member with the firm of Richardson & Fullerton, successors to Haines & Richardson; after sixteen years he sold out his interest to his partner and was elected town clerk in 1896. Mr. Fullerton is one of the local justices of the peace and is still town clerk. He also served as town treasurer for about

fifteen years prior to 1885. There are four children: James B. of Willimantic, Connecticut (married), Lema (Fullerton) Somerville, Henry H., and Dean S., of Waterbury.

The firm of W. J. O'Neill and T. C. O'Neill began business in 1896, dealing in meat and groceries. The business was organized in 1882 by H. E. Boyce who was their predecessor. W. J. O'Neill sold out to B. A. Campbell June 4, 1915. W. J. O'Neill was appointed postmaster June 16, 1914.

The Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad Company operates the electric trolley line connecting with the Central Vermont Railway at Waterbury and running northwest through Waterbury to Stowe, Vermont; the road was built in 1897 and opened December 18, of that year.

P. G. Lord is a dealer in groceries; the business was organized in May, 1910, and is located at Colbyville. Mr. Lord came here from Shrewsbury, Rutland County, where he served as postmaster in President Roosevelt's administration.

O. E. Scott, said to have the oldest established business in town, is an optometrist and dealer in jewelry, watches and clocks. His business was organized in 1875, April 18th. His predecessor was E. F. Rand. Mr. Scott has occupied, in times past, the M. O. Evans drug store, George H. Atherton building near dry bridge, Cecil Graves building about thirty-two years, and has occupied a store in the F. L. Knight Block since September 1, 1913.

D. T. Harvey is the proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable, organized in May, 1903. He was formerly a farmer in District Number 13. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1897-1901, and again in 1908. He has served as first village trustee (1913-1914).

M. L. Messer is an optician, having his place of business at 24 Main Street, next door to the millinery parlors of Mrs. M. L. Messer. Mr. Messer's business was established in October, 1914, and Mrs. Messer's in the spring of 1905.

The M. Griffith Estate (Mrs. C. M. Griffith, Miss Griffith and Mrs. Harry Bingham) conducts a harness and saddlery store, organized in 1890, formerly conducted by Mr. Lease. The place of business is now in the Palmer Block, formerly in

the Post-Office Block. The business is soon to pass into the hands of C. M. Allen who will take it over.

S. C. Wheeler, with Alton G. Wheeler, is a manufacturer of lumber at Colbyville. Their saw mill was formerly run by L. J. Roberts but was purchased by them January 1, 1895. Several years ago the Wheelers purchased the Butler box shop, adjoining the saw mill, from Mr. G. E. Woodard. Here are manufactured the butter print boxes, the invention of George Dumas, a Waterbury man. The Wheelers also operate a portable saw mill in summer situated one and one-half miles from Waterbury Center.

The White Cross Pharmacy does a retail drug business at the corner of Main and Stone Streets. The persons interested are E. R. and J. W. Brisbin and C. D. Vincent. Their predecessors were Moore & Twombly. The business was conducted for many years under the firm name of Evans & Bryan.

Charles B. Cheney (now of 107 Warren Avenue, Boston) operated the photograph studio at Waterbury Center from 1900-1910. Mr. Cheney spent over half his time between 1868 to 1895 at Waterbury, as portrait maker and publisher of stereoscopic views. His first work in Waterbury was in the car "Florinda" which he rented of E. R. Ober in 1870-1871. This car stood on the site of the studio erected later by S. B. Maxham, where Mr. Cheney afterwards was located in 1881-1886. E. R. Ober succeeded Louis L. Pollard at Waterbury in 1869. Mr. Pollard's immediate predecessor was one Rand in the middle 60's.

George J. Burnham is a dealer in boots and shoes and men's furnishings. He has been in this business since November 19, 1886. He had no predecessor and occupies the location in which he started.

A. A. Newcomb, at Waterbury Center, is a dealer in general merchandise and has been since July 1, 1907. His predecessor was James A. Gilmore.

E. E. Campbell does a general insurance and real estate business under the business designation of E. E. Campbell's Agency; the business was organized in Waterbury December 1, 1908. The present location in the town is 13 Stowe Street.

C. C. Holmes, a retail dealer in meats, groceries, fruits and fish, organized business about July 1, 1914, succeeding Ketchum Brothers, and is located on Park Row, near the railway station. This market contains a sanitary refrigerating plant and unexposed display cases for meats. There is also a rendering plant for lard, etc.

J. F. Clair is a practitioner of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry at 10 Union Street. He began practice in Waterbury April 1, 1910.

Mrs. Annie J. Barry is the owner and manager of a variety store, dealing in dry goods, notions, china, glassware, etc. The business was organized in October, 1908, by Mrs. Barry, soon after the death of Mr. Barry, her husband, seven years ago. The present location is in Calkins Block, 14 Main Street. Formerly it was in the two front rooms in Mrs. Barry's home. Today the business requires the whole of the first floor of the building. Originally the business was a 5- and 10-cent store; now it has grown to larger proportions.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Picard are dealers in staple groceries and baking products under the name of Picard's Home Bakery. Their predecessors were E. H. Towne, L. H. Smith, R. J. Knowles, and he in turn by Mr. Waterman. The present location is in the Parker Block, South Main Street.

A. W. Miller operates the Waterbury Steam Laundry. The business was organized by his father, E. G. Miller, in the autumn of 1901; A. W. Miller conducts operations on Elm Street. A predecessor was J. A. Fife.

Sinclair & Lyon (James A. Sinclair and Jack Lyon) are engaged in granite cutting in their sheds on the Central Vermont tracks below the Drew Daniels plant. This business was organized February 18, 1915. Their predecessors were Peter Blondin, and Kelly, Sinclair & Brown.

W. H. Sleeper conducts a restaurant on Stowe Street which was organized October 1, 1911. The place is much resorted to by touring parties in search of good, substantial, sustaining food, well cooked and cleanly served. Mr. Sleeper's place was formerly in the corner of Main and Stowe streets.

C. C. Graves conducts a business of general insurance and

is a dealer in mileages. The persons interested are C. C. Graves and William Park. The business was organized in 1893. Their predecessors were Graves & Cheney. Mr. Graves' places of business are in the Waterbury Bank Block and at his residence.

P. J. Chase is a dealer in art goods, cameras, and supplies, under the firm name of Chase's Art Store. The business was organized October 15, 1909. The present location of the store is on Main Street, opposite the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company.

W. Krinowitz is engaged in tailoring and dealing in clothing and men's furnishings. The business was organized in 1912 and the present location is in the old library building on Main Street, formerly in the Palmer Block.

F. C. Lamb is a dealer in groceries. The business started in December, 1905. His predecessor was Julius H. Daniels. The present location is on the north side of Stowe Street.

The Demeritt Company does a canning business, the principal product being canned vegetables. The persons interested are R. N. Demeritt, B. R. Demeritt and Roy W. Demeritt. The business was started by B. R. Demeritt and E. F. Palmer, Jr., as the first canning factory built and operated by native Vermonters in the state. The present location is at the eastern end of the village near the Central Vermont tracks. This company also manufactures the holdfast spring clothes pin, variety turnings, etc., and operates the mill formerly owned by E. W. Huntley.

Brisbin & Brisbin are dealers in drugs, toilet articles, fine candies and confections, etc. The persons interested are E. R. Brisbin and J. W. Brisbin and the business was organized March 29, 1911. The predecessors were C. I. Hatch, then the Palmer Pharmacy, then William Carpenter. The present location is in the old Carpenter Block, at the head of Stowe Street and facing Main.

Edwards & Edwards are engaged in the business of manufacturing scythe snaths on lower Main Street. The persons interested are R. J. & W. E. Edwards, and the business was organized in July, 1911.

The Union Granite Company is composed of the following shareholders: G. Chiodi, F. C. Luce, G. Gattoni, U. Prario, V. Fracassi, G. Bianchi, E. Campi, F. Giacomini, A. Bai Rossi, C. Brusa, P. Caranchini, L. Cardazzo, G. Canale, V. Dominioni, G. Bai Rossi, H. Imbruglia, G. Bastai, A. Del Guidici, L. Savoini, F. Gattoni. The business was organized in March, 1909, for the purpose of cutting granite. The location is in the East side of South Main Street, west of the railway tracks.

F. H. Hoglund conducts a photographic studio; besides specializing in portrait work, Mr. Hoglund devotes considerable attention to landscape photography of the higher class. The business was organized twenty years ago by E. T. Houston. After some years in Stowe Street, Mr. Houston moved to the present studio in Main Street; he was succeeded by Howard Rockwood and he in turn by F. H. Hoglund.

Smith & Somerville (A. H. Smith and J. F. Somerville) conduct a hardware business on Main Street, at the head of Stowe Street, in one of the oldest business stands in the village. The business was organized in 1888 by the firm's predecessors, Messrs. Harwood & Smith (Charles Harwood and A. H. Smith). Two years later Mr. Somerville bought out the interest of Mr. Harwood and the business has since been conducted under its present firm name of Smith & Somerville.

The Waterbury Inn, an attractive hotel and resort for many touring parties and permanent guests, was built in 1864 on the site of the old Washington House and Pride home, at the corner of Main Street and Park Row. Its present proprietor is W. F. Davis and the persons interested are E. D. & W. F. Davis. Their predecessors were Ben Barrett and John C. Farrar. Numerous facilities for enjoyment and comfort are afforded by the new casino attached to the hotel. The place is resorted to largely by Canadian guests.

O. L. Ayers conducts a hardware, plumbing and heating business, organized November 1, 1901. His first location was in the Parker Block, now occupied by Chase's Art Store. He purchased from James Hattie the blacksmith shop on the

present location in Elm Street, remodeled it and made additions suitable for his present needs.

W. H. O'Brien is the proprietor of the combination store and deals in tobacco, cigars, candies, fruit and soda. Mr. O'Brien also conducts the barber shop at his place of business in Park Row, which he opened February 3, 1910. His predecessor as barber and the keeper of a pool room was Jesse Morse. Mr. O'Brien began business as a barber in April, 1899; he occupied premises in the old Post-Office Block, sold out to Frederic Towne and removed to Burlington in March, 1907, but returned to Waterbury February 3, 1910.

H. J. Ennis, also a barber, conducts a shop and pool room, three doors above the bank on Main Street, which he bought July 6, 1915, of A. E. Douglass.

J. H. Ring is engaged in business as the agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is also a substitute carrier on the R. F. D. route. His predecessor was the late W. E. Marshall, who lived on the village farm now owned by Mr. Ring.

The Winooski Valley Creamery is owned by A. G. & G. F. Braley of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. The local manager is E. G. Grant. The business is that of separating cream and doing a general creamery trade. Their predecessor was the Winooski Valley Creamery Association. The business was organized July 1, 1915.

Dow Brothers (L. W. & E. E. Dow) carry on a wholesale and retail meat and provision business at Waterbury Center. The business was organized April 1, 1915, and was formerly in the hands of L. W. Dow who conducted it alone for six years. The firm supplies local markets with pork products at wholesale.

V. L. Perkins & Company are engaged in the business of undertaking and dealing in furniture. The business was organized in October, 1907, and their predecessor was W. J. Boyce. Their location is in Main Street, near the Methodist Church.

Parker Brothers do a dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe business, organized in April, 1906. The persons interested are

Barkette T. and Marshall T. Parker. The founders of the firm were Thomas M. Parker and his son, Wilbert T. Parker. In 1909 Thomas M. Parker sold out his interest to his sons mentioned above who, in 1911 after the death of Wilbert T. Parker, became the proprietors of the business.

Cooley-Wright Manufacturing Company operates a machine shop and foundry as successors to Cooley Manufacturing Company, organized in 1882. The persons interested are William T. Cooley, E. A. Cooley, Ralph W. Putnam and William Theriault. Their locations are at Waterbury Center and in Foundry Street in the village.

J. A. Foster is a dealer in groceries at 115 South Main Street. The business was organized in 1910.

V. K. Ducas conducts a candy and confectionery store and ice cream parlor in Stowe Street. The business is carried on under the business designation of the Concord Candy Kitchen and was founded April 1, 1914. Mr. Ducas is a native Greek from Laconia. He came to America in 1893 and married Miss Petras, a *compatriote* from the province of Arcadia, Greece.

L. J. Roberts is a dealer in lumber, laths and shingles, and enjoys the distinction of succeeding to a business nearly one hundred years old. His place of business is at the falls on Waterbury River four miles from the village. His immediate predecessors were Randall & Roberts.

The Drew Daniels Company owns and operates a granite cutting plant in Foundry Street, formerly operated by Drew Daniels, and organized January 14, 1901. The persons interested are: W. H. B. Perry, M. A. Perry, R. B. Perry, A. S. Perry, C. C. Graves and C. W. Clark.

Mrs. A. B. Cooley Greene opened a millinery store in parlors over the old post-office in the Opera House Block in February, 1898. From there she removed to the Davis Block in 1902; thence to her present location opposite the Inn in 1913. Mrs. Greene has her residence in the same building with her millinery parlors.

Leonard Huntley is the local blacksmith and wheelwright at Waterbury Center. The business was established in 1862,

and Mr. Huntley's predecessor was George Wilson. Formerly Mr. Huntley was interested with O. W. Davis in the Waterbury Nursery. Davis sold his interest to Albert Lyon and the business was conducted under the firm name of Huntley & Lyon until 1881, when Mr. Lyon died. Meanwhile Mr. Huntley continued his business as blacksmith and wheelwright as he does today.

H. L. Morse conducts a coal and wood business organized in 1896. The coal sheds are near the Central Vermont freight station and the wood yard is at his residence in Winooski Street.

The F. C. Luce Company conducts a department store at 23 Stowe Street. The business was organized March 1, 1891. The owner is F. C. Luce. His predecessors were C. E. Richardson and Richardson & Fullerton. Mr. Luce carries a large stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, haberdashery and outfittings generally.

WINOOSKI LODGE, NO. 49, F. AND A. M.

Winooski Lodge, No. 49, F. and A. M., held its initial meeting for organization on May 11, 1859, having received a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Vermont on the fifth day of the same month, with Horace M. Bruce, Joseph Somerville and L. L. Durant named as the three principal officers of the new lodge.

At this meeting, which was probably held at the home of Horace M. Bruce, the following officers were elected and appointed: John Poor, treasurer; John F. Henry, secretary; W. W. Henry, S. D.; A. J. Brown, J. D.; G. W. Atkins, tyler; N. K. Brown, S. S.; L. F. Warner, J. S.

A committee, composed of J. F. Henry, W. W. Henry and L. L. Durant, was appointed to draft by-laws to govern the lodge. The first two petitions for membership ever presented before Winooski Lodge were presented at this meeting, those of C. F. Stone and B. F. Dewey.

On January 12, A. D. 1860, the charter was issued to Winooski Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, with the following appearing as charter members: H. M. Bruce,

L. L. Durant, Gersham Rice, W. W. Henry, Amos Crosby, N. K. Brown, L. F. Warner, G. W. Atkins, Joseph Somerville, John Poor, A. J. Brown, E. B. Johnson, and J. F. Henry.

At the date of this writing, only one of the charter members is living, N. K. Brown, now residing in Burlington.

Such was the inception of Winooski Lodge, No. 49, although Masonry began its organized existence here as early as 1821, when a charter was issued to King David Lodge, No. 55. This lodge held its meetings in Stowe and Waterbury until 1831, after which there are no records of its existence.

This fact is due to the strong anti-Masonic agitation which spread over the country at this period, by reason of the mysterious disappearance of a Mr. Morgan, who, it was claimed, had been put to death by the Masonic fraternity as a penalty for publishing a book exposing the secrets of Masonry.

Between the years 1837 and 1844, on account of the anti-Masonic feeling, the Grand Lodge of Vermont convened only in secret, and then only the three principal officers were present. During this period, Henry F. Janes, father of the late Doctor Henry Janes, was elected to Congress on the anti-Masonic ticket.

It is only fair to state, however, that this charge against Masonry was never substantiated in any degree whatever. It has been declared that Morgan was seen years after in a foreign country, where he had fled for reasons of his own.

It is sad to relate, however, that even to the present day, we find those who still hold an antipathy against the Masonic fraternity by reason of this incident, and withhold their support from this noble and humane organization. No institution was ever raised on a better principle or more solid foundation, nor were ever more excellent rules and useful maxims laid down than are inculcated in the several Masonic lectures.

On June 24, 1909, Winooski Lodge held its fiftieth anniversary at Waterbury, at which time an interesting résumé was given of its early history.

The first Masonic hall occupied by the lodge was in the upper story of what is now the Smith and Somerville Building, at the head of Stowe Street, and was dedicated on July 12,

1860. Later it moved to the upper rooms of the J. F. Henry Building on Park Row, the lower part of which is now occupied by W. H. O'Brien and Wallace M. Green. Several years later it was again moved to more commodious quarters in the Opera House Block on Stowe Street, which it has since occupied.

The first Masonic funeral, held by Winooski Lodge, was that of Sylvester Flagg, who had been a member of the fraternity only a few months. The services were held in the Congregational Church, but not without considerable opposition by some of the church members, there being considerable anti-Masonic feeling even at that date. At the present time, there are five ministers of the Gospel who are enthusiastic members of this lodge.

We find that this great fraternity, which had its inception for the uplift of humanity, was one of the first to place its ban on the use of intoxicating liquors. As early as 1864 their use was considered an offense against the teachings of Masonry, and cases are on record where charges were preferred, the offender found guilty, and reprimanded or suspended.

The history of the lodge would not be complete without the name of William Deal, a familiar person on the streets of Waterbury, who was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason August 30, 1859, making him the oldest living member in town.

Following is a list of the Masters of Winooski Lodge, No. 49, to date: H. M. Bruce, W. W. Henry, N. K. Brown, B. H. Dewey, E. A. Newcomb, M. E. Smilie, E. W. Huntley, Seaver Howard, U. H. Hammon, W. B. Clark, G. S. Blaisdell, G. H. Dale, E. E. Foss, D. D. Grout, L. C. Moody, C. C. Graves, F. B. Kellogg, J. F. Somerville, E. A. Stanley, E. E. Campbell, G. C. Scott and H. H. Fullerton.

CAPITULAR OR CHAPTER MASONRY IN WATERBURY

The first chapter meeting of Royal Arch Masons was held in Waterbury on February 16, 1870, under a dispensation issued February 5, 1870, by Charles A. Miles, Grand High Priest of Vermont, upon the petition of Emory Town, M. C. Stewart, Warren Skinner, A. J. Brown, Collins Blakely, H. C. Fay,

J. L. Farr, H. M. Bruce, Joseph Somerville and A. J. Lawborn. At this meeting the following officers were elected:

Emory Town, M. E. H. P.; Warren Skinner, E. K.; M. C. Stewart, E. S.; A. J. Brown, C. H.; Collins Blakely, P. S.; H. C. Fay, R. A. C.; H. M. Bruce, M. 1st V.; J. L. Farr, M. 2d V.; Joseph Somerville, M. 3d V.; Ira W. Sayles, tyler; A. J. Brown, treasurer, and J. L. Farr, secretary.

At this meeting the petitions presented for membership were as follows: E. K. Smith, William Deal, G. W. Atkins, M. E. Smilie and E. A. Newcomb.

The chapter continued to work under the dispensation until the following June, when they received their charter, issued by the Grand Chapter of Vermont.

Following is a list of the Excellent High Priests of Waterbury Chapter: Collins Blakely, E. A. Newcomb, C. F. Clough, W. D. Hall, E. G. Hooker, W. B. Clark, L. C. Moody, E. W. Huntley, E. E. Foss, and E. A. Stanley.

Paul Dillingham Lodge, No. 31, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 31, 1905. The roster of chief officers since then is: 1905, F. W. Arnold, C. C.; H. W. Carr, V. C. 1906, A. E. Edwards, C. C.; W. H. Sleeper, V. C. 1907, F. W. Arnold, C. C.; F. D. Backus, V. C. 1908, J. R. Arkley, C. C.; Lawrence Wright, V. C. 1909, E. E. Campbell, C. C.; W. H. Sleeper, V. C. 1910, F. C. Luce, C. C.; F. D. Backus, V. C. 1911, W. H. Fullerton, C. C.; B. A. Lavelle, V. C. 1912, H. H. Fullerton, C. C.; S. E. Ruggles, V. C. 1913, E. E. Campbell, C. C.; N. N. Vassor, V. C. 1914, N. N. Vassor, C. C.; George Howland, V. C. 1915, B. D. Edwards, C. C.; L. A. Willard, V. C.

The Modern Woodmen, local organization, was established November 9, 1908. The election of officers is held annually. The trustees for 1915 are H. F. Whitcomb, W. C. Lyon and C. A. Gibbs. The venerable consul is E. C. Harvey, and the worthy adviser is W. F. Shontell.

The Mentor Lodge, No. 51, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in Waterbury, March 28, 1893. The two leading officers since that date were: 1893, first noble grand, W. F. Minard, first vice grand, C. D. Robinson. Then

followed in 1894, W. F. Minard, F. C. Luce; 1895, F. C. Luce, O. E. Scott; 1896, J. K. Fullerton, Frank Carpenter; 1897, Frank Carpenter, J. A. Foster; 1898, J. A. Foster, E. F. Savage; 1899, E. F. Savage, W. J. Boyce; 1900-1901, W. J. Boyce, E. W. Chesley; 1902, E. W. Chesley, E. E. Joslyn; 1903, E. E. Joslyn, James Hattie; 1904, C. C. Graves, W. B. Clark; 1905, W. B. Clark, J. F. Shipman; 1906, J. F. Shipman, E. E. Campbell; 1907, E. E. Campbell, W. J. Redmond; 1908, W. J. Redmond, E. G. Miller; 1909, E. G. Miller, Henry Marshall; 1910, E. G. Miller, G. O. Russell; 1911, G. O. Russell, R. J. Knowles; 1912, R. J. Knowles, Henry Marshall; 1913, R. J. Knowles, E. W. Chesley; 1914, E. W. Chesley, J. H. Ather; 1915, J. H. Ather, M. L. Messer.

The Alhambra Encampment, No. 20, was instituted October 18, 1894. W. F. Minard was made chief patriarch and continued for 1895 and 1896. Others holding that office were: D. C. Turner, 1897; W. F. Minard, 1898; J. A. Foster, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902; W. B. Clark, 1903; E. F. Savage, 1904; W. J. Boyce, 1905; E. E. Joslyn, 1906; C. C. Graves, 1907; E. E. Campbell, 1908, 1909; E. W. Chesley, 1910, 1911; E. E. Campbell, 1912; G. S. Blaisdell, 1913; G. F. Averill, 1914; R. J. Knowles, 1915.

J. A. Foster was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State of Vermont for 1914, also grand representative to the Sovereign Lodge at San Francisco.

The Emerald Rebekah Lodge, No. 33, was instituted April 30, 1895. The roll of officers has included: Noble grands, Mrs. Alma Moody, 1895; Mrs. Alma Moody, 1896; Mrs. R. Crossett, 1897; Mrs. Nina Robinson, 1898; Mrs. E. Farrar; vice grand, Mrs. J. Shipman, 1900; no officers, 1901 and 1902; noble grand, Mrs. J. Shipman, vice grand, Mrs. Jesse Foster, 1903; Mrs. J. Shipman, Mrs. Nellie Bates, 1904; Mrs. Nellie Bates, Mrs. E. E. Campbell, 1905; Mrs. E. E. Campbell, Mrs. J. Fife, 1906; Mrs. J. Fife, Mrs. W. J. Boyce, 1907; Mrs. W. J. Boyce, Mrs. Emma Turner, 1908; Mrs. Emma Turner, Mrs. J. Hattie, 1909; Mrs. J. Hattie, Mrs. Helen Somerville, 1910; Mrs. Helen Somerville, Mrs. O. L. Ayers, 1911; Mrs.

O. L. Ayers, Mrs. R. J. Knowles, 1912; Mrs. R. J. Knowles, Mrs. G. Russell, 1913; Mrs. G. Russell, Mrs. C. Sargent, 1914; Mrs. C. Sargent, Mrs. H. Marshall, 1915.

FIRE RECORD

The first concerted action at systematic fire fighting was taken in 1855 when the selectmen duly laid out one square mile as a fire district. This area afterwards formed the chartered site of Waterbury Village and included most of the so-called River Village and a part of Mill Village. By voluntary subscription a medium sized engine and a limited supply of hose were bought. It was not until the extensive fire of 1858 that a larger and better engine and additional appliances were purchased. The old engine house gave place to a new one in 1871.

It is said that the first building burned in Waterbury was a tan shop of Cephas Wells, situated opposite the old Fireman's Hall (date not given). The first district school building burned in 1810 and the dwelling house of D. C. Deming in 1816.

In the spring of 1822 Amasa Pride's large tavern at Stowe and Main streets burned. This was the site of the tavern kept by George Kennan at an earlier day. Mr. Pride rebuilt without delay and the new tavern was presided over by Sayles Hawley as host, remaining as a house of call or public house until after the coming of the railroad.

In 1834 the tan shops of M. and J. H. Lathrop were burned and never rebuilt.

In 1838 a factory of Thompson & Seabury, at Mill Village, was burned and never rebuilt.

In the early 40's a store of J. B. Christy was destroyed by fire and again one owned by J. G. Stimson in 1856. These were partly covered by insurance and were rebuilt. The largest and most destructive fire prior to the breaking out of the Civil War occurred in October, 1858, when was burned the large hotel of E. and W. Moody, in one wing of which was housed the bank of Waterbury; stores of William Wells, D. M. Knights and I. C. & S. Brown were destroyed, also the livery stables of Bruce & Ladd. The total loss was \$30,000

and was partially covered by insurance. D. Adams' foundry and the railway station burned about 1870.

Other fires in later years were: C. C. Warren's Tannery, November 18, 1899; Perkins Block, Main Street, June, 1907; Moody Block, Stowe Street, December 16, 1907; G. W. Randall's barn, October 18, 1908; Mrs. A. Spencer's barn, March 1, 1898; Vermont State Hospital, November, 1909; Winooski Valley Creamery, Winooski Street, March 22, 1912; Perry Granite Company's building, December 14, 1914; Moody Saw Mill, August 3, 1908; John Williams' Livery Stable, Stowe Street, October 21, 1912; Consolidated Company's Transformer House, August 27, 1908; creamery building, Randall Avenue, March 31, 1915.

A laudable effort was made, September 6, 1915, at giving a historical pageant on the schoolhouse grounds under the auspices of the Lecture and Entertainment Bureau, a sub-committee of the local Board of Trade. The pageant scenes were designed to reproduce, in appropriate settings, important episodes and incidents of the town's history. The scenes included an Indian encampment before the white man's arrival; the first settler, James Marsh, alone in the wilderness; arrival of the Marsh family with the first cow ever brought to Waterbury; arrival of Ezra Butler and bride, with their household possessions; first town meeting, March 31, 1790; noontime at a barn-raising and dance; company of recruits ready to march to the front at the outbreak of the Civil War, the drummer "boy" being Mr. Franklin Carpenter, who, fifty-four years ago, marched away with the volunteers in the same capacity. Concluded with singing "America."

Those taking part in the pageant were: Robert J. Burnham, Max G. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Le Baron, Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Moody, H. F. Hill, A. A. Newcomb, M. E. Hutchins, E. E. Campbell, C. B. Adams, H. P. Robinson, D. C. Jones, A. J. Kelly, E. J. Foster, A. H. Bailey, Raymond Buzzell, Miss Mary Guptil, Alton G. Wheeler, S. R. Dady, Franklin Carpenter, D. D. Grout, M. D., E. G. Miller and W. B. Clark.

The soldiers' monument, a gift to Waterbury of the late Franklin Sylvester Henry, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and Waterbury, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony Memorial Day, May 30, 1914. There was a procession, marshaled by General W. W. Henry of Burlington, of the various local orders, the Veterans of Stetson and Dillingham Posts, G. A. R., Modern Woodmen of America, members of Mentor Lodge, I. O. O. F., Woman's Relief Corps, members of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., representatives from the Hypatia and Pierian clubs, Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S., Emerald Rebekah Lodge, and teachers and pupils of the public schools. The unveiling exercises were had at 2.30 p. m. at the monument site, which is on the western slope of the lawn of the high school grounds. The southern face of the monument presents a bronze tablet containing these words:

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED BY
FRANKLIN SYLVESTER HENRY
MAY 30, 1914.
IN MEMORY OF THE MEN
FROM WATERBURY, VERMONT
WHO
FOUGHT TO PRESERVE THE
INTEGRITY OF THE
UNION IN THE CIVIL WAR
OF
1861-1865
DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

The western exposure's tablet bears the names of the commissioned officers and the northern and eastern tablets give the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates from Waterbury participating in the Civil War. The names of all officers and men who were killed in action, or died in service, are indicated on the tablets. The monument is executed in excellent taste and was designed by W. H. B. Perry, then of the Perry Granite Company. It consists of a square die of Barre granite, with a base of the same material; the capstone is surmounted by carved cannon balls.

Seated on the platform at the unveiling exercises were the members of the monument commission, General Henry, Senator William P. Dillingham, Harry C. Whitehill and O. A. Seabury. The act of unveiling was performed by Miss Gladys Henry and Fred B. Henry, Jr. The formal presentation speech was made by General W. W. Henry in behalf of the trustees. The monument was accepted for the town by Carroll C. Robinson, chairman of the board of selectmen. Members of the Henry family present were: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sylvester Henry and daughter, Miss Gladys of Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Henry of Waltham, Massachusetts; Mrs. Franklin Sylvester Henry of New York City; Miss Frances Elizabeth Henry of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Albert Spencer of Waterbury.

Allusion has already been made to the panegyric delivered on this occasion by Senator Dillingham; this will be found reprinted in full in the appendix to this book.

In concluding this volume it seems appropriate to say that a superficial view of what a town's history consists is largely held. This is, that unless each day furnishes its peculiar thrill, there is nothing in the town's life worth recording. The obvious answer is that events are purely relative; when one speaks of "eventful happenings," he means "relatively" eventful. If Waterbury had no other claim upon the world's attention as a maker of history than was furnished by her in the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, the town still would remain entitled to a very proud place in that regard.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
Unveiled May 20, 1914

APPENDIX

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

Delivered by Senator William P. Dillingham, May 30, 1914, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, the gift of Franklin Sylvester Henry to the Town of Waterbury.

Upon the tablets of the monument which we have met today to dedicate, there appear in imperishable bronze the names of those who, in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Federal Union, entered the military service of the United States from Waterbury; all of them to serve, and some of them to die that, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, "the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." In all succeeding centuries generations unnumbered will scan this list with an earnest desire to trace descent from men whose names are here recorded, realizing the proud distinction which attaches to one in whose veins runs the blood of those who had honorable part in the greatest war of the nineteenth century, and the result of which has demonstrated to the world the ability of a free people to maintain free institutions upon a scale so gigantic as to challenge the wonder and admiration of all nations.

This was not a war between nations, nor one in which one people were arrayed against those of another race. It was a war in which the slave states were arrayed against the free states of the North; it was an attempt on their part to withdraw from the Union and establish in the South a government, the cornerstone of which was declared by Alexander H. Stevens, vice-president of the Confederacy, to be human slavery.

Speaking of the Confederate government and its constitution, he said: "Its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."

The denial by the government of the United States of the right of any state to secede from the Union, either for that or any other reason, inaugurated a conflict of states against states, of a brave people against an equally brave people, a conflict which shook the very foundations upon which free institutions are established and that upon which the oppressed of all nations had builded their hopes. It was a conflict intensified and made bitter by years of agitation over the question of human slavery which, firmly established in the South, was seeking to extend its blighting sway over the free territory of our great northwest; a movement which had shocked the moral

sense of the North and which had been resisted as one which, if successful, would turn the wheels of human progress back a thousand years! It was a conflict which extended over a territory greater than all continental Europe outside of Russia. It was one in which the numbers engaged were larger than the entire population of the United States at the time when the constitution was adopted; one in which battles were fought greater in number than those of any one of the modern wars of Europe and in which the army of the dead alone was four times greater in number than the standing army of the United States today, when we are apparently upon the eve of a war with Mexico.

It was a conflict which called to battle the flower of American manhood, and one which brought sorrow to countless homes, both North and South. But these sacrifices were not in vain: Slavery as an institution has been abolished; its blighting curse upon the conscience of the nation has been removed; a new birth in liberty has been accomplished in the nation, and, most remarkable of all, there has been established an indissoluble Union representing a present population exceeding one hundred million souls, in the full enjoyment of liberty under law, and in whose hearts loyalty to the old flag burns with renewed strength and whose devotion to constitutional liberty is as uniform as it is deep and abiding.

Today with thankful hearts we make acknowledgment to Almighty God because that in the fullness of time He has delivered this great people from the last vestige of the absolutism of the past; because He has enabled them to throw off the shackles of arbitrary power, to establish a government which recognizes no sovereign save God, one whose civilization stands as proof that right is stronger than might, that truth is more powerful than error and that light always drives darkness before it.

Whence came the qualities which actuated these men; from which their distinguished gallantry sprung and which led them to strive even unto death for the great principles involved? Were they qualities inherited from generations of liberty-loving men who had participated in the great movement toward the goal of human freedom and which has appealed to every succeeding generation for three centuries of time?

In answering this question we must remember that they were in the main "descendants of the sturdy Barons and Commons who demanded and obtained Magna Charta from King John and developed an independent Parliament to direct the Lords and curb the King and who, during the absolutism of the Tudors, considered well the lessons of the times and who, during the last three centuries, have succeeded in stripping royalty of everything but its fiction and who have established the sovereignty of England in the House of Commons forever."

The oppression which centuries of absolutism imposed upon the human race cannot be adequately described. True it is that Christianity existed, but its principles had been overshadowed by the idea of authority which all the world had inherited from the dark ages. Down to the occurrence of the great intellectual movement of the sixteenth century the history of

the world had been one of war and conquest with, as Mr. Bancroft says, "hardly a sound principle or a grand sentiment to justify the slaughter. Arbitrary power had been the only principle of government and force its only instrument." The ignorance which absolutism imposed upon the common people was inconceivable, and we have it upon the authority of Mr. Macaulay that as late as the fourteenth century not one out of five hundred of the country gentlemen of England could spell out one of David's Psalms. Under such conditions, he tells us, there was little general exercise of the intellectual faculties, no considerable indulgence of the speculative powers; imagination was confined mostly to the senses and the people had little conception of the sublime either in thought, morals or nature.

The elements which marked the beginnings of the twentieth century were found in the Great Movement, so called, of the sixteenth century, when the intellect of Europe was stirred and quickened as never before to a profound consideration of the question of the rights of man, socially, religiously and politically. The century of conflict which followed, between arbitrary power on the one hand and the assertion of the natural right and privileges of the English people on the other, marks a period which did more to destroy absolutism and to establish constitutional government in Europe than any other single period in all history, and in it were laid the broad foundations for free institutions on this continent.

During the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth and James, a period covering the sixteenth and extending into the seventeenth century, the effort of the English government was to crush out any exercise of individual rights. Death was decreed alike to the Catholic who denied the king's supremacy and to the Protestant who denied his creed. James, whose reign covered the early part of the seventeenth century, declared: "I will have none of this liberty of conscience, I will have one doctrine, one religion in substance and in form." Charles I, who followed him, was the embodiment of absolutism, boldly declaring that the throne, not the people, was the fountain head of all power; that the laws which he permitted to pass through Parliament were only streams flowing from this kingly source.

With the marvelous expansion of intellect among the masses to which I have alluded, life, under such conditions, became intolerable; a desire for something better was created and grew with each succeeding generation until it became irresistible. A self-consciousness of power was developed among the people and boldly asserted. Old bonds were broken, old systems were destroyed and England took her place among the nations as a government which had been compelled to recognize the people as represented in Parliament.

The result of the century's work is well stated by Scott in his *History of the Development of Constitutional Liberty in the Colonies*, where he says:

"The forces of society acted only in violence and in violence which sent England reeling to the ground. When the conflict ended and men paused

to take breath and look around them, marvelous were the changes wrought. In religion, freedom of conscience held the ground; and intolerance, or the doctrine that the civil power was at the service of the ecclesiastical in prescribing faith, in regulating doctrine and in extirpating heresy, had sheathed its sword. Absolutism the world over had never recovered from the shock. Modern England dates from its extirpation, and with it ended an heroic page. Politically, it was the revolt of the middle class; intellectually and spiritually, it was a violent, uncontrollable expansion of the mind and soul; historically, it was the latest popular development of free inquiry in the British Isles. Taking it altogether, it was a convulsive effort toward freedom. The middle class wanted representation in the government. The intellectual class, whose field had been broadened by free inquiry, would no longer stay pent up within the schools; and the religious class, stimulated by the sight of the open Bible and frantic from the stings of intolerance, insisted upon absolute freedom of conscience. All three got what they wanted."

In this great movement we find the foundations laid for free institutions in America. Before this grand achievement of their brethren in the mother country was fully accomplished, a large number of this new and best element in English life had established themselves and made homes in the new world. Between 1630 and 1641 two hundred emigrant ships crossed the Atlantic, and more than twenty thousand liberty-loving English people found a refuge in New England. Green, the English historian, says: "They were in great part men of the professional and middle classes. Some of them of large landed estate, some men like Cotton, Hooker and Roger Williams, some shrewd London lawyers or young scholars from Oxford. The bulk were God-fearing farmers from Lincolnshire and the eastern counties. They desired, in fact, only the best as sharers in their enterprise; men driven forth from their fatherland, not by earthly want, or by the greed for gold, or by the lust for power, but by the fear of God and the zeal of godly worship." Our American historian, Fiske, tells us that in all history there has been no such instance of colonization so exclusively affected by picked and chosen men. In it there were as many graduates of Cambridge and Oxford as could be found in any population of similar size in the mother country.

Desiring that the colony they were forming should be governed upon principles diametrically opposed to those of all existing governments; that the laws should be formulated by the people and for the people, and that every citizen should become a living and potent factor in the affairs of the state, they realized that every person should become intelligent as well as virtuous; and to this end and with an inspired vision of the results which were to be attained, one of their first undertakings was to establish a system of elementary schools at public expense, a system then absolutely new to the world, but which has since expanded until it has become the policy of states and nations.

In the establishment of New England homes, which all agree were

sanctuaries of morality; in their churches, in which reverence was inculcated; in their town meetings and other gatherings, where citizenship was recognized and in which every man became an active factor; in their propensity for debate upon all questions religious, social and political, and in their flaming love of liberty which supplemented all, there was created a citizenship never before seen nor conceived of.

The effect of this colonial life was to make good thinkers of the masses; it developed self-respect and individuality; the people learned not only to act individually but collectively, and they mastered the art of self-government. Their leaders were statesmen in the strongest and best sense of the word; the system thus inaugurated was founded upon public intellectual culture. The difference between such conditions and those existing in the mother country has been pointed out by Professor Draper, who, calling attention to the European system where enlightenment was furnished to certain classes only, not to the masses, says that the people were left to grope about in political darkness, not knowing whither they were going and afraid to look into the future; while, on the other hand, "in America the sentiment of manifest destiny to imperial greatness gave everyone a determinate direction and an energetic life."

During the century and a half of their splendid colonial life, there was built up in our colonies a constructive democracy, the essential elements of which are embalmed in the Declaration of Independence, and the combined wisdom of which found expression in the state constitutions and that of the United States.

It was from this stock, imbued with all its heroic qualities and actuated by its lofty motives, that Vermont was settled. It was their sturdy independence which led them to oppose the aggression of the crown, and it was at the Westminster massacre as early as March, 1775, that William French was killed and the first blood in the momentous contest which gave birth to a nation was shed upon Vermont soil. It was this independence and zeal for liberty which led the Green Mountain Boys, two months later, foreseeing the coming struggle, to make the night assault upon Ticonderoga, and through their commander, Ethan Allen, demand and receive the surrender of that fortress in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. It was their instinct for self-government which led them in 1777 in the courthouse at Westminster, where William French had been slain, to adopt that immortal declaration that they would at all times consider themselves a free and independent state, capable of regulating their internal police, and that the people had the sole and exclusive and inherent right of ruling and governing themselves in such manner and form as in their own wisdom they should think proper. And it was the quality of this early citizenship of Vermont that led them, in the adoption of their constitution in July of the same year, to become the first of all the states to forever prohibit slavery within her territory—an act which, had it been adopted by the other states, would have prevented the perpetration of that great wrong whose cancerous growth affected the very vitals of a

nation dedicated to the rights of man, and would have left no opportunity for the conflict which shook the foundations of the government, with all the sacrifices, the sorrows and the sufferings which it entailed, and of which we are so vividly reminded today. It was this inheritance which enabled the people of Vermont, although repulsed by the Continental Congress in every attempt it made to become a member of the Federal Union, to maintain an independent government throughout the War of the Revolution, and which also enabled them to defend even by force of arms the titles to their homes against the claims of the state of New York. And it was the same sturdy sense of independence and the same capacity for self-government which enabled them during a period of eight years following the achievement of independence by the thirteen original states, to maintain "the Republic of the Green Mountains" independent of the government of the United States or that of Great Britain or any other power or potentate. They exercised all the functions of a government of sovereign powers; they established a standard of weights and measures; coined money and regulated the value thereof; established a postal service and appointed a postmaster-general, and in various other ways exercised the functions of absolute independence, and it was not until 1791 that Vermont surrendered such sovereignty and became a member of the Federal Union.

And it was from this sturdy, intelligent and self-respecting type of citizenship that Waterbury derived her early settlers. It is well to remember that its first settler, James Marsh, came in 1783, that the first clerk of the town, Ezra Butler, came in 1785, and that it was not until 1790 that the town was fully organized and embarked upon its history of progress and honor. Has it occurred to you that during all these years none of these men were citizens of the United States, either under the confederation or constitution? It is a significant fact that although they had fought for independence side by side with the citizens of the thirteen states, they were citizens only of the state of Vermont—"the Republic of the Green Mountains"—and it was not until the year after the organization of the town that the state became the first admitted member of the Union and her people citizens of the United States.

Among the first settlers and early inhabitants of Waterbury, those who in the American Revolution had carried arms to establish freedom in this land of promise, were Ezra Butler, Paul Dillingham, Sr., David Towne, John Gregg, Stephen Jones, John Hudson, Joseph Ayer, Moses Nelson, A. Wilder, James Green, George Kennan, Thomas Eddy, and doubtless others whose names I have been unable to discover, and, besides these, many others of the same rugged stock—and these were typical of all.

Did the stock hold good? Did the sons and the grandsons of such sires maintain the characteristics and the principles of those from whom they sprung, in their devotion to free institutions? Did they, in upholding free institutions, make sacrifices equal to those required in establishing liberty upon this continent? Did they have part in the grand record which Vermont made in the war for the maintenance of the Union? Fortunately for

us, an answer to these questions can be found in the records both of the state and of the nation, and a little later I shall have occasion to speak in no uncertain tone of their devotion to the sacred cause.

But before doing so, let us look at Vermont's record as a whole and ascertain whether among the people of any of the states of the Union there was found a readier response to the call for service, or a service more brilliant than that of the volunteers from our little mountain state. It is with a feeling of glowing pride that I approach this subject, and with deep personal emotion, also, because of the sacred memories which hallow my thoughts.

I am one of the comparatively few among those present on this occasion who can recall in memory that April day more than half a century ago when the news that Fort Sumter had fallen stunned the nation, and the powerful reaction which followed the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 troops.

For days my father, strong and resourceful in character, but comprehending, as few then did, the strength and earnestness of the South, and foreseeing, as few did, the bloody years of war which were to follow, had sat with bowed head vainly seeking light where all was darkness. But with this call to arms he rose in the strength of one who served God and loved his country, and turning to his first-born son, exclaimed: "Charley, what are we to do?" The response was: "I shall answer the call and recruit a company as quickly as I can secure authority." The father, with the same spirit which actuated countless other fathers throughout state and nation, with outstretched arms and with tears gushing from his eyes, exclaimed: "Go, my son; and God bless you. If I were of your age, I would go with you."

The news of the fall of Sumter and of Lincoln's call to arms, was received in Vermont on the 14th of April. Within twelve days from that time the Vermont Legislature had met in extraordinary session, had appropriated \$1,000,000 for war purposes and had provided for raising and equipping six regiments for two years' service.

Not waiting to receive from Federal authority the official blanks upon which to secure enlistments, the work of recruiting was immediately begun by Charles Dillingham and was actually completed before the official blanks were received. I hold in my hand the paper employed, which contains the original signatures of the first men of Waterbury and surrounding towns who volunteered for three years' service in the army of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion. For fifty years it has been in my possession carefully preserved, and this is the first occasion when it has been publicly exhibited. Let me read these names as a whole, for those from neighboring towns who honor this occasion by their presence have an interest equal to our own in this historic group.

The contract so entered into by these men clearly indicates their patriotic zeal to defend the Union, as well as the resolute purpose of the authorities of the state to prepare in advance for such requisitions as might soon be

made upon Vermont by the general government for troops. It reads as follows:

"STATE OF VERMONT."

"We, and each of us, who hereunto affix our names, agree to enlist and be enrolled in a Company of Volunteer Soldiers, to be raised in the town of Waterbury and vicinity, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of Vermont, or of the President of the United States, and Consideration of arms and equipments to be furnished us and each of us by the State, and of such pay and allowances as are allowed by law, we, and each of us, agree to serve as such soldiers for the period of three years from and after the first day of June, 1861, unless sooner discharged agreeably to law. We enlist and agree to serve for the first two years under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled 'An Act to Provide for Raising Six Special Regiments for Immediate Service for Protecting and Defending the Constitution and the Union,' approved April 26, 1861, and are to receive the compensation therein provided."

Those from Waterbury were Charles Dillingham, William W. Henry, Samuel Morey, William Bruidnell, James W. Nichols, George Brown, John W. York, Wilber Foster, Charles C. Gregg, Ira A. Marshall, Frank Huntley, Edwin Parker, Robert Hunkins, Lyman Woodward, Elihu Wilson, Charles Prescott, Charles N. Collins, Allen Jewett, Henry F. Parker, Christopher P. Brown, John Murray, Luther Merriam, Franklin Carpenter, William Clark, Tilton Sleeper, Hartwell Moody, George E. Smith, Harvey J. Wilson, George W. Farnham, Patrick F. Flaherty, Lorenzo B. Guptil, Lorenzo S. Bryant, Harper A. Demmon, George C. Sherman.

Those from our sister town, Duxbury, were: Mason Franklin Atkins, William Kelley, George C. Center, Nathan F. Huntley, Warren C. Gilman, Edwin Turner, Sidney Sherman, Truman M. Dow, Orin Gilman, Chancey Shonio, Charles H. Gilman.

Those from Stowe were: George W. Colby, Isaac S. Pratt, Albert W. Russell, Holden S. Hodge, Alexander Warden, Dennis H. Bicknell, John R. Smith, James S. Perrier, John Knapp, Orlo W. Bickford.

Those from Middlesex were: John T. Bass, Rufus S. Marsh.

Those from Moretown were: John Travers, Orlando S. Turner, James Diamond, Edwin Murphy, Henry Newton, Michael Conway.

Those from Montpelier were: Francis Gravlin, Richard Dodge, Andrew J. Allen, Ira S. Honan, Robert Lamont.

From Barre: George W. Goodrich, S. D. Strong, Henry C. Jones, Eldon A. Tilden, Orin Beckley, Jr., Albert Smith.

From Berlin: Daniel K. Stickney, Obadiah W. Hill.

From Marshfield: Chauncey Smith, Alfonso Lesser, Hiram Hall.

From Calais: James O. Horey, George Soper.

From Woodbury: Henry Goodell, Aaron P. Hall.

From Northfield: Charlie C. Canning.

From East Montpelier: Samuel Looker.

From Cabot: Andrew Hill.

From Hyde Park: Francis Finnigan, Philo J. Crowell, George W. Perry, John Roddy.

From Elmore: Edmond Holden.

From Eden: Terrence Roddy.

From Orange county: C. E. Turner, John H. Fuller, Horatio G. Platt.

From greater distances: H. H. Matthews of Barnet, Edwin M. Sutherland of Montgomery, Josiah Watson of Granville, and John Gowing of Providence, Rhode Island.

These men constituted, in the main, Company D of the Second Vermont Infantry. It was officered by Charles Dillingham, William W. Henry and Charles C. Gregg. This regiment was the first body of men enlisted in Vermont for three years' service. It was organized early enough to have part in the first battle of Bull Run and its organization was retained until the last shot had been fired near Appomattox.

This regiment formed the nucleus of the Old Vermont Brigade, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Vermont Infantry—a brigade whose service measured by any test suggested by the exigencies of war was so brilliant as to merit the admiration even of the army. Its steadiness and dependable character was such that the heaviest demands were made upon it in every crisis. If the presence of the Sixth Corps was imperatively demanded in the neighborhood of Gettysburg to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee with his army of veterans, and a forced march was required, General Sedgewick's laconic order to place the Vermonters at the head of the column and keep the ranks well closed up, told the story of his trust and confidence in these veterans from our rugged little state. If gallantry and dash in battle ever was required, the Vermont Brigade never failed to respond to any call, and if stubborn resistance to the onslaughts of the enemy was necessary to turn the tide of battle, then, also, they always stood as firm as the rocks upon the mountains among which they were born. It is not necessary on this occasion to deal in rhetoric, nor to indulge in any flights of oratory, for deeds speak louder than words.

In this month of May, just fifty years ago, the Vermont Brigade, which had crossed the Rapidan with 2,800 effective fighting men, was thrust into the terrible battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where they fought with a desperation which can never be described but which is in part indicated by the losses they sustained. The story is best told to a thoughtful listener by the statement that out of the 2,800 brave men who entered that vortex of death, 1,645, or 58 per cent of the whole, had, in a single week, been killed or wounded or reported missing.

But the story is not fully told without the added statement that this Brigade during its long service fought its way out of any class and achieved a distinction all its own; one so marked, so unequalled in character, that it comes down in history as the one brigade among all the brigades constituting all the armies of the United States, both in the East and in the West, whose losses in killed and mortally wounded in battle exceeded all

others. These brave and gallant sons of Vermont were the first in the field and the last to leave. From Bull Run to Appomattox, every step in their history was crowned with glory, and it was the men of the Brigade who fired the last shots of the Sixth Corps while engaged with the rear guard of Lee's retreating army in the final battle near Sailors Creek, just preceding the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. With just pride they marched together at the grand review in 1865, and then, in the exercise of the same qualities that had made them soldiers of the grandest type, they laid down their arms to become equally faithful citizens of the country they had helped to save.

The regiments of the Old Brigade were hardly in the field when succeeding calls for men were made, and regiment after regiment was rushed to the front. The First Cavalry went out in the autumn of 1861, among its members from Waterbury being Lieutenant William Wells of Company C. In February, 1862, the state equipped and sent to the front for service in the gulf states the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, Charles Dillingham having been made Major and later Lieutenant-Colonel of the latter. In July they were followed by the Ninth Vermont, and in September by the Tenth, Company B of which was recruited by Edwin Dillingham and was comprised of men from Waterbury and surrounding towns. It was officered by Dillingham, Stetson and Thompson, who sealed their devotion to the cause by giving up their lives, every one of them having been slain in battle. The Eleventh went out during the same month, and in October, following the nine-months' regiments, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth and in 1864 another three-year regiment, the Seventeenth, went out to a distinguished service, and among those enrolled were Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry and Frank S. Henry, a cousin, whose action in presenting this monument to his native town is so keenly appreciated by all who are gathered here today.

If Vermont was so greatly honored by the achievements of the Old Brigade, she was not less honored by the men thus later called to the service. They were equally brave, equally gallant. Not having been brigaded together, comparison with other regiments, all brave and doing well their part, can only tell the story of their sacrifices, and of the relative rank they achieved among the other organizations constituting the armies of the Union. Let the records speak in unimpeachable terms. In the Union army as a whole, there were no less than 2,000 regiments in active service. Measured by the actual losses in battle, there were 300 individual regiments, which specially distinguished themselves for gallantry as measured by the number of their men left dead upon fields of battle. These 300 constitute the whole number of regiments which lost more than 130 men each in battle. And of Vermont's 12 regiments enlisted for three years or during the war, nine are found in this distinguished list. In the Union armies also there were many cavalry regiments. All had hard and even desperate service; but, while all suffered severely, there were nine whose services were such that

they lost more heavily than any others. And among these nine so singled out for distinction, the First Vermont Cavalry was fifth, while it was first in the number of guns and prisoners captured in battle. To tell the story of Vermont's record as a whole and in strictly official language, I again quote from Colonel Fox, who says: "The percentage of killed in the quota furnished by Vermont is far above the average, and is exceeded only by one other state. Its large percentage is easily understood by a glance at the battle losses of its regiments."

Nor do we, in speaking of those who served longest, overlook the fact that the Second Vermont Brigade, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, enlisted for nine months' service, had the honor of being a part of that wall on the hills of Gettysburg against which the highest tide of the Rebellion struck and from which it receded never again to reach a similar height. To some of these regiments fell the lot of flanking Pickett's Corps as it struck the Union lines at the point where the Vermont state monument now stands, and to gather in as prisoners the men who, under Pickett's intrepid leadership, had exhibited a courage, nay, a desperation, never surpassed in the history of battles, and to hold them as prisoners of war.

But if Vermont as a whole was so greatly distinguished by the valor of her troops in this great conflict, which demonstrated that they were noble sons of noble sires, what shall we say of Waterbury's record in that great struggle? Bear with me in leading up to the subject while I tell you of the percentage of killed and wounded in the greatest armies of foreign nations in modern wars and compare them with the losses of the Union forces during the Civil War.

In the Austrian army of 1866, the losses of killed in battle were 2.2 per cent. In the splendid German army engaged in the Franco-Prussian War such losses were 3.1 per cent. In the allied armies in the Crimea they were 3.2 per cent.

Compare these with the vastly greater losses of the Union army in the War of the Rebellion, where they amounted to 4.7 per cent. And remember that the losses among the Vermont troops in such army were 6.8 per cent, which is more than double that of any of the European armies in the great wars I have mentioned, and almost a third larger than that of the Union armies as a whole, and larger than that among the troops from any other state in the Union save one.

But as great as Vermont's loss was upon which her proud record is based, we remember with sad but enduring pride that Waterbury's loss as a town was still greater, and that the proportion of the slain was over 8 per cent of all her sons whom she sent to the field.

Who were these men who were killed or mortally wounded in battle? Ira S. Gray at Savage Station, Marcellus Johnson at South Mountain, and George S. Woodward in a cavalry engagement in Virginia. Who among us whose memories extend back to that period can forget the terrible year of '64, when the armies both of the North and South had become

veterans and had entered upon a struggle which must go down in the annals of war as unequalled either in the desperate character of the battles fought or in the multitude of those who were slain? For while men fought, women wept. In every town, village or hamlet, however small, mothers mourned for their sons, wives for husbands, and children for fathers. Thirteen times during that year of sorrow the church bells of this place tolled out the news that another of Waterbury's sons had been slain in battle and that another household had been made desolate. Willard S. and Horatio G. Stone, Alva Rowell, Robert Hunkins, George Hubbard, George W. York, and Theodore Wood fell at the Wilderness or Spottsylvania in the budding month of May. In June Edward C. Bragg, Henry B. Burleigh, Hamilton Glines, and Mason Humphrey closed their earthly career in the battle of Cold Harbor, and Allen Greeley received wounds from which he died the following month. Captain Stetson, too, who went out as one of the officers of Company B, Tenth Vermont, was among the slain. July brought the news of the death of John Brown at Andersonville, and with the news of the battle of Winchester, on the 19th of September, came the announcement that Major Edwin Dillingham had fallen while in command of his regiment. Just a month from that day, on the 19th of October, his comrade and devoted friend, Captain Thompson, was instantly killed at Cedar Creek; while in the January following, almost at the close of the war, came the news that Lieutenant J. Edwin Henry of the Seventeenth had fallen in the assault upon the fortifications at Petersburg.

But in recounting the valor of those who fell in the shock of battle, we must not forget that larger number who, in the hospital and the prison pen, suffered from exposure, hardships and disease, showing the same soldierly qualities, and who laid down their lives with equal honor and devotion. Think of the number of mourners who walked our streets because of the death of Surgeon Drew, Lieutenant Don D. Stone, Corporal Charles B. Lee, Dennis A. Bickford, George Brown, H. S. Burleigh, Charles N. Collins, Joseph B. Conant, Henry Dillingham, Lyman Godfrey, Marcellus B. Johnson, Edwin Joslyn, Henry Lee, Sayles H. Locks, Lucian W. Murray, George C. Rice, Frank Stearns, Burton C. Turner, Henry Wells, Henry M. Wood, William H. Wood, Hiram Young.

But if the loss among all classes representing Waterbury was so great, what shall be said of that among the officers who originally went out in command of such brave men? Do not let it be forgotten, write it upon the tablets of your hearts, that *43 per cent* of these gallant officers fell in the shock of battle and died with their faces to the foe, counting their lives as naught when the life of the nation was at stake.

This record of sacrifices made by the men of Waterbury in the Civil War places her in a rank by herself. If the valor of her men has been established by these terrible losses in battle, their quality as soldiers and commanders has been equally demonstrated by the fact that of the three men entering the service with the Vermont troops who, by their ability and gallantry, reached the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, Waterbury is

credited with William Wells who, entering the service as a first lieutenant, passed through every grade by promotion until in the grand review of the Union armies at the close of the war he rode proudly at the head of the Second Brigade of the Old Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, of which corps he also became the last commander. And of the seven brevet brigadier-generals of volunteers appointed from among the Vermont troops, Waterbury was credited with one, in the person of William W. Henry, who, entering the service as a lieutenant, also passed through each successive grade and who still lives to tell the story of the gallantry of Vermont men.

May I add, also, that no elements entering into the exercises of this occasion can so impress the minds of those whose memories reach back to the period of the war as the presence with us of Doctor Henry Janes! The tremendous proportions of the Civil War, the magnitude of its battles and the awful slaughter of brave men are indelibly impressed upon the minds of those who remember that during his service as surgeon of the Third Vermont and as lieutenant-colonel and surgeon of United States volunteers, he not only ministered to multitudes of those who suffered from exposure and disease, but also had directly under his charge and was responsible for not less than 50,000 wounded men, an army of wounded men twice as large as the standing army of the United States before our war with Spain. In the honor that was thrust upon him in being placed in charge of all the hospitals in and about Gettysburg after the sanguinary battle at that place, Waterbury was equally honored. Every person within the reach of my voice joins with me in an expression of high regard and deep affection for Doctor Janes, and, by reason of his record both as citizen and as soldier, they accord to him the first place in the citizenship of the town.

In tracing to some extent the struggle for individual liberty, the overthrow of arbitrary power, the establishment of free institutions in America and the successful maintenance of them in the great war between the states, I have had a definite purpose. In addition to the desire which fills every heart here present to pay a just and affectionate tribute of praise to the veterans of the Civil War, whose record has never been equalled and will never be surpassed, as well as to the few who gather with us as to that larger number who, having fought the fight and kept the faith of good citizenship, have gone to their reward, I have desired to impress upon all who hear my voice the priceless value of the legacy which has been bequeathed to us and the terrible cost through which it was obtained.

I have done this at the express desire of the man toward whom the thoughts of this audience are most directed, to whom in his lifetime their affections went out in generous measure and for whose presence with us on this occasion we had so fondly hoped. Frank S. Henry was to the manor born. His love for Waterbury was an inheritance from generations running back to the time of the settlement of the town, strengthened and developed by early associations and later by his military service with the companions of his boyhood. It was perpetuated through friendships old and new, resulting from family and social relations which he sustained

through life with the people of this community. He loved us, he gloried in our history, and his great desire was to make a lasting impress upon our future. He remembered that the boys of the nation fought the War of the Rebellion, and his great desire was that the boys of the present day and those of the future should be prepared to do well their part in perfecting and carrying out the work of the fathers.

It is an astounding fact that out of the 2,672,341 men constituting the Union armies during the war between the states, 2,157,798 or 81 per cent, were under twenty-one years of age when they enlisted, and that of this number 1,151,438—43 per cent—were under eighteen years of age. The miracle of the nineteenth century was the almost instantaneous development of these boys into strong, rugged, thoughtful, determined men, when the developing powers of great responsibilities were laid upon them.

No one remembered this fact more perfectly than Mr. Henry, and no one comprehended more perfectly the importance of having succeeding generations equally well equipped for great national exigencies. His generous and patriotic action in erecting this monument was born not alone from a desire to honor those who had been his comrades in that great conflict, but by placing it in the grounds of the public schools, he hoped that countless generations would daily look upon it and derive inspiration from the record it discloses. So strong was his interest in those who are to succeed us in the responsibilities of citizenship that even when upon a bed of suffering and when facing that great change in which the mortal puts on immortality, he asked me to impress upon the heart and mind of this audience today the value of patriotism, of loyalty, of devotion to free institutions and the obligation that rests upon every community to keep alive the spirit of the fathers, and to impress it upon their children; and he was particularly impressed with the conviction that there should be included in the curriculum of the schools not only proper instruction in the elements of patriotism, but also in military tactics among the older boys, that there may be aroused in them an enthusiastic love of country and that there may be developed in them that military instinct which is so essential as an element of character in manly men and model citizens.

May the memory of his great generosity, his deep love for his native town and her people, and his patriotic interest in those who are to follow us, remain in the hearts of Waterbury's sons and daughters as long as bronze and granite endure, and God grant that such memory shall ever inspire them to a high conception and heroic defense of the great principle of liberty under law which the fathers established, and the maintenance of which made immortal the men of '61 to '65.

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